



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

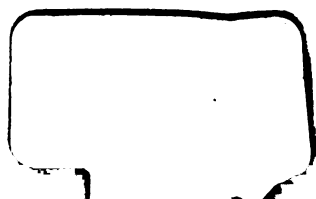
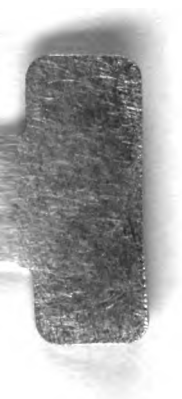
Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>



VAWTER MEMORIAL, FRANKLIN

History of Johnson County, Indiana

Elba L. Branigin



IVD

(Johnson)

HISTORY
OF
JOHNSON COUNTY
INDIANA

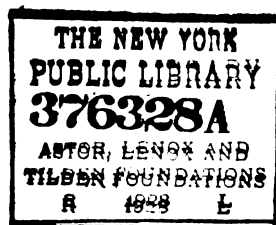
BY
ELBA L. BRANIGIN, A. M.

ILLUSTRATED

NEW YORK
PUBLIC
LIBRARY

1913
B. F. BOWEN & CO., INC.
INDIANAPOLIS

PA.



XXA W33
3103
V3A33

DEDICATION.

This work is respectfully dedicated to

THE PIONEERS,

long since departed. May the memory of those who laid down their burdens
by the wayside ever be fragrant as the breath of summer
flowers, for their toils and sacrifices have made
Johnson County a garden of sun-
shine and delights.

PREFACE

All life and achievement is evolution; present wisdom comes from past experience, and present commercial prosperity has come only from past exertion and suffering. The deeds and motives of the men that have gone before have been instrumental in shaping the destinies of later communities and states. The development of a new country was at once a task and a privilege. It required great courage, sacrifice and privation. Compare the present conditions of the people of Johnson county, Indiana, with what they were one hundred years ago. From a trackless wilderness and virgin land, it has come to be a center of prosperity and civilization, with millions of wealth, systems of railways, grand educational institutions, splendid industries and immense agricultural productions. Can any thinking person be insensible to the fascination of the study which discloses the aspirations and efforts of the early pioneers who so strongly laid the foundation upon which has been reared the magnificent prosperity of later days? To perpetuate the story of these people and to trace and record the social, political and industrial progress of the community from its first inception is the function of the local historian. A sincere purpose to preserve facts and personal memoirs that are deserving of perpetuation, and which unite the present to the past, is the motive for the present publication. A specially valuable and interesting department is that one devoted to the sketches of representative citizens of this county whose records deserve preservation because of their worth, effort and accomplishment. The publishers desire to extend their thanks to the gentlemen who have so faithfully labored to this end. Thanks are also due to the citizens of Johnson county for the uniform kindness with which they have regarded this undertaking and for their many services rendered in the gaining of necessary information.

In placing the "History of Johnson County, Indiana," before the citizens, the publishers can conscientiously claim that they have carried out the plan as outlined in the prospectus. Every biographical sketch in the work has been submitted to the party interested, for correction, and therefore any error of fact, if there be any, is solely due to the person for whom the sketch was prepared. Confident that our effort to please will fully meet the approbation of the public, we are,

Respectfully,

THE PUBLISHERS.

CONTENTS

CHAPTER I—INDIANA HISTORY—A FOREWORD.....	25
The Mound Builders—Isolation of Johnson County Territory in Early Days—Indian Occupation—Original Ownership and Cession of Territory—First Government—First Constitution—Early Elections—Later Ones—Changes in the Statute Law—Political and Moral Reforms—Indiana's Rank Among Her Sister States.	
CHAPTER II—ORGANIZATION OF COUNTY—GEOGRAPHY AND TOPOGRAPHY	34
Early Boundary Lines—Early Trails—"Whetzel's Trace"—The Great Gulf—The Indian Trail—County Organization—The Tide of Immigration—George King—Bill Creating Johnson County—Drainage—Geology—Climate—Agriculture.	
CHAPTER III—TOWNSHIPS AND THEIR OFFICERS.....	55
Civil and School Townships—Township Trustee—Poor Relief—Advisory Boards—Township Assessors—Road Supervisors—Justices of the Peace—Constables—Township Boundaries—Township Officers.	
CHAPTER IV—COUNTY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.....	65
First Court House—First Term of Court—The Second Court House—Third Court House—Destruction by Fire—Present Building—County Jail—Poor Asylum—Orphan Asylum—Fair Grounds—County Fairs—County Seminary—Soldiers' Home Cottage.	
CHAPTER V—COUNTY OFFICERS.....	85
Constitutional Provisions—Public Accounting Law—County Commissioners—County Council—Auditor—Treasurer—Clerk of Court—Sheriff—Recorder—Coroner—Surveyor—Assessor—Superintendent of Schools—Other Officers.	
CHAPTER VI—BENCH AND BAR.....	125
Judges of Circuit Court—Early Criminal Cases—Judge William W. Wick—Personal Mention of Later Judges—Associate Justices—Probate Judges—Common Pleas Court—Johnson County Lawyers—Present Roster of the Bar—Prosecuting Attorneys.	
CHAPTER VII—EARLY SETTLERS AND INCIDENTS.....	162
An Early Description of Franklin—Condition of the Roads—Blue River Township—Nineveh Township—Franklin Township—White River Township—Pleasant Township—Hensley Township—Union Township—Clark Township.	
CHAPTER VIII—EARLY LIFE AND CUSTOMS.....	199
First Log Cabins—Neighborly Spirit Among the Pioneers—Difficulties and Hardships—Wild Animals—Hunting—First Orchards—Labor in the Home—Early Farming Implements—Pioneer Diversions.	

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER IX—EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.....	215
Provisions of Ordinance of 1787—Local Provisions—School Law of 1831—Public Sentiment in Relation to Free Schools—Sketches of Early Schools—First Schools in Indiana and in Johnson County—Early Customs—Qualifications of Pioneer Teachers—Early Text Books—"Barring Out" the Teacher—Libraries—Franklin Public Library—Academies and Seminaries—Hopewell Academy—Township High Schools—Franklin Township High School—Teachers and Graduates—Hensley Township Graded School—Union Township High School—Clark Township Graded High School—White River Township Graded School—Franklin Schools—Colored School—School Officers—Franklin College—A Long and Creditable History—College Organizations—College Officers and President—Professors—Indiana Baptist Manual Labor Institute.	
CHAPTER X—CHURCHES AND RELIGIOUS HISTORY.....	304
First Religious Services—First Sunday School—Early Planting of Churches—Franklin Presbyterian Church—Greenwood Presbyterian Church—Address of Rev. P. S. Cleland—Hopewell Presbyterian Church—Bethany, Shiloh, Edinburg and New Pisgah Churches—Shiloh Cumberland Presbyterian Church—First Baptist Church of Franklin—Baptist Churches at Greenwood, Amity, Trafalgar, Franklin Township, Mt. Pleasant, Hurricane, Beech Grove, Lick Springs, Whiteland—Primitive Baptists at Bethel, Bethlehem, Union Township—Christian Churches at Franklin, Edinburg, Williamsburg, Greenwood, Trafalgar, Nineveh Township, Clarksburg, Mt. Carmel, Samaria, Union Village, Bluff Creek, Bargsersville, Union Township, White River Township, Mt. Pleasant, Young's Creek—Franklin Methodist Episcopal Church—Edinburg, Williamsburg, Glade, Greenwood, Whiteland, Fairview, Mt. Auburn, Trafalgar, Wesley Chapel, Friendship, Salem, Rock Lane and African Churches—Jollity Methodist Protestant Church, and the Societies at Mt. Zion and Pleasant Hill—United Brethren Churches—The Catholic Church—Christian Scientists.	
CHAPTER XI—LODGES AND FRATERNAL ORDERS.....	381
Free and Accepted Masons—Knights of Pythias—Independent Order of Odd Fellows—Modern Woodmen of America—Improved Order of Red Men.	
CHAPTER XII—BANKS AND BANKING.....	393
Indiana Farmers Bank, the First in the County—Franklin National Bank—Citizens National Bank—Union Trust Company—Farmers Trust Company—A. C. Thompson & Co., Edinburg—First National Bank, Greenwood—Citizens National Bank—Whiteland National Bank—Farmers National Bank, Trafalgar—Farmers State Bank, Bargsersville—Mutual Building and Loan Association—Franklin Building and Loan Association.	
CHAPTER XIII—JOURNALISM IN JOHNSON COUNTY.....	411
First Attempt—Franklin Examiner, the Pioneer Newspaper—Patriotic Literature—War-time Incidents—Subsequent Newspapers.	
CHAPTER XIV—JOHNSON COUNTY AND THE CIVIL WAR.....	420
An Honorable Record—Diaries and Letters of Samuel W. Van Nuys, of Company F, Seventh Indiana Regiment—Account of His Death—A Vivid Recital of Incidents and Events at "the Front."	

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER XV—PHYSICIANS AND MEDICAL PRACTICE.....	486
Origin of First Settlers Here—Health Conditions—Epidemic and Prevalent Diseases—Medical Treatment Among the Pioneers—Superstition—Early Physicians—Their Difficulties, Treatment and Remuneration—Personal Mention.	
CHAPTER XVI—HIGHWAYS AND TRANSPORTATION.....	517
Early Traveling Inconveniences—Tolls—First Bridges—Stage Coach Route—Plank Roads—Gravel Roads—The First Railroad—Later Roads—The Inter-urban Line—Telegraph and Telephone Lines—Assessed Mileage.	
CHAPTER XVII—CITIES AND TOWNS.....	524
County Seat Location—George King's First Visit to Franklin—First Settlers at Franklin—Enumerations—Incorporation—Public Improvements—Edinburg—Early Merchants—Incorporation—Officers—Schools—Greenwood—Incorporation and Officers—Public Utilities—Schools—Whiteland—Trafalgar—Other Towns.	
APPENDIX	534
Officers of City of Franklin—Population Statistics—Johnson County Business Directory—City and Town Plats—Official Vote Democratic Primary Elections, 1900 to 1912.	
BIOGRAPHICAL	559

HISTORICAL INDEX

Academies and Seminaries.....	249
Accounting Law	86
Admission as a State	27
Advisory Board	58
Agriculture	54
Amity Baptist Church.....	344
Amity Business Directory.....	544
Amity Plats	549
Appendix	534
Assessed Mileage	523
Assessors	59
Associate Judges	144
Auditor	93

B

Ballot Laws	29
Banks and Banking	393
Banta, Judge David D.	139
Baptist Churches	340
Bargersville Business Directory....	543
Bargersville Plats	549
Beech Grove Baptist Church.....	347
Beech Grove Christian Church.....	365
Bench and Bar	125
Bethany Presbyterian Church.....	337
Bethel Prim. Baptist Church.....	349
Bethel U. B. Church	378
Bethlehem Prim. Baptist Church....	350
Blue River Township	168
Bluff Creek Christian Church.....	364
Board of Charities	122
Boundaries of State	27
Boundaries of Townships	60
Bridges, Early	517
Business Directory	538

C

Candle-making	201
Catholic Church	379
Charities, Board of	122

Christian Churches	351
Christian Science Church	380
Church History	304
Circuit Judges	125
Circuit Riding Lawyers	130
Cities and Towns	524
Citizens National Bank, Franklin....	396
Citizens National Bank, Greenwood..	402
City and Town Plats	544
Civil Townships	55
Clark Township	195
Clark Township High School	265
Clarksburg Christian Church.....	362
Clarksburg Plat	549
Clerk of Circuit Court	99
Climate	53
College Organizations	298
Colored Schools	275
Commissioners	87
Common Pleas Court	145
Condition of Roads	165
Constables	60
Constitutional Convention	27
Coroner	112
Counties, Original	28
County Assessor	117
County Attorney	123
County Auditor	93
County Buildings	65
County Commissioners	87
County Council	91
County Officers	85
County Organization	43
County Physician	122
County Recorder	110
County Seat Location	524
County Seminary	83
County Superintendent	119
County Surveyor	113
County Treasurer	95
Court House Destroyed	69

HISTORICAL INDEX.

Court Houses	65
Court Reporter	122
Crops	54

D

Democratic Primary Vote.....	551
Destruction of Court House.....	69
Domestic Animals	54
Drainage	49

E

Earliest Baptist Church	307
Early Bridges	517
Early Doctors	507
Early Farm Implements	212
Early Lawyers	135
Early Life and Customs	199
Early Railroads	520
Edinburg Baptist Church, Colored..	348
Edinburg Business Directory.....	540
Edinburg Catholic Church	379
Edinburg Christian Church	357
Edinburg, Growth of	529
Edinburg M. E. Church	367
Edinburg, Officers of	530
Edinburg Plats	546
Edinburg Presbyterian Church.....	338
Edinburg, Public Utilities	530
Edinburg Schools	531
Educational Interests	215
Edwards Plat	550
Election Laws	29
Elections, Presidential	28
Electric Lines	521
Epidemics, Early	487

F

Fair Grounds	76
Fairs	76
Fairview M. E. Church	371
Far West Plat	550
Farmers National Bank, Trafalgar..	404
Farmers State Bank, Bangersville...	406
Farmers Trust Company	398
Finch, Judge Fabius M.....	136
First Churches	304
First Court House	65
First National Bank, Greenwood...	401

First Newspaper	411
First Schools in Indiana.....	226
First Sunday School	304
First Territorial Governor	27
Flax	207
Flemingsburg Plats	550
Foreword	25
Franklin A. M. E. Church	375
Franklin Baptist Church	340
Franklin Baptist Church, Colored....	348
Franklin Building & Loan Assn....	408
Franklin Business Directory	538
Franklin Christian Church	351
Franklin, City Assessor	535
Franklin, City Attorneys	535
Franklin, City Clerks	534
Franklin, City Marshals	534
Franklin, City Officers	534
Franklin, City Treasurers	534
Franklin College	279
Franklin, Councilmen	535
Franklin, Early Incidents	162
Franklin, Enumeration	526
Franklin, First Lot Sale	525
Franklin, First Settlers	526
Franklin, Incorporation	526
Franklin, Mayors	534
Franklin M. E. Church	366
Franklin National Bank	394
Franklin Plats	544
Franklin Presbyterian Church	308
Franklin, Public Improvement.....	527
Franklin Public Library	248
Franklin School Officers	275
Franklin Schools	266
Franklin Township	175
Franklin Township High School....	255
Fraternal Orders	381
Free and Accepted Masons	381
Friendship M. E. Church	374

G

Geological Features	52
Glade M. E. Church	369
Gravel Roads	519
Great Gulf	37
Greek-letter Fraternities	300
Greenwood Baptist Church	343
Greenwood Business Directory	541

HISTORICAL INDEX.

Greenwood Christian Church	359
Greenwood, Incorporation	531
Greenwood M. E. Church	369
Greenwood, Officers	531
Greenwood Plats	547
Greenwood Presbyterian Church....	311
Greenwood, Public Improvements...	531
Greenwood Schools	532

H

Hagersville Church	364
Hardin, Franklin	37
Hensley Township	188
Hensley Township Graded School...	261
Hicks, Gilderoy	149
Highways	517
Honey Creek U. B. Church.....	378
Hopewell Academy	250
Hopewell High School	256
Hopewell Presbyterian Church.....	336
Hunter, Anderson B.	152
Hurricane Baptist Churches	346

I

Implements, Early Farm	212
Improved Order of Red Men	392
Independent Order of Odd Fellows..	388
Indian Occupation	26
Indian Trail	40
Indiana Boundaries	27
Indiana Farmers Bank	393
Indiana's Rank	33
Interurban Lines	521

J

Jail	70
Johnson County and the War.....	420
Johnson County Fairs	76
Johnson County Seminary	249
Johnson County Statistics	537
Jollity M. E. Church.....	375
Journalism	411
Judges, Associate	144
Judges of Circuit Court.....	125
Judges of Probate Court	145
Jury Commissioners	122
Justice of Peace	59

K

Kentucky Indian Trail	40
King, George	43, 524
Knights of Pythias	386

L

Lancaster Plat	550
Lawyers, Roster of Present	160
Libraries	246
Lick Springs Baptist Church	348
Lodges	381
Log Houses, Building of	199
Log School House	220
Loper's Cabin	38

M

Masonic Order	381
Mauxferry Road	28
Medical History	486
Methodist Episcopal Churches.....	366
Military Record	420
Modern Woodmen of America.....	391
Mound Builders	25
Mt. Auburn M. E. Church	371
Mt. Carmel Christian Church.....	362
Mt. Pleasant Baptist Churches....	345
Mt. Pleasant Christian Church....	365
Mt. Zion Baptist Church.....	346
Mt. Zion M. E. Church.....	376
Mutual Building & Loan Assn.....	407

N

Natural Features	49
Needham Business Directory	543
Needham Plat	550
New Bangersville Plats	549
Newburg Plats	549
New Hope Christian Church	365
New Pisgah Presbyterian Church...	339
Newspapers	411
Nineveh Business Directory.....	543
Nineveh Township	172

O

Odd Fellows	388
Officers, County	85

HISTORICAL INDEX.

Officers of Township	55
Olive Branch U. B. Church	379
Ordinance of 1787	26
Organization of County	43
Original Counties	28
Orphan Asylum	75
Overstreet, Gabriel M.	151
Overstreet, Jesse	159
Oyler, Samuel P.	138

P

Physicians	486
Plank Roads	518
Plats, City and Town	544
Plattsburg Plat	550
Pleasant Hill M. E. Church	377
Pleasant Township	185
Poor Asylum	72
Population Statistics	537
Poultry	54
Presbyterian Churches	308
Presidential Elections	28
Press, The	411
Primary Vote, Democratic	551
Probate Judges	145
Prosecuting Attorneys	161
Public Utilities Law	31

R

Railroads	520
Recorder	110
Religious History	304
Road Improvements	519
Road Supervisors	59
Roads, Condition of	165
Rocklane Business Directory	544
Rocklane M. E. Church	374

S

Salem M. E. Church	374
Samaria Christian Church	363
Samaria Plats	549
School Enumeration	272
School History	215
School Law of 1831	217
School Townships	55

Seminary, County	83
Sheriff	106
Shiloh Cumb. Pres. Church	340
Shiloh Presbyterian Church	337
Slater, John	150
Soldiers' Home Cottage	84
South Stott's Creek Churches...	350, 351
Stage Coach Route	617
State Boundaries	27
Statistics	537
Streams	49
Superintendent, County	119
Supervisors	59

T

Teachers, Early	134
Telegraph Lines	522
Temperance Movements	32
Temperature	53
Territorial Government	26
Thompson & Co. Bank	400
Toll Roads	519
Town Plats	544
Township Assessors	59
Township Boundaries	60
Township High Schools	253
Township History	55
Township Organization	55
Trafalgar	532
Trafalgar Business Directory	542
Trafalgar Christian Church	360
Trafalgar M. E. Church	372
Trafalgar Plats	548
Transportation	517
Truant Officer	123
Trustee, Township	56

U

Union Christian Church	361
Union Township	191
Union Township High School	263
Union Trust Company	397
Union Village Church	363
Union Village Plats	549
United Brethren Churches	378
Unusual Laws	30
Urmeyville Plat	550

HISTORICAL INDEX.

V

Van Nuys, Samuel W.	420
Virginia's Claim	26
Vote, Democratic Primaries.....	551

W

Wesley Chapel M. E. Church.....	373
West Whiteland Business Directory.	542
Whetzel, Jacob	34
Whetzel's Trace	34
White River Township	178
White River Township Graded School	265
Whiteland	532

Whiteland Baptist Church	349
Whiteland Business Directory.....	542
Whiteland M. E. Church	370
Whiteland National Bank	403
Whiteland Plats	548
Wick, Judge W. W.	125
Wild Animals	204
Williamsburg Christian Church.....	359
Williamsburg M. E. Church	368
Williamsburg Plats	549
Woollen, Judge Thomas W.	147

Y

Young's Creek Christian Church....	366
------------------------------------	-----

BIOGRAPHICAL INDEX

Adcock, William 615
 Aikens, W. W. 700
 Alexander, Robert A. 559

B

Barlow, Hernan 776
 Beatty, J. J. 735
 Bohall, Everett R. 639
 Boone, Charles J. 857
 Bowden, Isaac W. 772
 Branigin, Elba L. 568
 Brewer, Daniel A. 703
 Brewer, Edgar D. 813
 Brewer, Edward G. 724
 Brewer, Samuel E. 760
 Bridges, Harry 582
 Bridges, William A., Sr. 642
 Brown, I. Newt 715
 Brunnemer, Albert T. 730
 Brunnemer, William J. 732
 Byers, Arch W. 765
 Byers, Henry S., Sr. 767

C

Calvin, John W. 632
 Carnes, Mrs. Eliza Polk. 670
 Carnes, Zachariah 671
 Chenoweth, Ephraim B. 740
 Clary, J. J. 781
 Cobb, Edward E. 640
 Cook, Camilus B. 678
 Covert, Albert N. 802
 Covert, James G. 644
 Covert, William D. 664
 Craven, Thomas W. 660
 Crawford, J. F. 621
 Crecraft, Albert N. 612
 Curry, Scott 744
 Cutsinger, Martin 728

D

Deer, F. L. 861
 Deitch, Samuel 686
 Deupree, William E. 561
 Devore, Chester T. 806
 Dickson, John B. 753
 Dickson, Mino 753
 Ditmars, Cornelius L. 792
 Ditmars, Garrett 820
 Ditmars, John T. 720
 Ditmars, John W. 712
 Ditmars, Richard V. 666
 Ditmars, William S. 805
 Donnell, Rebecca Ditmars. 720
 Dorrell, Daniel D. 723
 Dorrell, Jacob G. 759
 Dorrell, Thomas 742
 Drybread, Ivory J. 654
 Dunn, Oren C. 647
 Durham, C. M. 752

E

Earnest, Elmore T. 770

F

Featherngill, William 608
 Fendley, James A. 696
 Fisher, William M. 786
 Flinn, William 803
 Foxworthy, John 726
 Fulmer, John 757

G

Gilmore, James T. 682
 Graham, John N. 574
 Griffith, James L. 764

BIOGRAPHICAL INDEX.

H

Hall, Columbus H.	589
Hanley, Elijah A.	600
Harrell, William H.	714
Heck, George W.	762
Held, Christian	783
Henderson, Gilbert	800
Hicks, Alvin G.	808
Hill, Edward	812
Hughes, George	704

J

Jennings, William B.	688
Johnson, Grafton	570
Johnson, J. Albert	602
Johnson, Joseph	685

K

Kelly, J. H.	652
Kerlin, George W.	721

L

LaGrange, Peter D.	815
List, Albert	816
Lochry, Henry E.	850

Mc

McCartney, William D.	668
McCaslin, John A.	780
McCaslin, William E.	775
McClain, John C.	683
McClain, Squire H.	692
McClanahan, William H.	658
McClellan, Samuel J.	751
McQuinn, Thomas W.	778

M

Mathes, Miss Ellen S.	618
Mathes, William J.	616
Miller, Fremont	650
Miller, Robert M.	701
Mitchell, Samuel M.	790
Moormann, George A.	610
Mozingo, Milford	680
Mullendore, Frank R.	656
Mullendore, Lewis	634
Mullendore, William	633

N

Neible, W. L.	747
Noble, Thomas B.	859
Norton, T. Edward	706

O

Oliver, John	745
Oliver, William G.	605
Qverstreet, John T.	773
Owen, A. W.	645
Owens, Fred R.	638
Owens, George, Sr.	789
Owens, Walter	717
Owens, William	798

P

Payne, Philander W.	580
Polk, James T.	592
Powell, Chauncey J.	661
Pritchard, Henry R.	648
Province, Clarence	636
Province, Oran A.	626
Province, William M.	795

R

Ransdell, George W.	630
Records, John N.	618
Runkle, J. W.	738
Russell, William A.	768

S

Service, Robert A.	784
Sharp, O. B.	622
Sheek, D. W.	708
Sheetz, William J.	852
Shephard, Harry B.	818
Short, Luther	564
Short, Milton	565
Sibert, William F.	693
Simon, Ed	853
Simon, George W.	849
Slack, Elisha O.	577
Slack, L. Ert	576
Springer, W. O.	567
Stott, William T.	596

BIOGRAPHICAL INDEX.

T

Tarlton, John H.	674
Terhune, Rufus W.	824
Thompson, A. C.	585
Thompson, J. A.	584
Threlkeld, William P.	718
Tracy, Mathew J.	749
Tucker, Wellbourne S.	635
Tyner, Richard H.	614

V

Vandivier, Elmer	787
Vandivier, Ira E.	809
Vandivier, Otis M.	821
Vandivier, Ozais E.	695
Van Dyke, John H.	595
Van Nuys, Watson M.	796
Vaught, Barney M.	794

Voris, M. J.	733
Voris, W. R.	607

W

Webb, David R.	676
Webb, Jesse C.	586
Weddle, John C.	710
Whitaker, James W.	756
White, George I.	810
White, Henry E.	623
White, W. H.	628
White, William W.	736
Wild, George W.	672
Williams, H. G.	855
Wilson, Daulton	624
Winterberg, Francis	663
Wood, Henry C.	670
Wooley, John H.	698
Wyrick, Ephraim W.	690
Wyrick, George W.	690

HISTORICAL

CHAPTER I.

INDIANA HISTORY—A FOREWORD.

With the history of the Mound Builders in prehistoric times, Johnson county history has little, if any, connection. Judge Banta, the leading authority in our annals, suggests that two mounds are to be found on Sugar creek, two miles above its mouth, and two low mounds in White River township may be evidence of their work in this connection. The ones first referred to lie just south of the Runkle graveyard. No excavations have ever been made, and it is only a surmise that they are the handiwork of the Mound Builders.

Nor can it be said that the history of the early French missionaries, La Salle and his Jesuit brethren, is interwoven with the story of our county. Their track lay far to the north and west. The first white inhabitant settling on the Wabash and Maumee rivers had no intercourse with the south, even after Daniel Boone opened up Kentucky to settlement. Their communication was by way of Detroit and the St. Lawrence.

The struggle between the English and the French for the control of the Mississippi, and the later contest between the United States and England, culminating in the brilliant campaign of George Rogers Clark around Vincennes and Kaskaskia, was fought on soil far to the west and south of us. Far removed from the principal waterways of the state, the comparatively level strip of land lying between the west fork of White river and Sugar creek was untrodden by the foot of white men when Indiana was admitted to the Union of states in 1816.

Covered with a heavy growth of oak, poplar, ash, maple, sycamore, beech, walnut, elm and hickory, with spice brush and grape vines and undergrowth forming an almost impenetrable tangle, this wilderness was unknown even to the Indians except for occasional straggling bands of hunters or war

parties bound from the villages on the upper Wabash to the Kentucky river country.

Evidences of Indian occupation of the county are rare. From the testimony of the first white settlers, and more from arrowheads and relics found near the deer licks, we come to the conclusion that hunting parties of the Miamis came to the Bluffs of White river, to the headwaters of Young's creek and to the site later chosen for the county seat. As will be seen in another connection, Judge Franklin Hardin was of the opinion that there was once a large Indian village on the west side of White river in the extreme northeast section of the county, and John Tipton, in his "Journal" of his first trip to locate a new state capital in 1820, repeats a tradition to the effect that French missionaries were stationed at that village many years before that time,—even so, Indian occupation played no part worthy of extended notice in the history of our county.

In 1818 the United States by treaty with the Delawares came into the possession of the White river country, and within three years all had been removed to their new homes beyond the Mississippi. Within the next three or four years bands of hunters from the tribes came into the country at sugar-making time and in the fall hunting season. The first white settlers, who had pushed northward into the newly ceded lands, came in contact with a few of these hunting parties, but no friction arose, and long before the thirties even the Indian hunters withdrew, never to return.

Two small streams in the county, both bearing the name of Indian creek, one in Hensley township, the other emptying into Young's creek sixty rods north of the Hopewell road and now prosaically called the Canary ditch, are the only geographical names on the map of our county recalling Indian habitation. This, in itself, is significant proof that the Indian was only a sojourner for brief visits to our hunting grounds.

Virginia claimed all of the Northwest territory as a part of her original domain under the charter granted to the London Company in 1600. Her claim was strengthened by the conquest of Vincennes in 1779, by Gen. George Rogers Clark, one of her soldiers. After the Revolution, Virginia ceded all of her lands north of the Ohio to the United States, and three years later the great charter of the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, the Ordinance of 1787, was passed by the Congress of the United States. It provided for a governor, to be chosen by Congress for a term of three years, for a secretary and a common law court of three judges.

Major-Gen. Arthur St. Clair was appointed by Congress to be the first

governor of the Northwest territory, and the seat of government was fixed at Marietta, Ohio, where the first court met in 1788. Two years later the court first met at Vincennes and in 1798 the first elections were held to select five members of a law-making council. The first General Assembly convened at Cincinnati in September, 1799. Meanwhile settlers were coming rapidly into the new country from Virginia, the Carolinas and the central Eastern states, generally by way of the Ohio river, and Congress was soon impelled to divide the great territory. On May 7, 1800, the President approved the act of Congress dividing the territory, Ohio being set off apart and the remainder designated as Indiana territory.

Indiana territory, still under the law of the great charter, had as its first governor William Henry Harrison, appointed May 13, 1800. The seat of government was fixed at Vincennes, and here the first general court met on March 3, 1801. Until 1805, when the first Legislative Council was convened, the territory was under a code of laws "published" by the general court. For a year (1804-1805) Indiana territory not only included its former area, but was enlarged by the addition of all of the Louisiana territory north of latitude thirty-three.

In 1805 the territory of Michigan was detached, and on the 1st day of May, 1809, the territory of Illinois was organized, leaving Indiana with its boundaries on its present lines. In 1811 the capital of Indiana territory was changed to Corydon, in Harrison county, and there, in 1813, the Legislature convened, with Thomas Posey as governor. Governor Posey was the second and last of the territorial governors, serving until the admission of Indiana into the Union as a state.

On the 19th day of April, 1816, an enabling act was passed by the Congress of the United States directing an election to be held in Indiana territory to select delegates to a constitutional convention. Pursuant to that act delegates were elected on May 13th following, and the convention met at Corydon on June 10th. Forty-two delegates, with Jonathan Jennings as president and William Hendricks as secretary, drafted the first Constitution in less than three weeks, holding most of their sessions under the "Constitutional Elm," a tree still standing in the old state house grounds.

The Constitution thus drafted met with the approval of Congress, and on December 11, 1816, Indiana became a sovereign state. As there had been thirteen original colonies in the formation of the Union, so, as it happened, there were thirteen counties in the new state. Knox, Posey, Gibson, Warrick, Perry, Washington, Harrison, Clark, Jefferson, Switzerland, Dearborn,

Franklin and Wayne were the "thirteen original counties," nearly all bordering on the Ohio and lower Wabash. Of these counties the most populous, and hence entitled to the largest representation in the constitutional convention, were Knox, with a population of 8,068 centered about the old settlements at Vincennes; Clark, with a population of 7,150, Franklin, with a population of 7,370, and Harrison, with a population of 6,975, all centering about the great Falls of the Ohio. Here the adventurous homeseekers were compelled to abandon their flat boats and by the route of the Indian trails make their way to the north.

About the year 1807 Frederick Mouck, of Virginia, had come to a cabin on the Ohio, where Mouckport now stands, and established a ferry. This easy crossing of the river drew settlers by way of Corydon and Salem toward the White river country. One of our oldest highways, the Mauxferry road, variously spelled "Mauksferry" and "Mocksferry," was the avenue of travel for many of the early settlers from Kentucky. And by this and other roads leading from the river northward, immigrants pushed their way into the wilderness, and while Johnson county was organized by a legislature sitting at Corydon, within a year thereafter a new state capital was selected, and Indianapolis was agreed upon as the site, although the seat of government was not removed until 1825.

When Johnson county came into being Jonathan Jennings, the first governor of the state, was still in office, and the entire state had a population of 147,178. James Monroe was President of the United States, receiving five electoral votes from this state for his second term. James Noble and Waller Taylor were still serving as United States senators, and when Governor Jennings resigned to accept congressional honors, he was the first candidate to receive the suffrages of Johnson county for member of Congress in the election of 1824.

Partisan politics played little part in the election of local officers in Johnson county until the later thirties. But in the national elections, beginning with Jackson's first term, party lines were closely drawn, and the majority of the early settlers of the county coming from the South, the county was then, as it has always remained, a supporter of the Democratic party.

In the first presidential elections, record of which is yet preserved, Jackson received 221 votes, Adams 118, not counting Blue River township, the returns for which are lost. In 1832 Jackson electors received 261 votes, Clay 120, the returns from Franklin township being lost. In 1836 Van Buren received 559 votes, Harrison 438, Union township not recorded. In

1840 the same candidates received 998 and 631 votes, respectively, all townships reported. In 1844 Polk electors received 992 votes, Clay 581, while the Free Soil party had 15 votes (Nineveh township not included). Zachary Taylor received 675, the Democratic candidate 1,114, and the Free Soilers 12, in the election of 1848. In 1852 Pierce received 1,333, Scott 896, Hale 20. In 1856 Buchanan got 1,608, Fremont (first Republican candidate) 1,095, while the Free Soil vote increased to 153.

When the great issue that divided the North and South was submitted to the voters of Johnson county, Douglas received 1,392 votes, Lincoln 1,303, Breckenridge 336 and Bell 60. Four years later McClellan received 1,713 votes, Lincoln 1,532. In 1872 the Greeley electors received 2,109, Grant 1,700. In 1876 Tilden received 2,363 votes, Hayes 1,860, Cooper 304. In 1880 Hancock received 2,461 votes, Garfield 2,020, Weaver 287. In 1884 Cleveland received 2,515, Blaine 2,020, Butler 179, St. John 17. In 1888 the Democrats polled 2,594 votes, Republicans 2,168, Prohibitionists 66, Union Labor 162.

Since 1892 the vote for the head of the ticket at national elections has been as follows:

	1892	1896	1900	1904	1908	1912
Democrat -----	2,606	3,083	3,088	2,882	3,219	2,890
Republican -----	2,082	2,288	2,345	2,574	2,519	924
Prohibition -----	157	29	157	300	37	211
Peoples -----	243	----	21	24	2	----

In the last election Roosevelt, Progressive, received 1,408 votes, and Debs, Socialist, 49. Independent local tickets have not met with great favor. In 1890 a "Citizens" county ticket was placed before the people and received 1,963 votes. The Grangers and the Populists were never formidable, the latter party going over to the support of Bryan in 1896.

The Australian ballot law of 1889 was a much-needed reform. Theretofore, the voter prepared his ballot outside the polls and the "floater" was led to the voting window and the sale of his vote made certain. Since 1890 the voting is done in secret and with all proper restrictions thrown around the preparation of the ballots and the casting and counting of the same, there has never been occasion to repeat the cry of fraud made in 1864 and in 1870.

At the November election of 1908 voting machines were used for the first time. An Empire machine was used in the city of Franklin that year and proved so successful that, two years later, fourteen machines were purchased for use throughout the county at an expense of ten thousand five

hundred dollars. They are found to be accurate and one election board can handle three times as many votes as when the ballots were stamped with a stencil or marked with a pencil. A regular election, using the voting machines, costs the county a little less than one thousand five hundred dollars, about five hundred dollars less than under the old method of voting.

Many other changes in the fundamental and statute law of the state have followed the changes in the political, social and moral conditions of our society. Among these changes are, first, a tendency toward uniformity of laws. Under the first Constitution, special laws conferring special privileges or making special requirements in certain counties filled the pages of the acts of the Legislature. Under such laws the county felt as free as the individual to follow its own devices. In 1850 the state Legislature found it necessary to reprimand our county by enacting "that the board of commissioners of Johnson county shall not be at liberty to dispense with a road tax on real and personal property, but the same shall be annually levied under the provisions of the act to which this is an amendment."

Some of these special laws were so unusual as to provoke ridicule. For example, the Legislature of 1850 passed the following bill:

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, that all laws or parts of laws now in force requiring a person first to obtain a license to vend ardent spirits in less quantity than a quart at a time and make the same punishable by indictment or fine, in case the same is sold without a license, be and the same are hereby repealed; provided, however that nothing in this act shall be so construed as to effect any indictment now pending in the Hancock circuit court, except the indictment pending in said court against William A. Franklin, an unfortunate man who was shot so as to render him unable to support himself by labor, and as to such indictments as are now against him this act and the benefits thereof shall be extended." (Acts 1850, page 218.)

All the liquor tax laws of a great state repealed to help one poor "boot-legger" out of trouble!

The new Constitution of 1851 required all laws to be general and of uniform application throughout the state. The supreme court has construed this clause to mean that it is only necessary that laws shall operate in all parts of the state in a similar manner "under the same circumstances and conditions," a construction which may be used to defeat the plain intention of the Constitution. Fortunately, however, in recent years, the General Assembly have rightly interpreted this salutary provision, and a sincere effort has been made to pass laws which are general and uniform. This has led to the

codification of our municipal laws, the highway laws and of the criminal code in 1905; the uniform school text-book law of 1889; and to the fee and salary laws of 1895.

In the second place the state, in response to public opinion, has passed many laws to improve the conditions of the laboring classes. Regulations are now in force as to the employment of women and children in factories; to the safeguarding of the operatives in mines and manufactories; to the construction of tenement houses; and a commission is now at work under the act of 1913 investigating the subject of workingmen's compensation for personal injuries.

The Public Utilities law of 1913 marks a new era in this state, giving to the state the right of fixing service charges for all public utilities. What the railroad commission of Indiana, created under the act of 1905, was authorized to do in the regulation of rates and prescribing conditions of service to the public, by the railroads, the public service commission is authorized by the act of 1913 to do and prescribe as to all corporations furnishing public utilities. Every railroad, street railroad, interurban railroad, every plant for the conveyance of telegraph and telephone messages or for the production, transmission, delivery or furnishing of heat, light, water or power service, or for the furnishing of elevator or warehouse service to the public is under the supervision and control of this commission. In general, the work of the commission is to secure to the people of the state adequate service and facilities at reasonable rates and under fair regulations.

Again, in the path of political reform, the state has in recent years taken advanced steps. Under the Corrupt Practices act of 1911 candidates for public office are required to publish a sworn statement of all moneys contributed or expended to aid and promote their nomination or election, and are prohibited from expenditure of money to such end except through a treasurer or political agent of a political organization. Political organizations may not expend money except for "certain legitimate expenses" defined by statute. Corporations are prohibited from making contributions to any party or candidate.

The act of March 4, 1911, providing for the registration of voters at all general elections, is another salutary measure intended to purify the ballot. This legislation is not new to the state, for as early as 1867 the General Assembly passed an act providing for the registry of voters, and under that statute a board of registry in each township, consisting of one Democrat, one Republican and the township trustee, was appointed at the June term, 1867, of the board of commissioners' court in this county.

Many other measures have been placed on the statute books in recent years to secure honest weights and measures, and providing for state inspection of foods and drugs. All packing houses, canneries, dairies, hotels, restaurants, groceries and all other stores and factories, where articles of food are manufactured, stored or exposed for sale, are subject to a rigid inspection by state authorities.

The temperance sentiment of the state began to show a rising tide again about the year 1890. In November, 1834, on the petition of a majority of the freeholders resident in the town of Edinburg, it was "ordered that there be no more grocery licenses granted to residents of said town." As early as 1848 Johnson county had voted on the question of license or no license to the retail saloon. In that year Franklin, Pleasant and Blue River voted "dry," other townships voted "wet." In 1852 Franklin, Nineveh, Blue River and Pleasant voted against license, Union voting for license. In the next year Franklin, Blue River, Clark and Pleasant voted "dry," while Nineveh, Hensley, Union and White River voted "wet."

In the year 1895 the General Assembly passed the Nicholson law, by means of which a majority of the legal voters of any township or city ward, by signing a remonstrance, could prevent the issuance of a license to sell liquors. At the December term, 1895, the voters of the first ward of the city of Franklin successfully resisted the application of William Anstis. At the December term, 1896, of the commissioners' court, remonstrances were successfully made in all three wards of the city of Franklin, but their sufficiency was overruled at the March term, 1897, and licenses were granted.

The fight was successfully renewed against saloons in the first ward of the city in February, 1902. At the August term, 1903, remonstrances in the city of Franklin were overruled, but on appeal and a change of venue to Bartholomew county the remonstrances were upheld. Again, at the June term, 1904, remonstrances in the first ward were sustained.

Under the County Local Option law of 1908 an election was held in Johnson county on April 25, 1910, the vote being: No license, 3,477; for license, 1,344. Under the Township Local Option law of 1911 but one election has been held in the county. In Blue River township an election was held on March 26, 1912, which resulted in a victory for the "wets" on the face of the returns. The "drys" instituted contest proceedings before the board of commissioners and it being found that in the tenth precinct more votes were counted from the ballot box than there were voters registered on the poll books, the vote of the entire precinct was rejected, and the board found that there were legally cast "against license" 152 votes, "for license" 118

votes. After a spirited fight on appeal, after change of venue, Judge Remster, of Indianapolis, upheld the finding of the board of commissioners and prohibited the sale of liquors in that township for two years succeeding the date of the election.

The city of Franklin remains "dry" as the result of successful remonstrances under the Moore law, an amendment to the Nicholson law, filed with the county auditor on February 5, 1912. The county has not a saloon within its borders, and, what is of equal importance, the officers of the law have successfully fought the maintenance of "blind tigers" and "dry beer joints." Public sentiment in the county has sustained the action of our representatives in helping place temperance laws upon the books, and has been active in the aid of the officers of the law charged with the duty of their enforcement.

The most hopeful feature of recent legislation is that the state no longer relies upon punishment of a broken law as the best means of effecting political, social and moral reforms, but has followed a constructive policy which lends encouragement and uplift to the most enlightened and progressive citizenship.

Indiana ranks only thirty-fifth, territorially, but has advanced to the ninth place in population. According to the census of 1910, the state ranks fifth in the production of corn, only Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and Nebraska outranking her; in the production of wheat, Indiana stands fourth, being led by Minnesota, Kansas and South Dakota; in the production of oats, our state ranks fifth, with Iowa, Illinois, Nebraska and Ohio leading. When it is remembered that Illinois and Iowa are fifty per cent. larger in area, Missouri almost twice as large, and Kansas, Nebraska and Minnesota are each more than twice the size of our state, the record of the Indiana farmer is a proud one.

Indiana now has 7,420 miles of railroads, ranking thirteenth in this respect. There are nearly a half million telephones in Indiana, and more than 60,000 miles of telegraph lines. Its electric railway lines, radiating in every direction, make Indianapolis the greatest interurban railroad center in the world. The term "Hoosier" is no longer a reproach. It is a far cry from the days when Jacob Hozier and his brother, Abram Hozier,* brought their wolf scalps from the borders of "The Great Gulf" to claim the bounty due them at the county seat.

To attempt to show what part Johnson county and her citizens have played in this onward march and to help to trace the road by which they have come is the excuse for this county history.

*Note.—Jacob P. Dunn has suggested that the nickname "Hoosier" may have been derived from the family name "Hosler" or "Hozier."

CHAPTER II.

ORGANIZATION OF COUNTY AND ITS GEOGRAPHY AND TOPOGRAPHY.

When Indiana was admitted into the Union in 1816, the white settlers occupied only a small section of the southern part of the state. The boundary line separating their territory from the Indian lands ran from a point on the Wabash river nearly due west of Rockville in Parke county, in a southeasterly direction to a point on White river about half way between Seymour and Brownstown, then northeast to the southeast corner of Decatur county, then east of north to Fort Recovery, in Mercer county, Ohio. If another line be drawn from the place of beginning to Fort Recovery, the triangle thus formed would embrace the tract of land then claimed by the Delaware tribe.

On the 3rd day of October, 1818, a treaty was concluded with the Delawares at the St. Mary's Falls in Ohio, by Jonathan Jennings, then governor of Indiana, General Cass and Benjamin Parke, acting under appointment of President Monroe, and the Delaware lands were ceded to the United States. The new territory acquired the name of the "New Purchase," a name frequently used in the early records to identify land descriptions. The Indians were granted the right to occupy their lands for three years, but in 1820 large numbers of them left for the Arkansas country and in the following year all were removed. The New Purchase became the mecca of home-seekers from the East and South, and the Indians had scarcely signed the convention until the white settler invaded his domain.

Into that part of the New Purchase later formed into Johnson county, three trails or traces became the highways of travel into our county. The first one marked and traveled by white men was that known as "Whetzel's Trace," laid out by Jacob Whetzel in 1818. It crossed Sugar creek near "The Red Mill" about one mile north of Boggstown, and ran west almost upon the present line of the Worthsville road to the bluffs at White river. The story of its making, told by Judge Banta in his "Historical Sketch of Johnson County" (1881), is worth preserving in this form.

"Some time during the latter part of 1817, Jacob Whetzel, then living in Franklin county, in this state, bought a tract of land in Harrison's Purchase, near the mouth of Eel river in Greene county. The usually traveled

route from the White Water country, where Whetzel lived, to the Purchase, was by way of the Ohio and Wabash rivers, or from the Falls at Louisville, overland to that place. Jacob Whetzel was a born and trained woodsman. He had been hunting wild beasts and fighting Indians all his life. He had served as a spy and scout with the armies of St. Clair and Harrison, and, now that a pathless woods lay between him and his purchase, he determined to cut through rather than go around.

"The Delaware Indians were at that time in the undisturbed possession of the White River country, and Jacob Whetzel, early in the summer of 1818, applied to the Delaware chief, Anderson, at his village on White river, where Andersontown (Anderson) has since been located, and obtained his permission to cut a road through from near Brookville to the Bluffs of White river. In the month of July, in company with his son Cyrus, a youth eighteen years of age, and four good, stout axmen, Thomas Howe, Thomas Rush, Richard Rush and Walter Banks, he set out for the nearest point on White river, intending to work from thence back to the settlements. Taking one of the men, Thomas Rush, with him, he went in advance, blazing the proposed road, while young Cyrus, with the rest of the men, followed after, carrying their axes and nine days' provisions. These had not entered the wilderness very far, when, one evening late, they met a party of Indians, whose actions, notwithstanding their protestations of friendship, excited suspicion. The two parties passed each other, but the white men, without arms, kept a more vigilant watch that night than was common even in that day. The night set in cloudy, and rain soon began falling, but the hours passed quietly on, until the camp-fire burned low, when the man on watch discovered Indians lurking in the vicinity. Quietly waking his sleeping companions, they as quietly abandoned their camp, and, notwithstanding the darkness of the night, followed the trace of Jacob Whetzel and his associates by feeling of the notches and blazes cut in the trees. Whatever motive led the red-men to prowl around their camp-fire at night, nothing more was seen of them on that journey.

"Meeting with no other hindrances save such as were incident to the trackless wilderness, Cyrus Whetzel and his comrades journeyed on, crossing Flat Rock about seven miles below the present site of Rushville; Blue river, four miles above Shelbyville, and Sugar creek, a little north of Boggs-town. On reaching a water course, a few miles east of White river, a nest of honey bees was discovered in the hollow limb of a walnut tree, which yielded a large supply of honey; but being too bitter to be eaten, because made from a bitter, honey-bearing bloom, it was reluctantly thrown away; never-

theless, from this circumstance originated the name of "Honey creek," the first creek within the borders of this county to receive a name at the hands of white men.

"White river was struck at a place Jacob Whetzel called the Bluffs, and we may well imagine that the scene which met the gaze of these pioneers was such as they little expected to behold. Jacob Whetzel had set out to reach by a short cut a prospective home at the mouth of the Eel; but standing on the Bluffs, in those July days, he looked out over a wide, deep and rapidly flowing river, through whose clear depths the eye could penetrate to the white pebbles that lay on the bottom far below, whose waters swarmed with fish, and whose level bottoms and rolling uplands were covered with great forests that grew from a soil of wonderful richness, and there, on the banks of the Waw-pe-kom-i-ca of the Miami red men, he resolved should be his future home.

"Jacob Whetzel went on down the river alone, while young Cyrus and the axmen turned back and began the work of cutting out what was long known as Whetzel's Trace. Their progress was slow. A path had to be cut of a width sufficient to admit the passage of a team. After passing the rolling lands extending a few miles back from the river, the country through which they went was level, and at that season of the year was almost an endless swamp. Their first day's work took them to an old beaver dam near the present east boundary line of Pleasant township. It was built across the outlet of a swamp, and made a pond of water a half-mile long and several yards in width at the narrowest places; but at that time it had apparently been long deserted.

"Presently, they reached the Hurricane, and there they established their camp, and as this stream afforded the only running water between Sugar creek and Honey creek, it was surmised that here would be a noted camping ground in the future, and the stream they named Camp creek; and subsequent events proved the surmise to have been well-founded. Slowly hewing their way through the woods, the axmen came at length to a deep swamp, some two miles west of the present east boundary line of the county, which was known in the early day as the Great Gulf. This was a mile in width and two miles in length. Two streams, Flat creek and Leatherwood, entered the Gulf at the north end, and their combined waters made Little Sugar creek. Sugar creek was already named when the Whetzels came. It was noted for the large forests of sugar trees that grew at intervals on its banks, and to this circumstance it is supposed that its name is due. The entire distance to

Sugar creek, after passing the skirt of rolling lands lying back from the river, is said to have been a continuous swamp. The axmen were often mid-sides in water while cutting their way, and at night they cut brush and made heaps on which to sleep.

"Arriving at the Brandywine late one evening, the party encamped, when Jacob Whetzel rejoined them. After their scanty meal had been eaten, Jacob produced a bottle of peach brandy which he had obtained in Owen county, and over this the party pledged the memory of the wives and sweethearts at home. To the inspiration due to that bottle are the people of Shelby county indebted for the name of one of the prettiest streams, Brandywine. The name was given on that night. The provisions giving out, the party was soon after compelled to push on to the settlement, and leave the work unfinished; but in a short time, Whetzel returned and finished it.

"This work proved of great importance in the settlement of Marion, Johnson, Morgan and Shelby counties. It was known as Whetzel's Trace, and hundreds of the early settlers of central Indiana traveled along it in search of their wilderness homes."

Over this trace, Franklin Hardin, when a lad of fifteen, came with his mother in the last week of October, 1825. They stopped at Lewis Morgan's home in the northwest part of Shelby county. Morgan's house was the last chance for a lodging on the Trace until they should reach Nathaniel Bell's home, at the crossing of the Whetzel and the Berry trails, twenty miles to the westward.

Of this trip, Judge Hardin writes: "The next morning was Sunday, and having bidden good-bye to our kind friend (Morgan), under his direction we were sent around the north end of the Great Gulf, as it was usually called, thus leaving Whetzel's Trace at Morgan's, and going up Sugar creek, first on one side and then crossing at Huff's Mill, and traveling up the west bank till our northing amounted to two or three miles, thence westward, near where Madison Morgan long after resided, and crossing Flat creek and Leatherwood, at the north end of the gulf, and thence south along the west side of the gulf to a point directly west of Lewis Morgan's to the Whetzel Trace, at a point called at the time Loper's Cabin, but long before known and named Camp Creek by the Whetzels. When Whetzel marked out his trace in the summer of 1818, the weather being exceedingly dry, the waters of the Great Gulf had disappeared, and he ran straight across it from Morgan's to Camp Creek.* The Great Gulf is as yet (1880) an unsolved prob-

*NOTE—This crossing must have been at McConnell's Ford.—AUTHOR.

lem. It is a depression of two or three miles west of Sugar Creek, being three or four miles in length, and having the same direction and about the same capacity as the present valley of Sugar Creek. Whether that stream once occupied that basin, but was forced by driftwood and the agency of beavers to cut another channel, might yet be determined by a careful examination. Two small creeks entered at the north end, but soon lost their channels and then mingled their waters and covered the basin generally throughout the year. It sustained a growth of heavy timber of such kinds as would grow in it. It was, during long years after I saw it first, the home of bears, wolves, catamounts, panthers and other wild animals. A volume could be written of the exploits of two brothers named Hosier, who settled near its north border, and who by traps, guns and dogs, made sad havoc of wolf cubs, catamounts and other game. A more dismal place I never saw, and as we rode around it for six miles or more—an old woman and a boy—I trembled with fear. Added to the gloom of the dismal place, away to the north was an Indian encampment, making the most of their privilege to hunt here. They seemed to be making a drive of their game to the southward, the direction we were traveling to Loper's Cabin on Camp creek. The constant crack of the rifle, the crash of the brushwood caused by the troops of the flying, frightened deer as they rushed thundering on with branching horns and tails erect, widespread, grandly leaping high above the shrubbery, with heads and eyes averted as if to see the distant foe, and the widely scattered flock of wild turkeys, as they sped on with long, outstretched necks, half on foot, half on wing, far as the eye could reach, was altogether a sight, one never to be forgotten by an old lady and a boy unused to such wild display.

"In our approach to Loper's Cabin, at the camping grounds on Camp creek, the wolf paths leading to the encampment along the side of the road were as continuous and well beaten in the soft soil as hog paths about a farm, and great plantigrade foot-prints over the muddy grounds showed that bruin often quitted his secret hiding place in the gulf and roamed abroad. Camp creek afforded good water, and from the time the Whetzels first erected their camp here until the trace ceased to be used as a highway, here was the emigrants' hotel. In the morning as they moved on, the wolves entered to devour the dead animals and the garbage left in the encampment. Daniel Loper was a wild man. I could never learn whence he came, nor yet where he went when he left Johnson county. The first we knew of him was in October of 1820. Then he had erected a hut at the crossing of the Whetzel

and Berry traces, on the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 7, township 13 north, range 4 east, lately owned by the Bracketts. He kept a sort of entertainment there,—that is, a man felt that he was not quite out of doors when he stayed in his cabin.

“Nathaniel Bell came from Ohio in 1821 along the Whetzel trace, destined for the Eel river country, in search of some eligible situation for himself and family. He rode on horseback with a sack under him, in which he carried his provisions. His horse carried a bell around his neck, which was kept silent by day, but when night came, Bell made a camp, unloosed the bell, hobbled the horse, turned him out to graze, and then lay down to sleep. Bell, having explored the Eel river lands, and not liking them, returned and called at the cabin of John Doty, who had located a camp on the school section, near the center of the present White River township, on the 8th of May, 1821. Here Bell disclosed his purpose, and that was to get a description of the land at the crossing of the traces, and enter them at Brookville on his way home, and then settle there, and keep a tavern, and build a horse-mill and a distillery for whisky.

“Applying to Peter Doty, son of John Doty, for aid in getting a description of the land, Peter agreed to furnish it for one dollar, but Bell declared he had no money beyond the sum necessary to enter the land. Finally, Peter agreed to accept the bell on the horse, and the desired information was thus obtained. Bell forthwith ordered Daniel Loper to leave his cabin, as the land was now his. Thus, under a threat of expulsion and a claim of ownership falsely made, Loper was driven out, and retired to Whetzel's old camp (at Hurricane creek, near Robert Fitzpatrick's lands) and there erected another hut, and occupied it for one or two years. Here Loper continued to reside for a time, and give such aid and lodging as he could to emigrants.

“Loper, when he first came to the county, had a man living with him by the name of John Varner. Varner made several trips to White Water with an old wagon and a yoke of oxen belonging to Loper, and in exchange for the fruits of the chase received and brought back provisions and occasionally a few gallons of bad whisky. Whether from the unhealthiness of Camp creek, on the borders of the gulf, or some other cause, John Varner took sick and suddenly died. By some means, Loper got word to John Doty to come and assist in his burial. John Doty and his son Peter responded at once, taking with them a shovel for digging the grave. When they arrived, Loper, despairing of assistance, had gone to work with a garden hoe, the

only implement for digging he had, throwing out the earth with his hands. The grave was soon ready. But there was no coffin, nothing except a large trough. Into this they put his body, and covered the trough with a rude slab, split from a log, and thus was John Varner buried at Camp creek. * * *

"Bidding adieu to Camp creek, with its strange associations and incidents, we continued on the Whetzel trail westward, meeting five or six men, who were off for a bear hunt on the borders of the gulf. We were alarmed at the sight of these men as they approached, thinking they were Indians. They were exceedingly rough, large men, with uncouth apparel, dressed in buckskin pants, bearskin caps, each with a large fire-lock on his shoulder, while six or eight great, ugly wolf dogs were in company. These men were a party of Bell's, then a power in the land. They treated us kindly, and directed us in our travels. Seven miles from Camp creek, in the midst of a dismal forest of trees, briars and brush-wood, there broke suddenly on our view Bell's horse mill and its surroundings. It was a quiet Sabbath evening, but the mill was in full clatter, with its unequalled humdrum produced by its loose machinery. Twenty or thirty men stood around in clusters in friendly chat, and forty to fifty horses in working trim were hitched in every direction. The mill was far behind in its grinding, and was running night and day without halting for Sunday. The men were waiting for their several turns to grind, for the mill ground in order of their arrival, and if a man was absent when his turn came, the next succeeded to his rights. At this point we left Whetzel's Trace in a northerly direction, and in a couple of hours found ourselves at the end of our journey, in the midst of our near friends."

It is worthy of note that the Great Gulf has come to be in our day one of the finest bodies of land in the two counties, and the way from McConnell's Ford to the Hurricane road leads through farm lands of endless fertility.

THE INDIAN TRAIL.

This trail, sometimes known as the ancient river trail, followed the line of a prehistoric glacial river southward through Johnson county, toward the Falls of the Ohio, at Louisville. It crossed Driftwood at the "upper falls," ran northwesterly thence to Sugar creek, finding a ford at the place later called Collier's Ford, and then probably with the line of the Mauxferry road, two-thirds of the way to Franklin, when it swerved more to the left, passing the farm now owned by Milo Canary, then with the ridge to the Big Springs at Hopewell, then nearly north with the line of present highway running

through the center of the west half of that row of sections, to the Marion county line, and onward to the Indian village on the Wabash near the present site of Lafayette. Below Driftwood the trail divided, one leading to the Kentucky river trail, the other to the Falls at Louisville.

The Kentucky River Indian trail led by way of Vernon to Madison. Along this trail must have come John Vawter, whose route the writer has attempted to follow on the maps of today with indifferent success. To give the reader a like opportunity, Vawter's letter to the *Madison Republican* of February 27, 1819, is herewith reprinted:

"Vernon, Feb'y. 16, 1819.

"Gentlemen:—Capt. Campbeel and myself have just returned from an excursion into the Delaware lands, and should you consider the following sketch worth an insertion in your paper for the amusement of your readers, and the information of emigrants and persons wishing to explore these lands, it will gratify some of your readers.

"We traveled the new cut road from this place to Geneva (on Sandy) a new town laid out on the old Indiana boundary line, about eight miles from this place in a N. W. direction. We then took a new cut road (opened to Flat Rock sufficient for waggons), which bears nearly N. 45 W. The first stream we crossed after leaving Person's Mill on Sandy, is called Little Sandy; the second Leatherwood; the third, Fallen Timber Creek (all appropriate names). We next passed a remarkable beaver dam, in which the ingenuity of these animals is wonderfully exhibited. The 4th stream is Flat Creek, the 5th Deer Creek, the 6th Crooked Creek; all of which streams will answer for light machinery, and run to the S. W., the bottoms generally gravelly and water very clear. We next came to a stream by the name of Clifty, sufficient for any kind of water works, and about ten miles distant in the new purchase. I think, without exaggeration, that every quarter section that may be laid out in this ten miles, will be fit for cultivation and will be settled. The lands are of a black, sandy quality, timbered with beech and black ash principally. The general face of the country is rather inclined to a plain, with hollows rather wet. The lands on Clifty are very rich and well timbered on both sides of the stream with blue ash, walnut, sugar tree, honey locust, beech, etc.

"After crossing this stream we came to a most beautiful walnut ridge about one and one-half miles north of Clifty. We next crossed Middle Creek, then Grassy Creek, then Tough Creek, Stillwater and Pleasant Run, all of which are small mill streams running to the S. W., some of which

have very muddy bottoms, and lie between Clifty and Flat Rock at the distance of seven miles. In this seven miles, the lands are principally very rich and level, the valleys rather wet, and timbered principally with oak, black ash, walnut, sugar tree, poplar, hickory, etc., until we came to the lands immediately upon Flat Rock. These lands exhibit a scenery I never expected to see in Indiana. They resemble the rich lands on the two Elkhorns in Kentucky, for richness and timber, and to appearance, abound on both sides of the stream, which has a gravel bottom and is about 80 yards wide.

"On the north side of this creek we found only one stream until we arrived at Driftwood, about eight miles in a S. W. (N. W.) direction from where we crossed Flat Rock. The lands between these two streams are level and very dry, timbered with white oak, black oak, walnut, honey locust, underbrush, dog wood and hazel. We found beautifully rich and level lands on both sides of Driftwood, and well timbered. The river (by counting the horses' steps) was 180 yards wide where we crossed it. I think there are very few springs in this country, but believe water may be had with very little labor. To sum up my views on the subject, I am of the opinion that if Jefferson county would make a good highway in the direction to this place, that Madison would be the key on the Ohio River to one of the best tracts of country I have seen in this state; and a delay will speedily bring forward some other point as the country is now settling. We met two families and teams on the road to this Eden.

"Yours with esteem,

"JOHN VAWTER."

In the same year of Vawter's trip, one Richard Berry established a ferry at the crossing of the Kentucky River Trail and Driftwood, and blazed the trail north and south of his home, and hence that part of the old Indian trail running through Johnson county became known as Berry's Trace. As noticed elsewhere, the Madison and Indianapolis state road laid out near the line of the Kentucky River Trail, and the road leading to the Falls of the Ohio near the route of the Ancient River Trail, furnished the principal routes of commerce and immigration in the first days of the county. Joining the latter road near Seymour was another highway leading by way of Brownstown, Vallonia, Salem and Corydon (then capital of the state) to Mouck's Port on the Ohio river.



GEORGE KING

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

R

L

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

Upon the old stone marking the grave of Eleanor King in the old Franklin cemetery, near the confluence of Hurricane and Youngs creeks, is this inscription: "Eleanor, wife of George King, First Proprietor of Franklin, died April 8, 1831, aged 50 years." George King was not only "First Proprietor of Franklin," but to his efforts Johnson county owes its organization.

At the time of the adoption of the Constitution of 1816, out of the territory south of the old Indian boundary line, only the following counties had been organized: Wayne, Franklin, Dearborn, Switzerland, Clark, Jefferson, Harrison, Washington, Knox, Gibson, Warrick, Posey and Perry. Of these, the most populous and hence entitled to the largest representation in the convention were Harrison, where the state capital was located; Clark, near the Falls of the Ohio; and Knox, embracing the old settlements about Vincennes.

One can trace the tide of immigration into the New Purchase in the organization of new counties. At first, the movement was slow, Pike, Jennings, Monroe, Orange and Sullivan coming in the same year the new state was formed. In the next year, Davies, Dubois and Scott were organized. With the signing of the treaty at St. Mary's, another inrush of settlers came, and in 1818 Crawford, Lawrence, Martin, Morgan, Owen, Randolph, Ripley, Spencer, Vanderburgh and Vigo counties came into being. Then came a three-year period of inaction, Floyd county, which was cut off from the territory of Jefferson and Harrison, being the only new county formed.

With the opening of the land office at Brookville, the tide again flowed strongly to the north and in 1821 Bartholomew, Decatur, Green, Henry, Marion, Parke, Putnam, Rush, Shelby and Union were organized.

Such was the situation when George King came to this section in the autumn of 1822. He had been here twice before. With a party of his Kentucky neighbors, including Simon Covert, Samuel Demaree, Cornelius Demaree, Peter A. Banta, William Porter, James Shannon, Wallace Shannon and Prettyman Burton, all residents of Henry and Shelby counties, Kentucky, he came by way of Madison, thence eastward to Versailles, turning then to the left by way of the forks of Flat Rock, where he and his companions took up the Kentucky River Trail. Passing through Johnson county by way of Berry's Trace, they continued the journey northward as far as the home of William Conner, on White river, some sixteen miles beyond the

present capital. At this place Conner had established a trading post with the Indians as early as 1806, and had made himself a comfortable home with no white neighbors nearer than sixty miles. It was at Conner's home that the commissioners appointed by Governor Jennings met on May 22, 1820, to select the site of a new state capital.

King and his companions then turned backward, passing Indianapolis, then without a name and with only four small cabins to mark the place of the present metropolis, and came to the Bluffs of White river. There they took Whetzel's Trace out to Loper's Cabin on the Berry Trail, whence they traveled southward by the Big Springs and Berry's Ford, on the old Kentucky River trail homeward.

In the next year King and his brother-in-law, Simon Covert, with William Shannon, a neighbor, again passed through the county on the way to the new capital site to attend the first sale of lots in the new town. They then continued on toward the Wabash country, returning to Kentucky through the western route.

The rest of the story of the county organization we will tell in the words of Judge Banta, who had it from the lips of the principal actor in those stirring scenes:

"In the fall of 1822 George King, Garrett C. Bergen and Simon Covert came from Kentucky to look at the lands in this part of the New Purchase. The capital of the state had been laid out that summer, and thin streams of immigration were pouring into the New Purchase from the east and the south. Not all of the counties of central Indiana were then organized, as at present, but such unorganized territory, including that of Johnson, was attached to Delaware county. These land hunters had an eye to the partition of the New Purchase into counties in the near future, and when they reached the Blue River settlement King inquired of Samuel Herriott for an eligible site for the location of a town, and was cited to the tract lying between Young's creek and Camp creek. The place was visited, and it was found to be covered by a fine growth of beech, sugar tree, ash, walnut and poplar timber, while a tangled thicket of enormous spice brush grew up beneath. Along Young's creek, a great hurricane had passed some years before, as was plainly to be seen from the great swaths of timber cast along its bottoms. The storm had evidently come from the west, and at the mouth of Camp creek it had changed its course and, following the course of this stream, had plowed a great, wide furrow, extending for miles in the dense groves of timber which grew along its bottoms. Just above the mouth of Camp creek,

on the north side of Young's creek, was a tract of boggy ground, and at the upper margin a sulphur spring burst forth. Here was a deer lick, and the numerous paths worn through the dense brush, converging from every quarter of the compass, not only testified to the place being a favorite resort of the deer, but to their great abundance. The men were pleased with the prospect, and, King, selecting the eighty-acre tract on which the town of Franklin was afterward located, Covert took the eighty lying to the east, and Bergen that on the north. But, when they reached the land office, it was ascertained that Daniel Pritchard, on the 25th of September before, had entered King's tract; King entered the tract lying to the west of it, while the others purchased as they had originally intended. King sought out Pritchard at once and bought his eighty acres by paying him two hundred dollars as an advance of the original cost. The Legislature was expected to meet soon, and, for some reason not well understood now, quite a stir was among the people in some localities as to the probable action to be taken with reference to new counties. Those of the White River neighborhood entertained a lofty idea of the Bluffs as a future shipping port. The commissioners for the location of the capital building visited the spot, and, it is said, that a minority favored the place. But the capital had gone elsewhere, and the White River people now set about the organization of a county with such territorial boundaries as would enable the Bluffs to compete for a county seat location. With county lines so firmly established as they are today, and central Indiana so handsomely platted into counties as it is, it is difficult to appreciate the claims that must have been put forth; but let it be borne in mind that central Indiana was at that time a great wilderness, with here and there a little settlement, and that the Bluffs was one of the noted places in the land.

"There were those in the Blue River settlement aspiring in behalf of their new town of Edinburg; but, while the White River people organized and employed a lawyer to attend the Legislature and look after their interest, those of Blue River seem to have taken no active part in the matter.

"George King took upon himself the burden of seeing that the territory lying between Shelby and Morgan counties was duly organized, and to that end a petition was duly prepared, and was circulated by John Smiley. According to contemporaneous memory, Smiley seems to have brought to his aid a zeal that insured a numerously signed paper. All the men and all the boys in the Sugar Creek settlement, on both sides the Shelby line, and the larger majority of those living in Blue River, signed that petition, in person

or by proxy, and Col. James Gregory, a senator from Shelby county, as the friend of the new enterprise, claimed that it contained the names of all who had died and of some who had never lived in the country. That petition was never submitted to a legislative committee; but Mr. Smiley went into Washington county, where he had formerly lived, and there he procured signers to a petition which was used.

"Armed with his petitions, King, on his way home to Kentucky, turned aside and stopped at Corydon, where the Legislature was in session, and the battle was soon on. Harvey Gregg, a shrewd lawyer and an active politician, winning in manner and popular in his address, who had lately moved to the new capital from Kentucky, was there as the representative of the White River interest. King feared Gregg and his winning ways, and, had it not been for geographical position, the lawyer would most likely have carried off the prize, and the Bluffs have been a county town.

"A Mr. Johnson, from some point still lower down White river, also appeared on the scene, and, as the sequel will show, lacked little of securing the prize to himself, in spite of all others. His plan, as also the plan of Gregg, is not now remembered, and, but for the testimony of some who took part in these scenes, it would be difficult to believe that any legislator could seriously have thought of disturbing the harmony of counties already organized.

"King and Gregory, finding their interests identical, pulled together. The Sugar Creek and Blue River petition was destroyed, on the advice of the latter, but a bill was prepared, and the Washington county petition kept in the field.

"In the House of Representatives the King bill was passed at once; but in the Senate trouble began. King was acquainted with but two members in that body, one of whom was Marston G. Clarke, the member from Washington, and a nephew of the celebrated George Rogers Clarke. He was a stern, dignified man, "barely able," says Oliver H. Smith, "to read a chapter in the Bible, and wrote his name as large as John Hancock's in the Declaration of Independence." His sense of justice was acute, his mental force great, and his influence in the Senate almost unbounded. A man of his character and temperament, King thought it not safe to attempt to influence in behalf of his bill, lest he should be suspected of mercenary motives and a prejudice spring up in the mind of the legislator against him and his measure.

"For two weeks Gregg and King were making their best endeavors to

carry their respective measures to a triumphant issue. In the House, Gregg was powerless; and in the Senate so was King. In the House every measure antagonistic to the King bill was voted down, while in the Senate no action was taken.

“There was but one map of the state at the time, accessible to members of the Legislature, and it not infrequently happened that while one committee was using it another wanted it. In the belief that a map placed before the Senate committee on the organization of counties at the proper time might be in his favor, King procured paper and the necessary instruments, and, occupying the better part of a night in the work, he traced out a rude map of the state.

“In a few days the Senate committee on the organization of counties was to meet, and Johnson asked for the use of King’s map for that committee. General Clarke, who was a member of the committee, was not present during the early part of the meeting, nor was Harvey Gregg; and Johnson, who was a fluent talker and an importunate man, had it all his own way. The committee, as a compromise measure doubtless, agreed to report in favor of his plan; but before the session adjourned, Clarke came in and inquired what had been done. Being told, he studied the map attentively for some moments, and then burst out with: ‘That fellow,’ pointing to Johnson, ‘or some friend of his, owns land on which he expects the county seat of this new county to be located,’ and, at this sally, Johnson indignantly left the room.

“Then King approached the table on which the map lay and pointed out, as well as he could, the reasons why the House bill organizing Johnson county should become a law; and, after considering the matter carefully, General Clarke said: ‘You shall have it, sir!’ and, before the committee adjourned, it was agreed to report in favor of the House bill.

“The next day the report was accordingly made and concurred in, the bill was passed, and, on the last day of December, 1822, it received the Governor’s signature and became a law of the land. It is in the following words:

“‘Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That from and after the first Monday in May next, all that part of the county of Delaware contained in the following boundaries, to-wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of section thirty-four, in township eleven north, of range five east, the same being the southwest corner of Shelby county; thence running north with the line of said county to the southeast

corner of Marion county; thence west to the northeast corner of Morgan county; thence south on the line of said county to the township line dividing townships ten and eleven; thence east to said line to the place of beginning, shall constitute and form a new county, which shall be called and designated by the name of Johnson.

“Sec. 2. That John Parr, of the county of Washington; Adam Miller, of the county of Jackson; John W. Lee, of the county of Monroe; James Gregory, of the county of Shelby, and Archibald McEwing, of the county of Bartholomew, be and they are hereby appointed commissioners for the purpose of fixing the permanent seat of justice for said county, agreeably to the provisions of an act entitled, “An act for fixing of seats of justice in all new counties that may be laid off.” The commissioners above named or a majority of them shall meet at the house of John Smiley in said new county, on the first Monday in May, and proceed to the duties assigned them by the law.

“Sec. 3. That the said county shall enjoy all the rights, privileges and jurisdictions, which, to a separate county, do or may properly belong.

“Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the sheriff of Bartholomew county to notify the commissioners above named, either in person or by written notice, of their said appointment, and the county commissioners of the county of Johnson shall allow him such compensation therefor as they shall deem just and reasonable, to be paid out of the county treasury of said county.

“Sec. 5. The circuit court and all other courts of said county of Johnson shall meet and be holden at the house of John Smiley, or at any other place the said court shall adjourn to, until suitable accommodations can be provided at the permanent seat of justice of said county; and so soon as the said courts are satisfied of that fact, they shall adjourn thereto, after which they shall meet and be permanently held at such seat of justice.

“Sec. 6. The agent who shall be appointed to superintend the sales of lots at the said seat of justice shall reserve ten per centum out of the proceeds thereof, and also of all donations made to said county, which he shall pay over to such person or persons as may be appointed by law to receive the same, for the use of a library for said county.

“Sec. 7. The board of county commissioners of said county of Johnson shall, within twelve months after the permanent seat of justice shall have been selected, proceed to erect necessary public buildings therein.

“Sec. 8. The same powers, privileged and authorized, that are granted to the qualified voters of the county of DuBois and other counties named in

an act entitled, "An act incorporating a county library in the counties therein named," approved January 28, 1819, to organize, conduct and support a county library, are hereby granted to the qualified voters of the county of Johnson, and the same power and authority therein granted to, and the same duties therein required of, the several officers and the person or persons elected by the qualified voters of DuBois county and the other counties in the said act named, for carrying into effect the provisions of the act entitled, "An act incorporating a county library in the county of DuBois," and the counties therein named, according to the true interest and meaning thereof, are hereby extended to and required of the officers and other persons elected by the qualified voters of the county of Johnson.

"Sec. 9. This act to be in force from and after its passage.

"G. W. JOHNSON, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

"RATLIFF BOON, President Assembly.

"Approved December 31, 1822.

"WILLIAM HENDRICKS.'

"Oliver H. Smith was, at the time, a member of the Legislature, and he proposed for the new county the name of Johnson, in memory of John Johnson, one of the judges of the first supreme court of the state. Governor Hendricks at the same time appointed John Smiley sheriff of the new county and issued a writ of election directed to him, appointing the 8th of March, 1823, as the day on which the qualified voters of the county were to assemble at the house of Hezekiah Davison, on Blue river, and Daniel Boaz, on White river, and elect two associate judges, one clerk of the circuit court and one recorder, in manner and form as required by law."

The error in fixing the place of beginning of the boundary at the southwest corner of section 34, instead of at the southeast corner, persisted until the revision of the laws of the state in 1843, when it was corrected. Johnson county, therefore, has an area of three hundred and twenty square miles, or two hundred and eleven thousand two hundred and six acres, counting the "over-run" shown by the plat surveys.

The county is drained by White river (the west fork), Blue river and their tributaries. The first named crosses the extreme northwestern part of the county, cutting off about one thousand acres. Its tributaries, beginning at the north side of the county, are Pleasant run, Honey creek, Stott's creek and Indian creek. In pioneer days these creeks were good mill streams,

though not large. Especially were Stott's creek and Indian creek favored as mill sites, Houghter's and Slaughter's and St. John's mills being located on Stott's creek, and Barnes' mill and Porter's mill on Indian creek. But these streams, especially Stott's and Indian creek, draining the rougher sections of the extreme western and southwestern part of the county, are now, except in times of freshet, mere rivulets, affording a scant water supply in the woodland pastures. It is estimated that one-third of the territory of the county finds its natural drainage into the White river tributaries.

Blue river crosses the extreme southeastern part of the county, cutting off perhaps fourteen hundred acres. Just within the limits of the county, Sugar creek unites with it to form Driftwood. Sugar creek and its principal tributary, Young's creek, receives the drainage of nearly all the rest of the county. Sugar creek is a fine stream, entering the county one and a half miles northeast of Needham, passing out of the county for two miles in the range of Franklin, and then in a general southerly course to its outlet. Its extreme western channel is near the mouth of Young's creek, about three miles west of the eastern boundary line of the county.

Sugar creek has always been marked by the purity of its water and its abundance of fish. In pioneer days its waters were fairly alive with fine fish, and even today almost every bend of the stream is marked with camp sites. Numerous fine springs abound along its course, notably at the Yellow Bluffs west of Edinburg, at the Barnett Bluffs just below the mouth of Young's creek, at Camp Comfort, and at the Needham railroad bridge.

Along Sugar creek many grist mills were built at a very early day. Collier's mill was built near the old ford at the foot of Yellow Bluffs, it being certain that it was built and running in March, 1831. Two miles further north, near the center of section 20, William, Simon and James Shaffer built a saw mill about the year 1832, to which was later added a grist mill. At the crossing of the Greensburg state road, as early as 1822, John Smiley, first sheriff of the county, built a mill, probably the first structure of the kind in this county. About the same time that the Shaffer brothers built their mill, the McDermid brothers erected a mill near the center of section 10, in what is now Needham township.

Little Sugar creek is the principal tributary of Sugar creek in the north half of the county, and affords an outlet for most of the drainage of Clark township. Near its confluence with Sugar creek John Ogle built a mill, probably before 1826, and it was still known as Ogle's mill as late as 1830. No stream of any importance drains into Sugar creek from the east, at any place

within the confines of the county. Herriott's creek is a small stream flowing into Sugar creek about one mile south of the mouth of Young's creek, deriving its name from Samuel Herriott, who entered the "eighty" where the streams unite their flow.

Young's creek, the principal tributary of Sugar creek, drains a large part of the middle section of the county, and flows into Sugar creek near the west half-mile stone in section 17, in Blue River township, and near the head of Barnett's Bluff. It was named from Joseph Young, who entered one hundred and sixty acres in section 8, near its mouth, in 1821. The United States surveyors who originally surveyed the lands in the county named the stream Lick creek, because of the numerous and excellent deer licks that were scattered along its course. According to Judge Banta, "a noted deer lick was found a few miles north of the Big Spring at Hopewell, while another, equally noted, was at the mouth of the Hurricane. But Young's Cabin soon came to be known better than the licks, and the first settlers, caring little for the work of the surveyors in naming the streams, by common consent changed Lick creek into Young's creek, and time has sanctioned their act." No county record perpetuates the earlier name.

Young's creek also furnished power for the rude water mills of the first settlers. John Harter located thereon in the "twenties," and for a few years ran a mill about a mile below Franklin. "He bought his mill irons of John Smiley, for which he agreed to pay in corn, two bushels to be due every other week, until the irons were paid for." The late Jefferson D. Jones used to tell that Harter had no bacon and he no meal, and that by agreement, he took a half bushel of meal every other week from the mill, for which he left with the miller its worth in bacon.

About 1827 Levi Moore got a little mill in operation on Young's creek at the mouth of Moore's creek, and, still later, Cornelius Covert built a mill on Young's creek about one-fourth of a mile north of the Bluff road. The mills on Young's creek, however, were, like those built on the smaller streams in the western part of the county, not successful and by 1850 all were abandoned.

Flowing into Young's creek from the east and northeast are Grassy creek, having its headwaters near Greenwood; Indian creek, with its source near Whiteland; and Hurricane creek, its biggest feeder on that side. Hurricane creek, sometimes in the early records known as "Harikane creek," was originally called Camp creek, but the latter name was soon displaced. A few years before the first settlers came to Franklin, a hurricane had passed

through this place and had left its devastating mark upon the two valleys joining here. This incident was sufficient to fasten the name to the stream in preference to the name given by Whetzel when he located his camp thereon at an earlier day.

From the west Young's creek receives into its channel Moore's creek at Hopewell. This creek is named after Levi Moore, who in 1822 located on the present road leading to Hopewell at the site now occupied by the McCaslin homesteads, just west of Young's creek. The Burkhart brothers—David, Lewis, Henry, George and William—came to Franklin township in 1822 by way of the Indian Trail, David building his cabin near the Canary homestead in section 20 and gave his name to a small stream flowing thence to Young's creek. His brother Henry stopped further south, as did his brother George, both entering lands in section 4, on the north side of Nineveh township, and the family name was also given to the creek that enters Young's creek near the line of Nineveh and Franklin.

One other tributary of Sugar creek deserves mention although it finds its outlet in the county to the south. Nineveh creek drains quite a large part of the township of the same name. The tradition as to its name is given by Judge Banta: "Richard Berry, living at the mouth of Sugar creek with his son Nineveh, a lad in his 'teens, wandered up the 'Leatherwood,' as the Indians had named it, on a hunting expedition. Espying a deer on the opposite bank of the stream, young Nineveh shot and killed it. Crossing over for his game, the youth shouldered it and undertook to recross on a log, but a misstep sent both boy and game into the stream, which was covered by a thin coating of ice, and he was well-nigh drowned before rescued. Then the stream came to be known as 'Nineveh's Defeat,' and in the process of time the surplus word was dropped and 'Nineveh' left to perpetuate the memory of the lad's misadventure." Mention is made of one mill on the stream run by Isaac Williams as early as 1832, but it was doubtless a failure from inadequate water supply, as no later record of this mill is found.

The highest ground in the county constitutes a broad, flattened ridge or watershed, extending in a north-south direction three or four miles west of the center of the county, and bending eastward at both its north and south ends to reach points at or beyond the middle line. One of the most striking features of the surface, from the geologist's point of view, is the number of unusually large granitic boulders to be found on the ridge from Greenwood to Rocklane. The same evidence of glacial action is found over widespread areas of the county, but in many farms they have been broken up

and removed. For many years gravel in abundance and of fine quality was found along the principal streams of the county, but the supply is no longer equal to the demand for road building purposes and pit gravel has now come largely into use in all new work, especially in the western half of the county.

CLIMATE.

The mean temperature and average precipitation at Franklin are given in the following table:

Month.	Mean Temperature. Degrees F.	Average Precipitation. Inches.
January -----	29.5	2.91
February -----	30.0	2.53
March -----	40.9	3.58
April -----	52.7	2.44
May -----	63.5	3.72
June -----	71.8	3.78
July -----	76.6	2.52
August -----	72.0	2.85
September -----	65.9	3.04
October -----	53.9	2.50
November -----	41.5	3.48
December -----	33.0	2.90
Annual -----	52.6	36.25

MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM TEMPERATURES AT FRANKLIN.

Highest temperature recorded, 107° in July, 1901. This record covers the period from 1887 to 1908, inclusive, but within that time the July records are missing in the following years: 1889, 1891, 1892, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1904, and 1906. Lowest temperature recorded, 17° below zero, February, 1905. January and February records are complete for the entire period of record, 1887 to 1908, inclusive.

The average dates of killing frosts at Franklin are: Last in spring, April 21; first in autumn, October 18.

AGRICULTURE.

Of the 206,080 acres in the county, 95.8 per cent., or 197,403 acres, is in farms varying in size from less than three to over 1,000 acres. As ascertained by the census of 1910, there are 2,025 farms in the county, of which over one-half include 50 to 175 acres each. The farming land in the county increased nearly 118 per cent. in value in the ten years from 1900 to 1910, being listed in the latter year at a total valuation of \$19,204,550, or an average of over \$97 per acre for the entire county; while the total valuation of farm property, including buildings, implements, domestic animals, etc., adds over \$5,000,000 to this amount, making an average valuation of land and farm property together of about \$125 per acre.

The following tables taken from the report of the census of 1910, show in condensed form the principal crops raised, the acreage, and the yield per acre; and the number and valuation of the principal kinds of domestic animals and poultry:

PRINCIPAL CROPS.

	Acres.	Bushels	Tons.
Corn -----	58,615	2,982,253	-----
Oats -----	3,480	91,522	-----
Wheat -----	38,862	640,831	-----
Timothy hay -----	6,532	-----	9,418
Clover alone -----	10,275	-----	13,549
Timothy and clover mixed -----	3,416	-----	4,807
Clover seed -----	-----	6,645	-----
Potatoes -----	339	33,842	-----

DOMESTIC ANIMALS AND POULTRY ON FARMS.

	Number.	Value.
Cattle -----	16,079	\$512,923
Horses -----	9,577	996,243
Mules -----	1,124	135,430
Swine -----	41,335	288,881
Sheep -----	11,596	51,997
Poultry -----	126,381	82,381

CHAPTER III.

TOWNSHIPS AND THEIR OFFICERS.

The civil township and the school township are separate and distinct legal entities, although the township trustee is the responsible head of each corporation. Each may make contracts, sue and be sued, as any other corporate body. We shall confine the present account to the civil township, the other being left to the chapter on schools.

The origin of the township is quite remote and finds its beginnings in the prehistoric days of the Anglo-Saxon race. Originally, it was quite democratic in character, the town meeting being the center of its political activity. The Indiana township, however, is not modeled after the form which found expression in the early English township, and which was later imitated by the New England settlers.

The Indiana township was modeled after the Pennsylvania form, in this, the county was the distinctive unit of local self-government and was the unit of representation in the Legislature. The township became a mere subdivision of the county, entrusted with certain local duties and powers. Under the Constitution of 1816 and the laws enacted thereunder the county had authority to divide its territory into townships. The officers of the township were an inspector of elections, two fence viewers, two overseers of the poor, a supervisor of each road district, not more than two justices of the peace, and as many constables as there were justices.

Up to 1831 these various places (other than the office of justice, which was elective) were filled annually by the county board. After that year the township officers named were elected annually at a township election held in April. At the beginning there were also appointed superintendents of the several school sections and "listers," or township assessors. The functions of officers pertaining to the civil township above named were continued in the inspectors of elections, fence viewers and overseers of the poor until the revision of the Constitution in 1851, when they were all combined in the township trustee's office, and this plan still obtains.

The officers of the civil township are a township trustee, three members of the advisory board, an assessor, justices of the peace, constables and a supervisor for each road district

TOWNSHIP TRUSTEE.

By the act of February 18, 1859, the General Assembly created the office of township trustee, vesting in him the powers theretofore entrusted to three township trustees and those formerly held by the inspector of elections, the overseers of the poor and the fence viewers. The trustee under the terms of the act was to be elected annually on the first Monday in April. By the act in force September 19, 1881, the office was made a two-year office, and the term was again extended by the act approved March 11, 1889, to a four-year term. Acts of 1893, page 192, changed the date of holding the election from April to the general election in November, 1894, and every four years thereafter; the trustee to take office on the first Monday in August following his election. By the act of 1901 (Acts 1901, page 415), the trustee and assessor to be elected in November, 1904, should take office January 1st following, and thereafter the terms of such officers should date from January 1st. By a previous statute (Acts 1897, page 64) the election of trustees and assessors to have been held in 1898, was changed to the general election in 1900 and every fourth year thereafter. Again, by the act approved March 2, 1911, the time of election of trustees and assessors was changed from the general election in 1912 to the general election in 1914, and every four years thereafter. Thus have these important offices been made the football of partisan politics and brought the office into more or less disrepute.

The trustee receives two dollars per day for the time actually employed by him in the transaction of business.

The trustee, under present laws, now has charge of the pecuniary affairs of his township, subject to certain checks on his power to be exercised by the advisory board and the county board. The county treasurer collects all taxes due the townships and twice a year, in June and December, makes settlement with the trustee, except as to the poor fund, which remains in the custody of the county officers. In the handling of the poor fund the trustee has authority under the law to extend relief to the poor in his township by issuing an order for the provisions or medical service rendered, but he makes no payments in cash. If the relief needed is greater than the sum of fifteen dollars quarterly will furnish, he must have authority from the county board to expend an amount in excess thereof. These orders become the basis for claims filed with the county board, who audit and allow the same and account is kept with the township of such expenditure.

In times past many abuses crept into the administration of the poor laws, calling for legislative action. But even yet in the hands of an official who is using his office for personal or political ends, the system is fraught with evil results. The board of county commissioners at their March session, 1869, passed the following resolution, which ought yet to guide the county board in auditing these poor accounts:

"Whereas, irregularities in the administration of the poor laws are found to exist in almost every township in the county and large sums of money in consequence thereof are at each term of the board drawn from the county treasury requiring heavy taxation of the people, much of which the board is satisfied is improperly and illegally allowed by the various trustees and by their action placed beyond the control of the commissioners: Now to remedy these evils, no claim shall be allowed for services or relief to any pauper except at the proper poor asylum of the county unless it shall be shown:

"1. That the pauper or persons for whom such relief is furnished could not be taken to the poor asylum.

"2. That such services or relief were ordered by the proper trustee after his personal examination of the party demanding relief and service, and his or her personal pecuniary condition.

"3. That such services were rendered or relief granted.

"4. That the amount charged for such service is reasonable and in accordance with contract made therefor by such trustee at the time or before they were rendered."

Conditions in this respect have vastly improved in our county in recent years, but examples are not wanting within the past twenty years to call attention to the possible evils existing under our present system of poor relief, and to emphasize the need of a more careful examination of these claims at the hands of the county board.

Of the "outside" poor relief extended by the trustees in Johnson county in 1912 the following facts are obtained from the Indiana Bulletin of Charities and Correction of date June, 1913: The total number receiving aid in the several townships is as follows: Blue River, 54; Clark, 8; Franklin, 244; Hensley, 24; Needham, 17; Nineveh, 10; Pleasant, 48; Union, 8; White River, 15. Total in county, 428, among 109 different families. The reasons assigned as necessitating aid are: Lack of employment, 3; sickness and burial, 89; old age, 6; widowhood or non-support, 42; insanity, 2; and blind, deaf or crippled, 8. Of the occupations in which those aided were engaged

all but four were laborers. The total value of the aid given was: Blue River, \$408.66; Clark, \$215.00; Franklin, \$1,972.22; Hensley, \$224.03; Needham, \$420.11; Nineveh, \$264.95; Pleasant, \$831.03; Union, 195.36; White River, \$176.20; a total for the county of \$4,779.76.

For the next year two townships, Pleasant and White River, make no "poor levy." The others will collect the following rates: Franklin, 2 cents; Nineveh, 1 cent; Blue River, 4 cents; Hensley, 10 cents; Clark, 2 cents; Union, 2 cents; and Needham, 2 cents.

The aid given to the poor in this county is large as compared with many other counties of the same population: Jefferson county, with a population of 20,483, gives \$1,489.26; Huntington county, population 28,982, gives \$1,831.03; Hendricks county, population 20,840, gives \$2,592.56; Harrison county, population 20,232, gives \$1,129.31; even Delaware county, with a population of over 51,000, gives \$600 less than our county; the same is true of Elkhart county. Indeed, only two counties in the state pay as much per capita for poor aid as does Johnson.

Township trustees are ex officio inspectors of elections in the precinct in which they reside; they are required to see that public drains are kept open; they have general oversight of the work of the road supervisors, and many important duties as trustees of the school township.

ADVISORY BOARD.

The advisory board was created by the General Assembly of 1899 (Acts of 1899, page 150). It consists of three members and bears the same relation to the office of the township trustee that the county council does to the board of commissioners. The annual meeting of the advisory board is held in September, at which time estimates of township expenditure are submitted by the trustee and appropriations made to cover the same. Upon the basis of these appropriations, the tax levy is made. The trustee may not incur a debt not included in these estimates and appropriations without the authority of the advisory board. This board also has the duty of auditing the annual report of the trustee submitted in January. Its members are allowed only nominal pay, five dollars per year. Members of the advisory board are usually men of high character, who, like members of the county council and of the school board, give their time and attention to the discharge of important public duties without compensation whenever the good of the community demands them.

TOWNSHIP ASSESSOR.

The township assessor is elected for a term of four years. Each year he lists all personal property of his township for the purposes of taxation, and every four years he lists and values all real estate. These returns are filed with the county auditor and are later verified and corrected by the board of review. The assessor begins his work on March 1st and concludes the same May 15th, making returns to the auditor of personal lists by May 18th and of real lists by the first Monday in June. He is allowed pay at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per day for the time actually employed, his deputies two dollars per day. The county council is given the right to limit the time, but the restriction is difficult of enforcement and the assessors usually find it necessary to put in all the time allowed.

ROAD SUPERVISORS.

The supervisor of each road district is elected by the voters thereof at an election on the second Saturday after the first Monday in December, and serves two years. He has power to call out all able-bodied male persons (except the insane, idiotic, deaf, dumb and blind) between the ages of twenty-one and fifty, during not less than two days nor more than four days of each year, between the first days of May and December. Under his direction the land owner may work out his road tax and get credit therefor in his first installment.

Under the provisions of the new law (Acts 1913, page 862), road supervisors are to be elected at the general election in November, 1914, and serve two years. He is to take charge of, work and keep in good repair the roads of his district under the supervision of the trustee. All road taxes up to twenty dollars are worked out, all in excess of twenty dollars must be paid in cash.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Justices of the peace are judicial officers, whose powers and duties have remained much the same throughout the history of our county. Their jurisdiction is limited both as to territory and as to subject matter. In civil actions founded on tort or contract where the debt or demand does not exceed two hundred dollars, they have jurisdiction over persons residing in the township. In actions for slander, for malicious prosecution, for breach of

marriage contract and in cases involving the title to real estate, they have no jurisdiction whatever. In criminal cases he has jurisdiction to try misdemeanors and may punish by fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars, but may not inflict jail sentence. In the case of a fine the prisoner may be committed to jail until the fine is paid or stayed. In other criminal cases he has authority to hold "preliminary trials" and require the defendant to give bond for his appearance to answer the charge in the circuit court. He may issue search warrants, writs of attachment and writs of *ne exeat* and of *capias ad respondendum* in certain cases. He presides at examinations in insanity cases. He has authority to solemnize marriages.

In his court civil cases are tried by a jury of six, which number may be lessened by agreement of parties. Appeals in civil cases must be perfected in thirty days and in criminal cases in ten days. Certain fees are prescribed by statute as emoluments of his office.

CONSTABLES.

The constable is the sheriff of the justice's court, serving all writs and processes issuing therefrom, and acting as a conservator of the public peace. Like the "squire," he receives fees fixed by statute.

TOWNSHIP BOUNDARIES.

From the August election returns of the year 1823 it appears that three townships have been organized: Blue River, Nineveh and White River. Blue River seems to have been confined to so much of congressional township 11, in range 5, as is in Johnson county. White River extended over all the territory now included in White River, Pleasant and Clark. All the remainder of the county constituted Nineveh or Nineve township.

Hensley township was formed March 5, 1827, and its boundaries included not only the present territory of that township, but in addition one row of sections off the west side of what is now Nineveh. Franklin township was recognized in 1826, but its boundaries are not defined; it probably included the territory now occupied by Franklin, Needham and Union, and one additional row of sections to the north thereof.

At the May term, 1829, of the county board it is ordered "that there be a new township struck off White River bounded as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of section 25, township 14 north, range 3 east, thence

east on county line to the northeast corner of Johnson county; thence south on the county line to southeast corner of section 27, township 13 north, range 5 east; thence on section line west to southwest corner of section 25, township 13 north, range 3 east; thence north on section line to place of beginning, which is called Pleasant township." At the same term, it is ordered that one mile off the south side of Franklin township to Young's creek be attached to Nineveh township.

Union township was first formed and given a name at the July session, 1830. The bounds were as follows: Commencing at the county line at the northwest corner of section 31, township 13, range 3, thence east on section line to range line dividing ranges 3 and 4; thence north one mile; thence east two miles; thence south to the southeast corner of section 32, in township 12, range 4; thence west to the county line, thence north of beginning. This made the east line of the township coincident with the line of the Hopewell and Whiteland road.

All the township boundaries were changed at the March term, 1832. Blue River township was bounded as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of the county, thence north on the county line to Sugar creek, thence down Sugar creek and the "east fork of White river" to the county line, thence east to beginning. Nineveh was bounded by a line beginning at its present southwest corner, thence east to "White river," thence up said river to the mouth of Sugar creek, thence up Sugar creek to the mouth of Young's creek, thence up Young's creek to the line dividing sections 8 and 17, thence west to the range line dividing ranges 4 and 5, thence with its present boundary lines to the beginning. Hensley township was given its present limits. Union was bounded as follows: Beginning at the southwest corner of section 31 (its present northwest corner), thence east eight miles, thence south six miles, thence west to the county line and north to the beginning. White river began at the northwest corner of the county, ran thence east five miles, thence south seven miles, thence east one mile, thence south one mile, thence with the north line of Union to the county line, and north to the place of beginning. Pleasant township extended from White River township east to the county line, seven miles north and south and eleven miles east and west. All the remainder of the county formed Franklin township.

At the May term, 1838, Clark was formed out of Pleasant and given its present boundaries, the line between Pleasant and White River having been changed in 1833 to the range line dividing ranges 3 and 4. As bridges were built over the streams so that voters could easily reach their places of

voting, the townships became more regular in shape. On the 13th day of September, 1877, the present boundary line of Blue River was established, Sugar Creek and Young's creek being no longer a barrier. Needhām township was formed with its present boundaries on March 16, 1881, and the boundary lines as now established have remained unchanged for more than thirty years.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

We have space only to give the names of those who have served the various townships as trustee since the law of 1859, giving the office its present name and character.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES.

G. W. Branham, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863; Thomas Williams, 1864; William McCaslin, 1865; Nathan M. Schofield, 1866; Jacob Peggs, 1867; A. D. Whitesides, 1868-1873; S. C. Dunn, 1873-1879; S. C. Brown, 1879-1881; S. C. Dunn, 1881 (resigned Nov. 10, 1881); Charles Byfield, 1881-1883; William S. Young, 1883-1885; W. T. Pritchard, 1885-1890; Robert A. Brown, 1890-1894; Frank McCollough, 1894-1900; Walter B. Farmer, 1900-1905; William T. Anderson, resigned at once and his son, Homer Anderson, was appointed in January, 1905, and served until January 1, 1909. Gilbert Henderson, 1909-1915.

BLUE RIVER TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES.

H. N. Pinney, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863; Adam Mutz, 1864; E. K. Hosford, 1865; John C. Kelly, 1866; I. M. Thompson, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870; Adam Mutz, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874; John Ward, 1875, 1876; A. W. Winterberg, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880; James M. Carvin, 1880-1882; A. W. Winterberg, 1882-1884; T. E. Valentine, 1884-1886; Dillard L. Deming, 1886-1890; Thomas Stine, 1890-1894; James M. Carvin, 1894-1900; William M. Perry, 1900-1905; Samuel Haslam, 1905-1909; Thomas A. Gooden, 1909-1915.

NINEVEH TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES.

Ambrose Hibbs, 1860, 1861; Josiah Ralston, 1862, resigned October 10; W. J. Mathes, 1862, 1863, 1864; James H. Pudney, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868; E. B. Graves, 1869, 1870; G. N. Hughes, 1871, 1872; E. B. Graves, 1873,

1874; D. D. Elliott, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880; Abner Hardin, 1880-1884; John Calvin, 1884-1888; Joseph Hughes, 1888-1890; Silas A. White, 1890-1894; Joseph Hughes, 1894-1899 (died September 18, 1899); Abner Hardin, 1899-1900; John B. Foxworthy, 1900-1905; Thomas W. Cravens, 1905-1909; Edward E. Cobb, 1909-1915.

HENSLEY TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES.

George W. Musselman was elected in 1860 and annually thereafter for eighteen succeeding years, except the years 1874 and 1875 when E. W. Morgan was elected. He was elected again in 1888 and served until 1894; an altogether remarkable record of twenty-five years of service. Other trustees were: William H. Jeffries, 1878-1880; Wm. C. H. Coleman, 1880-1882; J. K. P. Musselman, 1882-1886; Alonzo M. Ragsdale, 1886-1888; John T. Paskins, 1895-1900; Henry A. Shank, 1900-1905; George W. Coleman, 1905-1909; Sanford A. Richardson, 1909-1915.

UNION TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES.

John Harris, 1860, 1861; John Kerlin, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870; John Harris, 1866; Willis Deer, 1871-1877; Jesse T. Harris, 1877, 1878; Lewis T. Deer, 1878-1882; T. C. M. Perry, 1882-1886; Jefferson Vandivier, 1886-1890; Lewis T. Deer, 1890-1895; Eli P. Haymaker, 1895-1900; John W. Rivers, 1900-1905; James W. Brown, 1905-1909; Otis M. Vandivier, 1909-1915.

WHITE RIVER TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES.

John Fullen, 1860, 1861, 1862; E. W. Wyrick, 1863; Henry Presser, 1864; A. J. Secrest, 1865; E. W. Wyrick, 1866-1869; Jacob B. Dresslar, 1869-1877; James Collins, 1877-1881; Gardner Wilks, 1881-1884; William H. Paddock, 1884-1886; Jesse T. Harris, 1886-1890; John J. Rush, 1890-1895; John R. Brickert, 1895-1898 (resigned Feb. 12, 1898); John Hardin, 1898-1900; James Collins, 1900-1904 (died July, 1904); John W. Richardson, 1904-1909; Jacob J. Clary, 1909-1915.

PLEASANT TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES.

John Tracy, 1860-1881; Daulton Wilson, 1881-1884; William H. Bass, 1884-1888; James B. Lyster, 1888-1890; M. J. Duggan, June 6, 1890-1895;

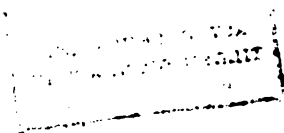
William D. McCartney, 1895-1900; I. Newt Brown, 1900-1905; John C. McClain, 1905-1909; John T. Speas, 1909-1911 (died in May, 1911); James W. Whitaker, May 27, 1911-1915.

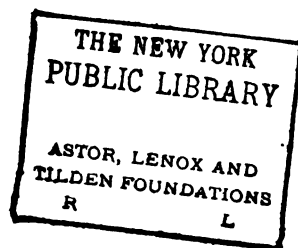
CLARK TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES.

James Williams, 1860-1861; John McNutt, 1862; George Cutsinger, 1862-1866; John McNutt, 1867; Socrates Carver, 1868-1869-1870; James Williams, 1871-1881; Henry Williams, 1881-1884; James H. Banta, 1884-1886; Andrew J. Huffman, 1886-1888; Samuel Billingsley, 1888-1890; Presley R. Griffith, 1889-1895; Henry G. Williams, 1895-1900; George Wilde, 1900-1905; Charles Boone, 1905-1909; John T. Overstreet, 1909-1915.

NEEDHAM TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES.

William Clark, 1881-1883; W. T. Hougham, 1883; Joseph Kerlin, 1884; James Owens, 1884-1886; William B. Smiley, 1886-1890; David H. Keay, 1890-1895; Jared V. Salisbury, 1895-1900; James H. Pottenger, 1900-1901 (died July 31, 1901); Claborne Scott, 1901-1905; Barney Vaught, 1905-1909; William M. Fisher, Sr., 1909-1915.







VAWTER MEMORIAL, FRANKLIN



JOHNSON COUNTY COURT HOUSE

CHAPTER IV.

COUNTY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

Of the first court house Judge Banta says (Historical Sketch of Johnson County, page 32): "It is uncertain when the contract for building a court house was let, but it is certain that the house was not ready for occupancy in March, 1824, but was ready in October of the same year. William Shaffer, the county recorder, who was by occupation a carpenter, undertook the work, and it is safe to assume that it was begun in the spring of 1824, but for what price is now unknown. The late Thomas Williams, however, who was the owner of the only yoke of oxen then in or about the new town, drew the logs to the building site for one dollar. The new court house was in keeping with the poverty of the county. It was two stories high, was built of hewed logs, and a broad wooden outside stair led from the ground up to the second floor, which was the court room. This was furnished with a table, two splint-bottomed chairs, one for the judge and one other for the clerk, with wooden benches without backs for the accommodation of lawyers, jurymen, litigants and spectators."

The "daubing" of the court house by Adam Lash and Henry Burkhart in 1826 was improved upon by "sealing and weatherboarding" the same the following year.

John L. Jones, who first came to Franklin in 1832 to attend "muster," says that the railing surrounding the bench was made of ironwood saplings with the bark peeled off. The building stood on the north end of lot 36 of the original plat north of the present site of the Citizens National Bank.

No court was held in this court house until the March term, 1825; one term having been held at the house of John Smiley, near "Smiley's Mill," on October 16, 1823, and one term at the house of George King, in Franklin, in March, 1824. After 1825 the court met regularly at the court house on the third Mondays of March and September, and lasted six days if the business demanded. The board of county justices met at the same place on the first Monday in January, and of each alternate month thereafter. But Judge Banta is authority for the statement that the county officers never had rooms in the old log court house.

In the year 1830 a new court house was ordered built. At the January session it is "ordered that Thomas Williams, county agent, advertise that there will be let to the lowest bidder on Tuesday the second day of the next term of this board, the building and enclosing of a brick house for a court house forty feet square, two stories high, with two doors to be covered and a suitable cupola. The foundation to be built one foot with rock." It is further ordered that Isaac Smock, Abraham Lowe and George W. King, Esq, be appointed a committee to procure a suitable plan and draft for the court house. Thomas Williams, county agent, is also ordered to "open a book and keep the same open for the purpose of receiving donations to assist in building a court house in Franklin."

Evidently, the first committee did not look after its task, for at the March session it is ordered that "Patrick Cowan, Mahlon Seybold, Abraham Lowe, Thomas Henderson, Thomas Needham and George W. King be appointed a committee to attend at the court house on Tuesday, the ninth instant, and let out to the lowest bidder the building of a brick house in the town of Franklin for a court house to set on the public square to be forty feet square two stories high. The plan of which house shall be agreed on by said committee and said committee is hereby authorized to enter into Articles of Agreement for the building of said house to take good bonds with approved security for the faithful performance of said contract and also authorized to contract for the payment in advance of all moneys now in the hands of the county treasurer or that may be due to the Treasurer from the Collector for the year 1829, also all moneys due the County Agent on lots sold and that may become due so fast as the same can be collected and also promise to make such annual payments as said committee in their discretion may think the county will be able to make."

The board also orders the county treasurer and county agent to hand to George W. King within six days a statement of the amount of moneys in their hands and the amount due them and not paid. Plans had not been secured, for on the same day the county agent is directed to procure "from Cal Morrow or any other person so soon as possible a plan for the Court House." Even this resource must have failed, for at the November term, Abraham Lowe, one of the board, was allowed two dollars for his trip to Indianapolis to get the plans, and Samuel Morrow, of the same city, was allowed five dollars for "drawing the draught of the Johnson County Court House."

The contract was let on March 9, 1830, to Samuel Herriott and John

Herriott for one thousand four hundred and twenty-seven dollars, and the board made an advance payment to the contractors of five hundred dollars. At the May term following the contractors and the board agree "that the following alteration shall be made in the building of the court house, to-wit, put but one outside door and that to be in the north side of said house also to put the offices at the north side and to make the brick wall of the under story in place of two and a half brick thick but two brick thick and the upper story but one and a half brick thick and to put a brick cornice to said house and the ballance of the contract to remain as it was entered into." No change in the contract price is noted.

More than a year after the board orders still other changes. The contractors are ordered to put in sufficient timbers "to make the house sufficient and permanent," extra pay to be given contractors therefor. In July, 1831, the board further orders that "the contractors for building the Court House in Franklin put no partition wall in said house, and that they put a door in the south side of the house in addition to the one in the north side, and that the joists in said house, in the upper story to be but ten inches by three inches and that the windows be made for twenty-four lights 8 by 10 inches."

William Shaffer secured the contract for "the inside work" for the sum of three hundred forty-nine dollars and fifty cents. The building was completed and accepted by the board on May 8, 1832, under the terms of the contract. The "finishing touches" on the work were yet to be done. At the same term, they invite bids on the following work: "Finishing cupola with venetian circular shutters, venetian blinds to be three inches wide; pedestal to cupola to be finished by ceiling with one and one-half inch poplar plank with block cornice, two of the shutters to the cupola to be hung on hinges to open and shut, one on the east side, the other on the west side; lay the second floor with one and one-fourth inch poplar plank tongued and grooved; upper loft to be ceiled with five-eighths inch poplar plank, under side dressed."

"Run upstairs with turned post and square banister; run partitions on second floor of one and one-fourth inch poplar plank and put panel doors, locks and keys agreeable to the draft, also the letting out of the painting of cupola and pedestal, roof of cupola and pedestal to be painted white, venetian blinds to cupola to be green and the painting of the outside brick wall with venetian red and penciled."

The building cost about two thousand dollars and was quite a fine structure for that day. The room in the northeast corner of the second

floor was assigned to the clerk and recorder. John L. Jones remembers that there were four fire places in the court room on the second floor, one in each corner of the room. The floor of the lower story was of brick. The judge's bench was made by William Shaffer at a cost of nine dollars. But improvement was the order of the day. In 1835, the board found that the county would have a surplus of five hundred dollars at the end of the year and took steps to alter the court house plan. They decided to have three rooms on the first floor, one for the clerk and recorder, and two for jury rooms, "to be studded, filled in and plastered," and "to take down all petitions upstairs and make one room for the circuit court and make a bench and bar."

The heating plant of the court house as well as of the jail must have been unsatisfactory, for at the March term, 1837, E. and J. Herriott are allowed fifty-four dollars and twelve and one-half cents "for *stove and pipe* and blank book and stationery furnished the clerk's office and *kittle* furnished the jailor to keep fire in the jail."

At the August term, 1848, of the county board, Peter Shuck and Samuel Eccles were named as a committee to procure plans and specifications for a new court house. At the December term, bids are invited to be filed in the clerk's office by January 15th following. At the time fixed, the matter was continued and new plans ordered. Nothing came of this action, however, and on May 18, 1849, this second court house was destroyed by fire.

Plans were promptly adopted at the next session of the board for the third court house to be erected in the county of Johnson, and bids were advertised for in the *Indiana State Sentinel* and *The Franklin Examiner*. At the time fixed, July 4, 1849, the board met and awarded the contract to Edwin May, of Indianapolis, for ten thousand and eighty-four dollars. The new building was to be fifty feet wide by eighty-four feet long, with eighteen-inch limestone foundation and brick above. G. M. Overstreet, lawyer and surveyor, located and gave the levels for the foundation. John Elder prepared the plans and his work seems to have been done with great care, as the contract based on the same is very complete in detail.

At this time quite a controversy arose about the location of the new building. By the original plat of the public square, Main street was extended through the same, and the town board, at the instance of many citizens, ordered the marshal to open up Main street through the square. The county board was hastily called together to consider the matter, and after hearing many suggestions as well as certain proposals to locate the court

house on other lands, a compromise with the town was reached whereby the new court house was to be erected in the middle of the east half of the square, the west line thereof to be ten feet east of Main street.

In August, 1850, the town of Franklin was authorized to maintain a market house at the northwest corner of the public square, and at the same time a new jail was built at the southwest corner. Under these conditions, the public square must have presented a crowded appearance, the effect heightened somewhat by a board fence surrounding all.

For the first time in the county's history, all the officers are ordered to keep their rooms in the new court house. Two "cannon coal stoves of the size used by Mr. Fox" (the treasurer) are ordered for the court room, and five smaller stoves are ordered for the other offices. And the treasurer is ordered to procure a car load of coal for use in the same, the first record we have of the use of this fuel in Johnson county. With all these conveniences, officers were slow to move in and the board found it necessary in June, 1851, to enter an order "to compel Henry Fox to take possession and use the proper room in the east side of the court house down stairs." At the same term, the clerk is authorized to rent his room in the court house to Finch & Slater for one year at a rental of forty dollars exclusive of, or fifty dollars including fuel, but the tenants shall not be allowed to use a wood stove. It also appears that Hay & Williams rented rooms in the court house for their printing office in 1852. The court room was frequently used for church services.

Again, fire brought to destruction the court house. On the evening of December 12, 1874, fire broke out in the stairway leading to the cupola and completely destroyed the building and many records and papers. The only record destroyed which has interfered with present legal titles was the record then making in the common pleas court. The county has been lucky in passing through two such fires and suffering no greater loss of records.

In this connection, the writer would call attention to the lack of care now taken to preserve the records, especially in the recorder's office. Many of the general indexes and all of the records are kept in the open room, and a bad fire in that office would create endless confusion in titles. This is equally true of many records in the clerk's office. All records having to do with conveyances of land, partition records, and settlements of estates ought always to be kept in fire proof vaults.

The next court house was a temporary frame structure built by the county on the lot where the city building now stands. After much contro-

versy, the board of commissioners, on March 26, 1879, resolved to erect a new house, the fifth structure of the kind. Four months later, they adopted plans offered by George W. Bunting, architect, and the next day authorized a bond issue of seventy-five thousand dollars, to pay for the building. The contract was duly awarded on September 8, 1879, to Farman & Pierce on their bid of seventy-nine thousand one hundred dollars. The contract was executed on behalf of the county by Peter Demaree, Robert Jennings and Joseph Jenkins, on September 22, 1879. James H. Pudney was made superintendent of construction. The work of building occupied a little more than two years. The contractors claimed a loss on the work in a large amount, and filed with the auditor on December 10, 1881, a statement showing such loss to reach more than twenty thousand dollars, and asking relief of the board. No record is found that their request was favorably considered or acted on.

Other items of expenditure for the new structure were: For furniture, \$6,391.00; for heating plant, \$8,299.00; for the clock, \$3,070.00; for gas service, plant, \$757.69.

On August 31, 1882, the board entered an order requiring all county officers to move into the new building by the 5th prox. On the 22nd of the same month, they ordered a telephone placed in the court room, the first record I find of this modern utility in use in the offices of the county. It was ordered installed by the Central Telephone Company. It was not until 1897 that the local company began to give service to the county, the auditor's office being first favored, but a year later six telephones are contracted for, at a yearly rental of twenty-four dollars each.

Frank M. Israel was appointed janitor for the court house in 1882 and served many years at a salary of three hundred and sixty-five dollars. Others who have served in the same capacity are Monroe Forsyth, Americus Wright, John E. Legan and John W. Wishard. The last named will on September 4, 1913, have completed fourteen years of service as janitor. The salary is now fixed at eight hundred dollars.

The repair and maintenance of the court house for the year 1912 cost the county the sum of four thousand one hundred nine dollars and nineteen cents.

THE COUNTY JAIL.

The first county jail was erected in the year 1826, under contract with Samuel Herriott. It was, of course, a rude log structure. At the May term of that year, the board of justices orders that the "contractor for build-

ing a jail in Franklin in place of putting but one window in each story seven inches by three feet put two windows one in each end seven inches by eighteen inches and in room of making the logs for said jail eighteen feet long they be seventeen feet and in place of sealing the upper loft with three-quarters inch poplar plank it be laid down with hewed timber nine inches thick." Nothing is known of the location of the first jail.

Seven years later, the board gives notice that it will let out to the lowest bidder the moving of the jail "from the site it now occupies to the southeast corner of lot No. 56, also the fencing off on said lot a stray pen of posts and rails and putting a good and substantial gate to the same." This jail remained in use until early in the year 1838, when a prisoner set fire to the building and it was burned to the ground. It is recalled that the prisoner was badly burned by the fire of his own setting, but in the excitement incident to the fire made his escape.

In March, 1838, the board decides to build a new jail on the lot where the second jail stood, and at the May term of that year let the contract to James Rivers and John A. Lash at five hundred dollars. Samuel Herriott is appointed agent to superintend the building. The work was completed by November, and at that time the board resolves that it will issue an order at the next March term to Lash and Rivers for the contract price.

This jail was a secure log building, the walls of three courses of logs, the middle course being vertical and the other two horizontal. The "creditors' jail" occupied the second-story room. In the middle of the floor of the creditors' cell was a trap-door, through which criminals by way of a ladder were conducted to their cell on the first floor. The ladder was then removed and the trap-door fastened above them.

At the August term, 1850, the county board decides to build a new jail on "the south end of the Public Square west of Main Street," and in January following let the contract to John Craig and Joseph Paris at four thousand eight hundred dollars. The jailor's house was to be eighteen by forty feet, the jail to be eighteen feet square, outside measurement. The structure was to be of brick, two stories high, heated by a hot air furnace of brick built into the structure.

From this jail, on the evening of October 31, 1867, the mob of Pleasant township citizens took John Patterson and Henry Hatchell and hung them to a beech tree in Lysander Adam's woods, an account of which is given in another connection. After this deed of violence, the grand jury condemned the jail as unsafe and action was at once taken to build a stronger and safer

prison. To this end, the county acquired title to lot 54 of the original plat, paying J. O. Martin one thousand six hundred dollars therefor. Isaac Hodgson was employed to draw plans and specifications and the contract was duly let to Farman & Company, and B. F. Haugh & Company at the sum of thirty-nine thousand nine hundred dollars. This building is still in use.

The cost to the county for 1912 of boarding prisoners in the county jail was five hundred ninety-six dollars and eighty-five cents; all other jail expense, four hundred thirty-four dollars and nine cents.

THE POOR ASYLUM.

The problem of the proper care and custody of dependent poor has been a vexatious one from the beginning of the history of the county. Overseers of the poor for the various townships were appointed by the board of county justices as early as 1826, whose duty it was to care for the poor in their respective jurisdictions. By the act of 1831, the overseers of the poor were required to cause all poor persons who were a public charge to be "farmed out" on contracts on the first Monday of May annually. Poor children were apprenticed, males until the age of twenty-one and females until the age of eighteen. The "Hoosier Schoolmaster" fell in love with a girl apprentice, whose lot was no more unhappy than many such an one bound out under this law.

This "farming out" was in most cases done at public auction, a ceremony much resembling the slave auctions of the South, with this difference, if a slave was very old and feeble, he sold at a low figure, while a pauper of the same class sold at a high figure. A characteristic record of the time is the following:

"Comes now the overseers of the poor of Clark township and files the following report, to-wit: We, the undersigned overseers of the poor of Clark Township, in the County of Johnson do certify that on the 13th day of the present month, May, after due notice having been given, we farmed out Margaret Alvers, a pauper, at public outcry to Andrew J. Parr, he being the lowest bidder for the sum of thirty-nine (39) cents per week making together the sum of \$20.28 for one year."

In the same month, an insane pauper was farmed out at auction in Blue River township at one hundred dollars per year. One such record shows a farming out at the very low figure of eight dollars per year, this pauper evidently being almost able to earn her "keep"; another, of a mother and child, at one dollar per week.

The experiment of a county poor farm was tried out at a very early day, with varying success. At the May session, 1835, the board concludes "that the county will be able to spare about two hundred dollars next March to make a payment on a farm and with safety may say that two hundred dollars a year may be paid after that without raising the rate on polls and property." The board therefore appoints Joseph Young, John Smiley and John P. Banta a committee to contract for a suitable farm of not less than one quarter section at a price not to exceed one thousand three hundred dollars. This committee reports in January following the purchase of the west half of the southeast quarter and the east half of the southwest quarter in section 16, in township 12 north, range 4 east, from David McAlpin for nine hundred dollars. Of this, Samuel Herriott makes a donation of one hundred dollars.

John Foster, president of the board, is appointed "director" of the asylum and is authorized to rent the same to a tenant who will take care of and maintain any paupers who may become a county charge. William Burkhart became such tenant and so far as the record discloses took care of but one pauper, for which he was allowed one hundred and twelve dollars, from which amount sixty-five dollars was deducted as the rent of the farm due the county, for the year 1836.

William C. Jones, one of the county commissioners, became superintendent in November, 1837, but the management of the county farm had been so costly and troublesome that in January, 1838, it was ordered sold. The farm was sold in May of the same year to James R. Alexander for one thousand two hundred dollars. The old system proving even more burdensome as the population rapidly increased, it was soon found necessary to establish a second county farm.

On July 30, 1842, the commissioners purchased ninety-six acres in the northwest corner of section 1 about one mile north of Trafalgar on the Three Notch road, and in March of the following year entered an order requiring all owners of the poor to remove the "regular paupers" to the county asylum. Samuel Hall was made superintendent, and Peter Vandiver, Sr., a director to look after the better discipline on the farm.

The contract made with Mary and James Burkhart at the February term, 1848, is fairly representative of the character of the contracts entered into as to this farm. They agree to take charge of the farm and keep the three paupers entrusted to their care for the sum of eighty-seven and one-half cents each, per week, the farm to be rented free. In the year following, James

Brady, superintendent, is allowed the following bill: For keeping three paupers regular, \$34.00; for keeping Mrs. L. 13 weeks, \$13.00; for building smoke house, \$5.00; for putting up fencing, \$10.00, making in all the sum of \$62.00. This farm was sold on June 6, 1860.

In the meantime, the county had taken title to the northwest quarter of section 22, township 12, range 4 east, by deed from Andrew Lewis bearing date of March 5, 1856, at a consideration of five thousand six hundred dollars. In 1863, the commissioners sold one hundred ten acres off the west side of said quarter section to John Keaton for three thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars. On the 21st day of March, 1876, the county acquired title to 53.37 acres between the Hopewell and Trafalgar roads, at a consideration of \$5,070. The acreage of the present county farm is, therefore, 103.337 acres, representing an investment of six thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars.

At the March term, 1856, the commissioners let the contract to High & Compton to erect a poor asylum on their new farm one mile west of Franklin. The building was to be of brick thirty-six by seventy-two, to cost one thousand five hundred dollars. Many improvements have been added since, but the buildings are now unfitted for such use. According to a recent report of the board of state charities, the county ought to provide better means for the segregation of the sexes, and erect a better dormitory.

Of the superintendents serving during the past thirty years, Capt. William A. Owens and David Swift served the longest. Swift served from 1889 to 1899 at an average salary of six hundred and forty dollars, the "running expense" amounting to an average of seven hundred and fifty dollars. On December 8, 1898, the commissioners let the contract to the lowest bidder, and contracted with John S. Buckner at \$240.00. His report for the year ending March 4, 1901, shows receipts of \$326.80 and expenses as follows: Supplies, \$1,669.41; employes, \$586.51; repairs, \$184.64; and incidentals, \$75.65; a net charge to the county of \$2,189.41; his last report showed net charge of \$1,179.28.

Jacob Levan was next appointed superintendent, serving from July 3, 1905, to August 7, 1911, at a salary ranging from seven hundred dollars to eight hundred dollars. Harvey M. Kephart followed Levan and is the present keeper at a salary of eight hundred dollars, but his resignation is on file to take effect September 1, 1913, and Mory Verlryck is named as his successor at a nine hundred dollar salary.

The total expense for county poor for the year 1912, including main-

tenance, superintendent's salary, medical attendance and repairs, was two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

THE ORPHAN ASYLUM.

On the petition of Mrs. A. B. Colton, Mrs. George Matthews and Mrs. John C. Wood, the board of commissioners in 1884 took up the question of a county institution for orphan children. One and one-half acres of ground was purchased of W. D. Covert at Hopewell on August 5, 1884, for nine hundred dollars. Emmeline Bridges was appointed matron January 2, 1885, and was to receive thirty cents per day for each inmate.

She was succeeded on September 12, 1889, by Abby Mazingo, and the latter by Elizabeth Berryman on February 19, 1891. Upon her death, her daughter, Mollie Berryman, was chosen matron, but served only three months. Margaret Bergen was appointed matron, March 24, 1894, at a salary of forty dollars per month, and served a little more than five years.

Miss Bergen's administration of the affairs of the orphans' home was quite successful, and her final report showing the admission and discharge of inmates for the five years of her term is a fair index of the work done in the earlier years at the home. This report shows: Number present, July 1, 1894, eleven; number admitted since, sixty-two; discharged to school for feeble minded, six; returned to parents or relatives, sixteen; placed in homes direct, twenty; placed in homes by state agent, eleven; number now in home, twenty.

Mrs. David B. Riggs followed Miss Bergen, and in turn was succeeded by Mrs. Carrie Clemmer on October 1, 1900. Mrs. Mary Atwood was appointed matron January 2, 1905, and served until September 1, 1911. Mrs. Clemmer and Mrs. Atwood conducted the home in a manner most praiseworthy. Mrs. Royal Logan, the present incumbent, served two years, her term expiring September 1, 1913. The salary in recent years has been fixed at seven hundred dollars. The total expenses for dependent children of the county for 1912 amounted to two thousand four hundred eighty-four dollars and twenty-seven cents.

Prior to 1885, these children were kept at the county poor asylum, a most unfit place for the wards of the county. In the past two or three years, the work of the state board in placing children in homes has been so active and successful that the number of inmates has been reduced to an average of three or four. Serious question is now made as to whether the county ought to continue the home at an expense of two thousand five hundred dollars yearly, when so few are kept there.

While at the home the children have attended the Hopewell schools and have made good records, and they have always been kindly recognized by the community.

At the September session, 1913, of the board of commissioners, it was decided to close the orphans' home, only two children being in the county's charge at that time. The state board of charities and corrections approve the step taken, and hereafter dependent children will be cared for under supervision of the state board.

THE FAIR GROUNDS.

Very early in the history of the county the question of a county fair was discussed, and at the September session, 1834, the board of justices enter an order requiring the justices of the peace in the various townships to give notice "by written advertisement that a meeting of citizens of this county will be held at the Court House in Franklin on the first Monday in October next for the purpose of organizing a County Agricultural Society." The meeting was doubtless held and an organization effected, for one year later the board votes an appropriation of fifty dollars out of the county treasury to the Johnson County Agricultural Society. This statement differs somewhat from those made by Mr. W. S. Young, hereafter referred to, but we find authority for them in Commissioners' Record "A," pages 416 and 445.

William S. Young, for many years secretary of the organization conducting the county fair, is the author of the most complete history of the earlier fairs held in this county. In 1889 the following article by his hand was published in *The Outlook*, an advertising sheet edited by the secretary to "boom" the fair of that year:

JOHNSON COUNTY FAIRS.

The act providing for the organization of Johnson county was passed by the General Assembly in session at Corydon in the month of December, 1822, and was signed by the governor on the last day of that month.

At that time there were but few families living within the confines of the county. Its territory was covered with immense forests, and much of it was so swampy and so dense in woodland and underbrush that in many places it was almost impenetrable. It is now hard for us to realize the physical condition of the county in those days. It seems almost like a dream when we look back over the hardships and toils of the pioneers in

their fierce struggle in the beginning of the opening of the vast area of the now valuable farm lands of the county.

We find as they progressed in their arduous work of clearing up the land and putting it in a tillable condition, the interest in agriculture and an interchange of sentiment gradually increasing from year to year, until they began to consider the propriety of coming together to exhibit the best results obtained from the farm and garden. The first fair, of which we have but slight account, was held in the woods belonging to Garrett C. Bergen, located about what is now known as Martin Place in this city, in November, 1838. The entrance to the ground, which was inclosed, was from the road, now North Main street, a few rods south of the residence of Mrs. W. B. Ellis. No admission was charged and no money paid out on account of premiums. Our friend, James McKinney, though a small boy at that time, very well remembers an incident of the fair, which is characteristic of some exhibitions of fairs nowadays. One James Allen had on exhibition some very fine Merino sheep, and Jim's father, Hezekiah McKinney, being one of the judges, pulled from one of the sheep a tuft of wool for the purpose of testing its quality. This aroused Allen to some naughty words to McKinney, but when informed that he was one of the judges to pass on the sheep, Allen apologized and became exceedingly courteous to him as well as to the other members of the committee. It is needless to say that Allen carried away the red ribbon.

We find that a "meeting of the farmers and mechanics of the county was held at the clerk's office in Franklin, October 15, 1851, for the purpose of forming a County Agricultural Society." This was the beginning of the first attempt at a permanent organization. At this meeting, on motion of Samuel Herriott, George King was made chairman, and Royal S. Hicks secretary. The first thing done was to resolve that it would be to the interest of the farmers and others to form an agricultural society. A committee was appointed to solicit members. The membership fee was fixed at one dollar, which entitled the member to a vote in the election of officers. Also, that the board of directors should be composed of one member from each civil township of the county. At an adjourned meeting held November 1st, the organization was completed by the adoption of a constitution and rules for the government of the society.

The following officers were elected to serve the first year: George Bridges, president; William Keaton, vice-president; J. P. Banta, treasurer; Royal S. Hicks, secretary.

Board of directors representing each township: Melvin Wheat, Franklin; William I. Pritchard, Nineveh; T. Armstrong, Sr., Blue River; Bloomfield Hensley, Hensley; Abram Good, Clark; George T. Noble, Pleasant; George W. Bergen, Union, and William Paddock, White River.

Under this management the first fair proper, in the county, was held in September, 1852, in a woods pasture, now Martin Place, and south of the F. F. & M. R. R., this city.

At the annual meeting for the election of officers, held at the court house, November 1, 1852, we find the following: William Keaton, president; Barthol Applegate, vice-president; Royal S. Hicks, secretary; Henry Fox, treasurer.

Board of directors, representing each township: William I. Pritchard, Franklin; J. P. Forsyth, Nineveh; J. L. Bradley, Blue River; Conrad McClain, Clark; Daniel Brewer, Pleasant; Peter Voris, Union; Robert Jennings, White River, and Samuel Green, Hensley.

The second fair was held in the same ground as the first, in September, 1853. At this time the membership of the society numbered two hundred and forty-seven. This fair was well attended and the future prospects of the society reported as being decidedly flattering.

It seems, too, that provision was made by the society for an annual address on agricultural lines at each fair, and that Prof. John S. Houghton, of Franklin College, was to have delivered the first, but on account of illness, it was not made, but he was the speaker for the next year, 1853.

The third fair was held on the 28th, 29th and 30th days of September, 1854, in a woods pasture immediately south of William Suckow's mill, this city. James L. Bradley was president and John W. Branch secretary during this year. S. P. Oyler delivered the annual address. "Uncle" Jack Carter was gate keeper and an admission fee of twenty-five cents was charged. The principal attractions at this and at the former fairs were the exhibits of farm stock, the favorites in the horse list at this third fair being exhibited by C. B. Tarlton and Ephriam Herriott. If any vegetables, grain, fruits or anything in the line of "woman's work" were exhibited we have been unable to get any account of them. No doubt the women could have made a creditable display of the "working tools" of the household of that time. Almost every article of wearing apparel and many of the cooking utensils were home made. If one could, today, see a collection consisting of the flax-brake, the hackle, the swingle or crutcher, the reel, the small spinner with its distaff attachment, the big spinning wheel, the old-fashioned

loom and many other kinds of machinery and devices in operation as they were then, together with the various kinds of articles turned out, and this work, nearly all done by the mothers in a log cabin home, it would be something of a novelty to most of us. The needs of the times wrought out in them truly skilled mechanics.

In 1854 a tract of land of about sixteen acres was purchased for a permanent ground for future fairs, now owned and occupied by the "defunct" starch works company plant, this city. The membership of the society at this time was about five hundred. Of this number some two hundred were certificate members for thirty years, they having advanced the money to purchase the ground and fix it up for holding the annual fairs. These certificate members were entitled to all the privileges of the fairs without further pecuniary aid during that time. The exhibits of the products of the soil were limited to the county. A race track about one-third of a mile in length was constructed. About this time the horse interest began to loom up and the track was necessary, not so much for the test of speed in trotting and pacing races, as for the benefit of contestants in the show ring. However, trotting and pacing races were a part of the week's entertainment, and the horse that could trot or pace a mile in three and a half to four minutes was considered "lightning speed," and received the plaudits of the crowds in attendance. The principal exhibits during those years were horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. The grain, vegetable and fruit exhibits and those of the "Floral Hall" or woman's department were not nearly so large as now-a-days.

James L. Bradley was elected president from year to year from 1854 to and including the year 1859, and John T. Vawter served as secretary from 1855 to and including the year 1860. John Q. Adams, now of New Albany, Indiana, was vice-president during the year 1859, and Harvey Satterwhite, treasurer. Mr. Adams also served a number of years as chief marshal of the society. C. B. Tarlton was elected president and Alexander Halstead general superintendent for the year 1860.

During all these years the fairs gradually grew in interest, in attendance and in popularity with the people of the county, and with the increased exhibits in all of the departments it was found at the close of one of the most successful of the fairs, in 1860, that the ground was too small for future fair purposes. Steps were at once taken by the management for the sale of the land preparatory to the purchase of a new and more commodious site. A sale was concluded to D. G. Vawter, but on account of the political

excitement and the animosities between citizens, neighbors and friends growing out of the questions, at that time, lasting up to the war between the North and the South, and the war coming on in all its fury and frenzy, lasting for nearly six years, the mutual agricultural interests of the county suddenly ceased and not even a hint of a fair society or association was again heard of until about the year 1867.

We have not the space to continue further this sketch of the fair societies of the county and leave the matter from that date for future "write up." But we desire to give a brief outline of how they were managed and judging and passing on all stock and articles of the various departments some of the incidental and special attractions of those years. The manner of judging and passing on all stocks and articles of the various departments entered for premiums and making the awards was invariably done by committees of three persons, each chosen by the proper authority of the society from among the visitors at the fair.

These committees, in their wisdom of the work in hand, though often times limited in the knowledge of their work, usually gave satisfaction. However, in many instances, it would be charged that awards were made on account of the standing of the exhibitor, rather than on the merit of the animal or article exhibited. In many of these cases of apparent unfairness and discrimination there seems to have been good reason for a shade of truth. Some of them may have, through the lack of knowledge and inefficiency on the part of the committees, though one thing appeared certain, as is sometimes the case nowadays, that the fellow with but little "fluence" and favor had to grin and bear it. The premiums offered were small and but little actual cash was ever paid out in this way. Articles of merchandise and especially silverware, consisting of pitchers, cups and spoons of different sizes, being the principal articles used to satisfy the "lucky" exhibitors. Much of this ware is now in possession of families in the county and highly prized as souvenirs of those early times. Refreshment stands and gambling devices were not so numerous then as now, and but little revenue was derived from this source. About all that was sold by these stands was ginger-cake (in quarter sections) and stick candy, and cider and metheglin for the drinks. Peanuts, bananas, lemons, "hop ale," chewing gum, hoky poky and many other articles now seen to tempt the appetite, were in those days unknown in this part of the country. The favorite special attractions in those days appears to have been ladies' sidesaddle horseback riding, slow mule races, sack races, foot races, etc. We find that the special and incidental

attraction at the second fair held was a bull fight. Two of the bovines having eluded their owners and coming together created consternation for a while among the visitors, especially the women and children, driving them to places of safety. The contestants held the "boards," breaking down spice brush, clambering about over logs for quite a while before they were separated and order restored. The special at the third fair held south of the mill, was a contest in sidesaddle horseback riding, in which "Aunt" Lydia Herriott took first prize, and Nancy Young second.

Governor Joseph H. Wright delivered the annual address to the society during the week of the fair in 1856. Our friend, Joseph Mozingo, a pioneer of the county, remembers very well some parts of the address. Among other things the governor advised in the planting of a new orchard to set the first row Jennetts, the second row Jennetts, the third row Jennetts and so on until as many trees as desired were set. Mr. Mozingo remembers this from the fact that he about that time was planting a new orchard. The governor in the same address further advised and admonished the people to be careful in the election of county and township officials, especially those of county commissioners, also, send good men to the Legislature, but that it didn't make any difference who was sent to Congress. As to the latter it would appear from the experience of the past, at least in this part of the state, the governor's thrust was not an idle one.

The fairs of 1859 and 1860 were denominated "big fairs," from the fact that they were largely attended. A large exhibit in all the departments and while they were permitted to run to some extent on the "wide open policy plan," they were entertaining and popular with the people. About this time the competition among the speed horse men began to develop and the trotter and pacer, although the time with them was slow as compared with the records of today, were exciting and entertaining features of those two fairs. The contests were made under the saddle, the sulky and the bike not having at that time come into use. In the absence of rules strictly governing the contests of speed, the sporting fraternity had a clear field and at times considerable money exchanged hands on the "favorites."

We had the pleasure of attending the fair of 1860, and very well remember some of the incidents of the week. The special attractions that year consisted of sidesaddle horseback riding, slow mule race, foot races, sack races and a wheel-barrow race. All of these in their turn were very amusing and entertaining. In some instances the contests were sharp and

spirited, but all good humored. The contestants in the wheelbarrow race were blindfolded and required to circle about with their hands to the handles of the vehicle, the wheel making the pivot of the circle, then in a straight line wheel to a stake about one hundred feet away. "Uncle" Jack High, many will remember him, entered this race and at the time thought it an easy matter to win the prize. "Uncle" Jack, however, missed his calculation and instead of going to the winning stake, started off in an opposite direction, landing down near the southwest corner of the ground. This, of course, created considerable merriment among the lookers on, but was not in the least funny for "Uncle" Jack.

The foot races were divided into two classes, over and under the age of twenty-one years. The length of the runs were around the rack track, being one-third of a mile. There were quite a number of entries in each class, the writer being one of the juniors and winning second prize; Elijah Banta, first. W. B. Ellis easily won first in the adult class, and Thomas M. Robinson second. Richard Blakey, familiarly known about Franklin and vicinity in those days as Dick Blakey, a colored man, entered the adult class, but immediately a howl went up and a protest was made to the managers. "A council of war was called," and the board deliberated and very soon "sat on Dick," deciding that he belonged to the "animal kingdom" and therefore was ineligible to enter a race with "white folks"—and thus, on account of the color of his skin, Dick Blakey was barred from participating in what seemed at the time an innocent amusement. Dick, however, was permitted to go against time, without reward, and by several seconds broke all previous foot race records. About two years later Dick entered the army in defense of the Union and his country, volunteering in the Twenty-eighth United States Colored Regiment and was made orderly sergeant of Company A, of that regiment. During the siege in front of Petersburg, Virginia, in July, 1864, in a charge on the enemy's works, under command of General Butler, at the "blowing up of the mines," Dick was taken prisoner and died in Libby prison, Richmond, Virginia, about three months afterward; having, as we are informed, starved to death.

The present fair ground site was first acquired on December 10, 1867, by W. S. Webb, W. S. Ragsdale and W. J. Mathes, a committee representing the stockholders, and they in turn conveyed the same on February 9, 1869, to the Johnson County Joint Stock Agricultural Association. On

November 24, 1888, a majority of the voters of the county filed a petition with the county board to purchase the fair grounds under the act of March 18, 1873. The petition was granted, and on December 1st following, the twenty-nine-acre tract now occupied as a fair ground was purchased at a consideration of three thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars, and the same has ever since remained county property.

One week after the county acquired the site, the Johnson County Agricultural, Horticultural and Park Association was formed and a constitution and by-laws adopted. On the same day the directors met and formed an organization, electing William M. Province president and William S. Young secretary. Mr. Young continued to serve as secretary until the annual meeting in December, 1905. He was succeeded by Charles A. Dungan, who served one year. Martin Sellers was elected secretary in 1906 and served until February 18, 1911, at which time O. J. Shuck, the present secretary, was elected.

In addition to Dr. Province the following have served as president: S. W. Dungan, 1895-1899; William A. Bridges, 1899-1900; John Tilson, 1900-1905; L. B. Clore, 1905-1907; J. M. Saunders, 1907-1909; I. Newt Brown, 1909-1910; H. E. Lochry, 1910-1912; Charles A. Brown, 1912-1913.

THE COUNTY SEMINARY.

At the May term, 1839, Cornelius Lyster, John Herriott and Lewis Hendricks, trustees of the Johnson county seminary fund, report the purchase of certain lands from George King for a public seminary. The tract consisted of one acre on the south side of Jefferson street, just west of the Big Four railroad, later owned by Judge Woollen. The funds out of which the grounds were purchased had accumulated from fines for criminal offenses, but there is no record of the amount. It could not have been large, as the bond of Lewis Hendricks, trustee, for the year 1839 was in the sum of one thousand dollars.

A seminary building was erected late in that year or early in 1840 by William and John Shaffer, and school was taught in the one room which was finished for a short period. But it is known that by 1844 the school was abandoned and aside from furnishing a forum for local debates for a time, it became a play house for the mischievous boys of the town. The Legislature of 1852 required all seminary property to be sold and the proceeds converted into a common school fund, and the property passed

into the hands of William H. Overstreet, who remodeled the building and occupied it as a residence. It is best remembered by the present generation as Judge Woollen's homestead.

SOLDIERS' HOME COTTAGE.

On July 20, 1898, the board of commissioners contracted with Ransdell Brothers for the erection of a two-story frame cottage at the Soldiers' Home at Lafayette, and was accepted by the county in November of the same year.

CHAPTER V.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Under the Constitution of 1816 but two county offices were recognized as of sufficient importance to demand constitutional guaranties, viz.: the office of sheriff and of coroner. In the rapid development of the functions of other county offices, it was deemed wise to extend these guaranties, and so the Constitution of 1851 recognizes, in addition, the offices of clerk of the circuit court, auditor, recorder, treasurer, surveyor, and, in a manner, the board of county commissioners. The present Constitution requires that a man elected or appointed to a county office must be an elector of the county, with a residence therein of one year prior to his appointment, which residence in the county he must maintain during his term of office.

The other county offices, created by the act of the Legislature, may be abolished at its will, or their functions changed. At one time there was great confusion in the dates for the beginning of the terms of county officers. But by the act in force March 11, 1901, it was provided that the term of office of county auditor, county clerk, county sheriff, county recorder, prosecuting attorney, county assessor, county coroner, county surveyor and county commissioners, in each county of the state, should begin on the first day of January next following the term of office of the then incumbent.

All county officers are elected by the voters of the entire county, except the members of the county council from the four districts, who are elected by districts, and excepting such as are appointed by the circuit court and the commissioners. Salaries are graded in proportion to population and character of services performed.

Removals from office may follow conviction for malfeasance, or non-feasance of the duties devolving upon the officer, for intoxication during business hours, and any person who is in the habit of becoming intoxicated or who is convicted of a felony forfeits his office. No Johnson county officer has ever been removed from office, nor is there record of any defalcation in office in this county, although one treasurer resigned "under fire," who afterward made settlement with the county for his alleged mishandling of county funds.

The first examination of public accounts was made in 1853 by Gilderoy Hicks, G. M. Overstreet and Samuel Herriott, a committee appointed by the board of commissioners, covering a period of ten years prior thereto. In 1859 Thomas W. Woollen, G. M. Overstreet and David G. Vawter were appointed a committee to audit the county's finances. In 1877 an investigation of the books of the county was ordered, and Caleb B. Tarlton, H. H. Luyster and John S. Pettit, an "expert," were engaged to make the examination. Their report, showing a detailed account of all county expenditures between the years 1863 and 1877, is found of record in Commissioners' Record "H," page 341 et seq.

Since the passage of the Public Accounting law of 1899 all county offices have been examined by the state board of accounts. Considering the lack of uniformity in methods of bookkeeping and in constructions placed upon the law as to what fees should be charged and what fees properly belonged to the officers, the result of this rigid accounting system has been highly creditable to Johnson county officials. Not a single officer has been found guilty of **peculation or misappropriation of funds**. The errors have all been due to mistakes of bookkeeping or to a failure to charge fees as required by law.

The total amount collected by the state board of accounts and paid in to the county treasury, covering an examination of all accounts since 1903, is \$868.82. On the other hand, it has cost Johnson county \$5,877.34 to have these examinations of the county offices made. A somewhat extended investigation of the working of the new law in this county confirms the following criticisms: The examinations ought not to be made annually, but only at the close of the officer's term; and secondly, the deputy examiners ought to be men more familiar with public accounts than some who have been sent to this county.

It is expected, however, that the new forms prescribed by the state board and the rules laid down by it as to the amount of fees to be charged and collected, may lead to more uniformity in methods of business, and serve as a check on reckless and careless handling of public funds.

We give herewith a list of all county officers who have served the people of Johnson county, with a brief statement of their official duties, and some notice of facts connected with their administration. Effort is made to show the progress and development made by legislative sanction in the transaction of public business, and to give the taxpayer correct information as to the cost of local government.

THE COMMISSIONERS.

The first authentic record of Johnson county affairs bears date of May 1, 1826. As will be seen in another chapter, county commissioners had been elected pursuant to the act of the Legislature in the organization of the county. At the August election, 1826, John S. Miller and James Ritchey were again elected to that office, but the records of their proceedings, if any were kept, has long since been lost.

On May 1, 1826, the justices of the peace of the several townships met at the court house in Franklin and organized as a "Board of Justices doing county business." There were present Archibald Glenn, president, and Jacob Woodruff, David Durbin, John Israel, Thomas Lowe, Patrick Cowan and Spencer Barnett. Their first business was to issue a tavern license to Thomas Carter upon "the certificate of twenty-five respectable citizens of Eddinburgh and vicinity, setting forth that he is a suitable person to keep a publick house in the Town of Eddinburgh; that a house of entertainment necessary in said place for the convenience of travelers; and that he has the necessary house, room, bedding, stabling, etc."

At the same term Robert and Joseph Brackenridge are authorized to establish a ferry across Blue river at or near where the Madison state road crosses the same, and the following rates are fixed: "For each person, $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents; each man and horse, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents; each waggon and two horses, 25 cents; each waggon and four horses, 50 cents."

The reader of the early records of the county is sometimes puzzled by the unfamiliar fractional coins of the times. There was very little coin in the west during the twenties and thirties. Silver dollars were nearly all Mexican dollars. The four-pence, worth six and a quarter cents, was an English coin, and the "bit" was a Spanish coin worth twelve and a half cents. According to Col. W. M. Cockrum (Pioneer History of Indiana, page 403), "they cut many of these dollars into quarters, and sometimes into eighths when the transaction called for twelve and a half cents. Then, as now, some who wanted to get the best of the bargain would cut the dollar into five pieces, thus making a quarter on each dollar cut up. This became so common that many county commissioners had a diagram made of a cut quarter when a dollar was to be cut in equal parts, and when paying taxes and cut money was used, it had to conform to the diagram or it was rejected. Storekeepers resorted to the same expedient to detect short quarters. When blacksmithing was needed, if the account amounted to a quarter

and the customer had a dollar to pay it with, they took the dollar and laid it on the anvil and the blacksmith, with a cold chisel, cut out a notch of one-fourth of the dollar for his pay. Sometimes a round bit would be furnished when the article was only six and a fourth cents and it would be cut in the middle."

At the May term, 1831, the county was divided into districts for the election of county commissioners, Franklin and Union constituting district number one; Blue River, Nineveh and Hesley, number two; and White River and Pleasant, number three. At the August election of that year James Gillaspy, of Nineveh, James Richey, of White River, and Thomas Henderson, of Franklin, were elected to serve one, two and three years respectively. In 1832 Gillaspy was re-elected to serve three years, and in 1833 James Richey was re-elected for a like term. They signed their last record January 6, 1834.

Pursuant to the act approved February 6, 1834, the justices of the peace again organized as a board to transact county business, on March 3, 1844, and elected John Foster president. This organization continued until the May term, 1837, when the county was again divided into districts for the election of county commissioners, as follows: Number one, Blue River, Nineveh and Hensley; number two, Union and Franklin; number three, White River and Pleasant. Archibald Glenn and James Gillaspy qualify at the September term of that year and Wm. C. Jones at the ensuing November term. The commissioners were in session two days at the September term, and three days at the November term, and drew a per diem of two dollars. Since 1837 the office has remained a three-year office, one officer's term expiring each year. Vacancies are filled by appointment of the remaining members of the board and the auditor. Appointments made to fill vacancies prior to 1853 were made by the circuit court or the judge of the common pleas court.

So many changes have occurred in the office by reason of death, resignation and removal, that it is deemed best to set out in some detail the official list.

FIRST DISTRICT.

James Gillaspy was elected at the August election, 1837, to serve two years, and was re-elected in 1839 to serve three years. James Wylie was elected in 1842, but died early in 1845, and James Gillaspy was appointed to fill out his term at the March session, 1845. Gillaspy was again elected in 1845, and served until his death, late in the year 1846. David Forsyth,

great-grandfather of the writer, was appointed to succeed Gillaspay at the December term, 1846, and was elected for a full term in 1848. Wilson Allen was elected in 1851, and again in 1854, but removed from the county in 1856, and at the June term, 1856, George Botsford was appointed to succeed Allen. Botsford was elected for the term of 1857 to 1860, but died in 1858 and at the December term of that year Reason Slack was appointed to fill the vacancy. C. R. Ragsdale served two terms, 1860 to 1866. George B. White was then elected for one term, but no successor being elected in 1868, he held over one year. Nicholas S. Branigin, grandfather of the writer, was elected in 1870, but, by reason of White's holding over, served only two years. Warren Coleman served one term, 1872 to 1875; Ransom Riggs, one term, 1875 to 1878; Joseph Jenkins, two terms, 1878 to 1884; Ezekiel W. Morgan served from 1884 until his death, May 21, 1886. William A. Bridges was appointed to fill the vacancy on June 7, 1886, and served one term in addition. G. Nicholas Hughes served from 1890 until his death, July 24, 1893. Jackson Pruitt was appointed his successor August 21, 1893, and, having been previously elected, continued to serve until 1896. John M. Cutsinger served from 1896 to 1899, and Francis Marion Coleman from 1899 to his death, early in January, 1901. John D. Ragsdale was appointed to succeed Coleman on January 12, 1901, and was elected to serve one term thereafter. John W. Calvin took office January 1, 1906, and served two terms. He was succeeded January 1, 1912, by James H. Kennedy, the present incumbent.

SECOND DISTRICT.

In the second district William C. Jones was elected in 1837 and served two years. In September, 1839, Daniel Covert qualified and served four years, one of which rightfully belonged to the term of his predecessor. Peter Shuck served from 1843 to 1846, and was followed by Austin Jacobs, who served only two years. Jacobs' term was filled out by Peter Shuck, who was elected and qualified in August, 1848, to serve one year. Samuel Magill was elected in 1849, but died within a year, to be succeeded in June, 1850, by Melvin Wheat. Melvin Wheat was twice elected to the office thereafter, serving in all a little more than eight years. Milton Utter served one term, 1858 to 1861. James M. Alexander was elected to serve two terms, but resigned September 6, 1865, and was succeeded by Peter Shuck, who for a third time became county commissioner. Shuck filled out Alexander's term and was elected for one term, retiring in 1870. William J. Mathes served

one term, 1870 to 1873, and was followed by **John Kerlin**, **Peter Demaree**, **William H. Shuck** and **David S. Gross**, each serving the regular term of three years. **William J. Mathes** was again elected for the term beginning in 1885, but died October 9, 1886, and it being so near election time no successor was appointed. **James H. Vandivier** was elected in 1886 to fill out Mathes' term. **Strather Herod** served from 1888 to 1891; **Henry Fisher**, 1891-1894; **William M. Neal**, 1894-1900; **Harvey M. Kiphart**, 1900-1907; **Milford Mozingo**, 1907-1913. **Thomas E. Norton** qualified at the January term, 1913.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Service in this district has been more regular. None have died and only one resigned, viz.: **Jacob S. Comingore**, who resigned in December, 1854. The official list for this district is as follows: **Archibald Glenn**, 1837-1838; **James Richey**, 1838-1841; **Samuel Eccles**, 1841-1851; **Jacob S. Comingore**, 1851-1854; **Joseph Harmon**, 1854-1859; **Moses Parr**, 1859-1862; **James F. Wiley**, 1862-1874; **John Clore**, 1874-1877; **Robert Jennings**, 1877-1883; **George Cutsinger**, 1883-1886; **James Collins**, 1886-1892; **Otho W. Trugle**, 1892-1898; **Daniel Britton**, 1898-1905; **James A. Fendley**, 1905-1908; **George Wilde**, 1908-1914; **Harvey Harrell**, 1914—.

The duties of the commissioners' office are numerous and extensive. They are the most important officers in the administration of the business affairs of the county; they have many important judicial duties, and a limited legislative authority. They let contracts and supervise the construction of all county buildings, and attend to their repair. They let all contracts for supplies furnished by the county, and pass on all claims to be paid by the county. They audit all reports and accounts of county officers and the warrants of township trustees. They approve official bonds of county officers, and fill all vacancies in county offices. They may exempt the poor from the payment of poll tax, refund taxes erroneously charged or paid, and pay certain bounties. They appoint inspectors of elections, divide the county into election precincts, and may purchase voting machines. They grant licenses to retailers of intoxicating liquors, passing on the sufficiency of remonstrances thereunto, and ordering local option elections. They constitute the county board of health and appoint a secretary thereof. In all highway and drainage cases they have concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit court. They now act as a board of free turnpike directors, although after January 1st next this duty will devolve upon the county superintendent

of highways. They may afford relief to the poor, build county asylums for the poor and orphans.

Under the new law for the registration of voters, they appoint the officers therefor. They establish the boundaries of townships and originally appointed most of the township officers. They grant franchises for the use of the highways. They only have authority to borrow money and pledge the credit of the county for its payment. These are only a few of the responsible duties of this office.

The salary of the office in Johnson county is three hundred dollars. It has also paid three dollars per day for services as director of free turnpikes and ten cents per mile for each mile of free gravel road.

THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

Pursuant to the act approved March 3, 1899 (Acts of 1899, page 343), the board of commissioners divided the county into four councilmanic districts, as follows: No. 1, Franklin township; No. 2, Blue River, Needham and Clark; No. 3, Pleasant and White River; No. 4, Union, Hensley and Nineveh. Under the terms of the act the first council was appointed by the judge of the circuit court and consisted of the following members: First district, David H. Miller; second district, David G. Webb; third district, J. Wesley Paddock; fourth district, William M. Province; at large, John A. Polk, John D. Whitesides, Abner Hardin.

In September, 1900, Silas A. White was appointed to succeed Hardin, resigned.

The purpose of the act was to create a council with authority to supervise and limit the power of the board of county commissioners in borrowing money and fixing the rate of taxation. The members receive only a nominal salary, ten dollars yearly, not sufficient to pay their expenses.

The most important meeting of the council is their annual meeting on the first Monday in September. In August prior thereto, each county officer is required to file with the auditor for the use of the council a verified estimate, properly itemized, showing the probable cost of his office for the ensuing year. Township assessors are also required to file a similar statement showing the amount of money needed to make the tax assessments in their several townships.

In the case of each county officer he must make an estimate showing the cost of his office in four items, first, his own salary; second, deputy

hire, if payable out of the county treasury; third, office supplies; fourth, all other expenses authorized by law.

In the same manner the judge must itemize the court expenses, showing separately the amounts required for bailiff hire, jury fees, witness fees, pay of special judges, etc.

The board of commissioners are likewise required to file with great particularity an estimate of all county expenditures paid on their order. Briefly stated, the classifications are: 1, county buildings and repairs; 2, bridges; 3, repair of bridges; 4, commissioners' court; 5, county attorney; 6, pauper attorney; 7, board of health; 8, repair of free gravel roads; 9, elections; 10, bonds and bond interest; 11, judgments and costs; 12, inmates of state benevolent institutions; 13, publication of delinquent tax lists; 14, employees of county; 15, county board of review; 16, all other expense.

These estimates are submitted to the council and, upon the basis furnished thereby, appropriations are made by the council and a tax levied sufficient to meet the appropriations. The auditor is required to keep separate account of these appropriations, and no appropriation may be overdrawn. Any unexpended appropriation at the end of the year reverts to the general fund.

No county officer can bind the county by any contract beyond the amount appropriated for a particular purpose. Nor may any warrant be drawn on the county treasury for any purpose not covered by a special appropriation, except for money due the state of Indiana, the school fund, the various townships, and for money collected by the county in construction of ditches and roads, or for taxes erroneously paid.

The law is a salutary one, but its true purpose may be circumvented by special meetings called later in the year to make appropriations for special purposes when those regularly made have been exhausted. And yet emergencies may arise, such as flood damage to highways and bridges, that render these special meetings imperative.

The following persons have been elected or appointed to the office since 1900: .

At Large—John Baumgart, 1900-1906; John D. Whitesides, 1900-1902; William M. Province, 1900-1902 and 1910; John Calvin, 1902-1906; Milo A. Clore, 1902-1910; W. C. H. Coleman, 1906-1910; Eli P. Haymaker, 1906-1910; David H. Keay, 1910-'—; Daniel Campbell, 1910-'—.

First District—Isaac N. McLaughlin, 1900-1914; Ed. Throckmorton, 1914-'—.

Second District—Michael A. Roth, 1900-1906; Thomas J. Durbin, 1906-1910; James L. Griffith, 1910-'—.

Third District—John N. Paddock, 1900-1902; George W. McClellan, 1902-1906; Thomas N. Rush, 1906-1910; William I. Luper, 1910-'—.

Fourth District—Thomas Cravens, 1900-1902; W. C. H. Coleman, 1902-1906; George F. Paris, 1906-1910; James A. Foster, 1910-1912; Cecil Smyser, 1912-'—.

THE AUDITOR.

The county auditor is the principal financial agent of the county. Upon his warrant, usually drawn under the order of the board of commissioners, the judge of the circuit court, or pursuant to special legislative enactment, all money is drawn from the county treasury. From the returns of the township assessor and additions thereto made by the state board of tax commissioners, the county board of equalization and the county assessor, he prepares the "tax duplicate" for the use of the treasurer. He keeps a complete record of all accounts with the treasurer, and serves as clerk to the commissioners' court. He loans the school funds entrusted to the county and enforces payment of the collection thereof by suit on the note or by sale of the mortgaged premises on the fourth Monday in March. In the event that the lands mortgaged do not sell at the annual sale for the amount due to the school fund, the auditor bids the same in on account of the fund, and after appraisal sells the same.

He receives the enumeration of school children taken annually by the township trustees, reports the same to the auditor of state, and apportions the school revenues controlled by the county to the various school corporations. He is ex-officio a member of the board of review to equalize assessments of property, and since the passage of the Public Depository law of 1907 is ex-officio secretary of the county board of finance.

In the case of a vacancy in the office of township trustee during vacation of the county board and in case of a vacancy in the office of township assessor at any time, the office is filled by appointment by the auditor. He issues licenses to keepers of ferries, to transient merchants, to non-resident peddlers, to soldiers and sailors for peddling goods, to exhibitors of shows and circuses, and to liquor dealers licensed by the board of commissioners.

The auditor has authority to take acknowledgments of deeds and

mortgages, and administer oaths. He receives and files applications for mortgage exemptions. All official bonds of township trustees and assessors are approved by him.

He is elected for a term of four years, but, like the county clerk, is not eligible to serve more than eight years in any twelve. In our county he must give bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, and receives a salary of two thousand, three hundred dollars. Under section 5967, Burns' R. S. 1908, authorizing the county council to make an allowance to the county auditor for the additional work imposed upon his office by the operation of the statute creating county councils, the auditor is now allowed six hundred dollars extra salary. For spreading the taxes of the city of Franklin on the duplicate he is paid one hundred and twenty dollars by the city. For his services as clerk of the board of finance he receives fifty dollars. For making the township assessors' books he is allowed one hundred and fifty dollars out of the county treasury, and for his services as member of the board of review a per diem of three dollars. Under the law he also places on the duplicate all taxes assessed by the towns of Edinburg, Greenwood and Whiteland, but for this work he receives no extra compensation. The total cost of the auditor's office in the way of salaries and office expenses for the year 1912 (excluding the per diem allowance named) was \$3,946.43.

By a special act of the Legislature, approved January 14, 1846 (Acts of 1846, page 115), the office of county auditor in Johnson county was abolished and the duties of his office imposed upon the county clerk. By the new state Constitution of 1851 the office of auditor was made a constitutional office, and by the act of June 16, 1852, fixing the fees for all services of county officers, the auditor was allowed certain fees and allowances, but was not entitled to receive more than eight hundred dollars in any one year.

The auditor continued to receive compensation in fees only until the act of 1879, when all county auditors were placed on a salary, but in addition were allowed to charge and retain certain special fees. In the year 1891 (Acts 1891, page 424), the Legislature passed a fee and salary bill, providing definite and fixed compensation for all officers of the state and county, and all fees collected by county officers were required to be turned into the county treasury. This salutary measure, cutting off almost wholly the special fees and allowances claimed and retained by county officers, has been supplemented by the act of 1895 (Acts 1895, page 319), and the act of 1907 (Acts 1907, page 330).

Some amusing comments on county affairs are found in the records

kept by the county auditor. Among them, few are more entertaining than the reply of E. N. Woollen, auditor, to a report of a committee appointed by the county board to examine the accounts of his office. He prefaces a very full defense by the following words: "Believing that great injustice has been done me in the report of the 'experts' hired by your honors to investigate the county records, I respectfully ask that this, my vindication, may be placed upon the records of the board in order that the antidote may follow the poison."

The board of commissioners sometimes neglected their duties, it would appear, for in 1877, W. C. Bice, then auditor, issued a call for a meeting of the board in which he takes occasion to recall the commissioners to a sense of their obligations. He says: "Whereas, as the board of commissioners of Johnson county, Indiana, have spent much of the time of the regular session in wrangling and dissension to the neglect of important business, an emergency exists for the convening of said board to complete unfinished business."

The list of those who have served the county as auditor is as follows:

Jacob Sibert	1841-1846
Jonathan H. Williams	1851-1855
George W. Allison	1855-1859
Elijah Banta	1859-1863
William H. Barnett	1863-1871
E. Newt. Woollen	1871-1875
William C. Bice	1875-1879
William B. Jennings	1879-1887
Thomas C. M. Perry	1887-1891
Thomas J. Coyle	1891-1895
David A. Forsythe	1895-1899
Ben P. Brown	1899-1904
Oscar V. Nay	1904-1908
William B. Jenning	1908-1912
Herbert L. Knox	1912—

The office is an attractive one and conducive to longevity, as there has never been a vacancy in the office by resignation or death.

COUNTY TREASURER.

Following the English form of county government, brought to us by way of Virginia, the county revenues were at the beginning collected by the

sheriff. (See Fiske's Civil Government in the United States, pp. 51, 63.) In the collection, he proceeded to the "most usual and best known place of residence of each person charged with state or county revenue" to make demand of payment, and where collections were made the same were paid to the county treasurer, although in this respect many of the earliest financial transactions of the county business were very irregular. For example, at the May session, 1826, of the county board of justices, accounts were struck with the clerk by the following entry: "Samuel Herriott now produces vouchers for \$27.56¼ for books, papers, seal, etc., together with \$2.44 allow for trouble in procuring the same ballances the thirty dollars received by him from John Smiley, collector of revenues."

The collection must have been accompanied with many difficulties. The roads were mere Indian trails and paths through the forest. The tax list was based on specific taxes, not on valuation. But the task was lightened by the scarcity of taxable property. In the year 1826 John Smiley, sheriff, collected all told \$335.25, for which he received a commission of \$18.66¾.

Robert Gillcrees, acting under appointment of the board of county justices, served as collector of state and county revenue for the year 1827, under a special statute to that effect. But in the years succeeding, until 1838, the sheriffs acted as such collectors. In May, 1838, Hiram T. Craig was appointed by the county board the collector of state and county revenues, and he was succeeded in 1839 by Arthur Mulikin. The office of collector was abolished in 1839, and its duties conferred upon the county treasurer.

The county treasurers of the earlier days had many difficulties in handling the various kinds of money then in use. Some money was good, other money was bad, and frequently notes of banks greatly depreciated in value. When William C. Jones assumed the office of treasurer in 1842 he received of county funds "the sum of one hundred and forty-one dollars, being fifteen in treasury notes of 1841 and eighty in treasury notes of 1842, and thirty-six dollars in Illinois paper and ten dollars Urbana paper, Ohio." In 1850 William Bridges, retiring treasurer, was allowed a credit of twenty-one dollars for "depreciated bank paper remaining in his hands."

I apprehend that at a still earlier day, when money was not to be had, that taxes were paid in furs, merchandise or products of the farm, for in 1826 the board of justices ordered the county agent "to notify those persons indebted for public property that unless the debts due the county are paid by the 25th of December next suit will be brought on the same, and that after that time nothing will be taken but specie."

Prior to 1843 the county treasurer was appointed yearly by the board of county justices and commissioners; in that year the office was made elective, the incumbent to serve three years. In 1851 the office was made a constitutional office, and the term fixed at two years, where it has since remained. No person is eligible more than four years in any period of six.

Since December 1, 1907, under the provisions of the act creating depositories of public funds (Acts 1907, p. 391, and amendments thereto; Acts 1909, pp. 182, 324, 437; Acts 1911, pp. 425, 616; Acts 1913, p. 279), the county treasurer is required to deposit all county funds and other public funds in banks and trust companies selected by the county board of finance, and keep daily balances showing the amount and character of such deposits. The county thus gets the benefit of interest on all its funds and the treasurer has now no income from interest on public funds, nor may he convert them to his own use for any purpose.

The treasurer, upon receipt of the tax duplicate from the auditor, proceeds to give notice to all persons of the several rates of taxation in the various townships and municipalities. Under our law, taxes for any year are collected the ensuing year; thus, taxes collected in 1913 are based upon the assessments and levies made in 1912. Taxes are payable in two installments, the first half becoming delinquent after the first Monday in May, and the second half after the first Monday in November. But all road taxes must be paid at the first payment, at which time, if the taxpayer has "worked out" his road tax under the direction of the road supervisor, he is allowed credit therefor by the treasurer. Under the recent act of 1913, however, the taxpayer may work out his road tax only to the amount of twenty dollars, and the excess must be paid to the treasurer in cash.

The county treasurer must also receipt and account for all other money due the county, including principal and interest of school funds, fees collected by county officers, proceeds of sale of county bonds, fines and forfeitures, and many license fees. He makes settlement with the state semi-annually, on the first days of July and January. He also pays twice a year to the township trustees the revenues belonging to the townships. He collects all taxes due incorporated towns, and makes semi-annual settlement with the town treasurers.

Since the act of 1909, abolishing the office of city treasurer in certain cities of the fifth class, the treasurer of Johnson county has acted as treasurer of the city of Franklin, collecting all taxes and special assessments and pay-

ing out the same on warrant of the city clerk under order of the common council. He also serves as treasurer of the funds belonging to the Franklin public library.

The treasurer is ex-officio a member of the county board of review, and for his services as such receives a per diem of three dollars. The city of Franklin pays him an annual salary of three hundred dollars as city treasurer. His salary as county treasurer is one thousand nine hundred dollars, and he also receives six per cent. on all delinquent tax collections, which amount to about three hundred dollars. The total cost of the office to the county in 1912 was \$2,836.76.

The following named persons have filled the office of county treasurer:

Joseph Young	-----1823-1827
John Adams	-----1827-1836
Robert Gillcrees	-----1836-1841
Madison Vandivier	-----1841-1842
William C. Jones	-----1842-1844
William F. John	-----1844-1845
William Bridges	-----1845-1850
Henry Fox	-----1850-1853
William H. Jennings	-----1853-1856
Jacob F. McClellan	-----1856-1861
John Herriott	-----1861-1863
Hascall N. Pinney	-----1863-1865
William S. Ragsdale	-----1865-1869
George Cutsinger	-----1869-1874
John W. Ragsdale	-----1874-1878
George W. Gilchrist	-----1878-1882
David Swift	-----1882-1886
James Jacobs	-----1886-1890
Thomas E. Valentine	-----1890-1894
William H. Breeding	-----1894-1896
William B. Jennings	-----1896-1901
William A. Bridges	-----1901-1905
George W. Wyrick	-----1905-1909
Thomas J. Forsyth	-----1909-1913
Harry Bridges	-----1913- '—

John W. Wilson was elected to succeed George Cutsinger in 1872, but

he died March 2, 1873, before his term of office began, and Cutsinger held over until after the general election in 1874.

William F. John, the first treasurer elected by the people, qualified September 4, 1844, and died during his term. His successor, William Bridges, qualified September 1, 1845. See Commissioners' Record, page 169. Bridges resigned January 7, 1850, and his successor, Henry Fox, was appointed on the next day.

CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT.

The clerk of the circuit court receives and files all pleadings presented to the court and makes a record of their entry; attends all sessions of the circuit court and administers oaths to witnesses; issues all writs and processes under seal of the court; records all judgments and entries of the court. He may in vacation of court issue letters of administration upon the estates of deceased persons and admit wills to probate, as well as issue letters of guardianship over the estate of minors. He collects all money due the county for fees for services rendered by himself or the sheriff; handles all funds belonging to estates for distribution; collects all judgments, and makes quarterly settlement with the treasurer for fees of his office collected.

He issues marriage licenses, hunting licenses, and many other special licenses. In insanity cases, he makes record of the proceedings and application for admission to the asylum and furnishes suitable clothing to the inmate. He is ex-officio a member of the board of election commissioners, filing all certificates of nomination, preparing all ballots and supplies, receives all returns, and keeps a record of the same. He is ex-officio a jury commissioner, in the filling of the grand and petit jury panels. He certifies to all transcripts and copies of records in his office.

He is required to keep his office open at the county seat every day in the year (Sundays and the Fourth of July excepted), between the hours of nine A. M. and four P. M. He must in our county furnish a bond in the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, to the approval of the board of commissioners. He is allowed a salary of two thousand, two hundred dollars; an allowance of two dollars per day for attendance in court, certain mileage and allowances in election cases, and since the act of 1913 is allowed to retain the fees charged for transcripts to be used on appeal to the circuit court. The clerk's salary for 1912, including all fees and allowances, amounted to \$2,836.76.

Samuel Herriott was the first clerk of the circuit court, serving as such from the first organization of the county until May, 1839, when he resigned

and the vacancy was filled by the selection of David Allen. Herriott was one of the first three men to engage in the mercantile business in the city of Franklin, locating here in 1825. He built the first jail and turned over the keys therefor to John Smiley, sheriff, in January, 1827. On the 9th day of March, 1830, he and John Herriott made a contract with a committee, consisting of Abraham Lowe, Thomas Henderson, Mahlon Saybold and George W. King, representing the board of county justices, to build a court house in the town of Franklin. The work on the court house was completed and final payment was made to the contractors in May, 1833. It was without doubt the largest public contract carried out up to that time, as the payments made to the contractors indicate a contract price of about one thousand dollars.

According to Judge Banta the new county-seat town received its name of Franklin at the suggestion of Herriott, who had by reading a biography of Dr. Benjamin Franklin become a sincere admirer of the greatest civilian of colonial history. Samuel Herriott and Joseph Young, partners in the mercantile business, erected the first frame building in Franklin township, a store room on the northwest corner of the public square. He was a Whig in politics and the leader of his faction. He was also a leader in financial affairs, being the organizer and president of the Franklin Insurance Company. And when the insurance company, in 1856, took the form of a banking organization, he became the first president of the Indiana Farmers' Bank at Franklin. He died in Franklin on May 1, 1863, at the age of seventy-two years.

David Allen, the second clerk of the circuit court, serving from 1839 to 1844, was also sheriff of the county from 1845 to 1847. During the latter part of his term as sheriff, he organized a company of soldiers for service in the Mexican war and was made captain. He died of illness during his service in the war, in the early part of the year 1847. His name is given by Judge Banta and others as clerk during the year 1847, but Order Book 4, at page 86, of the records of the circuit court, shows that Isaac Jones died in May, 1847, during his term as clerk and that on the 29th day of May, 1847, Royal S. Hicks was appointed clerk *pro tem.* to serve until the August election, at which time Jacob Sibert was elected to the office.

Of those who filled the office in later years perhaps none was better known than William H. Barnett. Born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, on October 10, 1820, he came with his father, Thomas, to Johnson county in October, 1822. He came to Franklin at the age of thirty-two and became

deputy clerk under Jacob Sibert. From 1855 to 1863 he was clerk and for the next eight years was auditor. He served one year in the Legislature, beginning in January, 1881. In 1886 he was elected recorder and served one term.

One of the interesting episodes connected with the clerk's office grew out of the election of Isaac M. Thompson in the year 1870. Mr. Thompson was the candidate on the Republican ticket, his opponent being Capt. W. A. Owens. Mr. Thompson, according to the board of canvassers, received a plurality of one hundred and fifty votes in the county. Mr. Owens contested the election, and the cause was tried before the Hon. Samuel H. Buskirk, a judge of the supreme court of Indiana, who handed down a long opinion with his findings in the cause. A part of this finding we set out to show how irregular was the method of voting then in vogue. After setting forth the agreement of the parties to limit the evidence to be considered to that concerning the election in Blue River township, the court proceeds: "8. That the election board in Blue River township was composed of the following persons, namely: Isaac M. Thompson was the trustee of said township and by virtue of said office he acted as inspector of said election. James Ward and Adolf Dambert acted as judges, John Ward and William Strawn acted as clerks. James and John Ward belonged to and acted and voted with the Democratic party, Adolf Dambert and William Strawn belonged to and acted and voted with the Republican party. James and John Ward were opposed to the nomination of William A. Owens as the Democratic candidate for clerk, but recognizing their obligation to vote for the nominee of their party, they voted for Mr. Owens, but they secretly and at heart desired the election of Mr. Thompson, who was their personal friend but political opponent. But the evidence does not satisfy my mind that Mr. Thompson knew of their secret wishes when he selected them to act as judge and clerk of said election. The said James and John Ward had acted in the same capacity in the said township for many years prior to said election and on all of said occasions had been selected by and represented the Democratic party. * * *

"That between 11 and 12 o'clock on the day of the election the members of the board at different times went to their homes and got their dinner. James Ward, Mr. Dambert and Mr. Strawn first went to dinner. They left Mr. Thompson and John Ward. When they returned Mr. Thompson and John Ward went to dinner. These different parties were absent from twenty to thirty minutes. The polls were kept open and votes were received during

the time when portions of the board were absent. When the three members were absent Mr. Thompson received the votes and Mr. John Ward kept both tally papers; while Messrs. Thompson and John Ward were absent, Mr. James Ward received the votes and Mr. Strawn kept both tally papers. There were about forty-seven votes received during the times when portions of the board were absent. There was no evidence tending to show that any illegal votes were received or that any legal votes were excluded during the time when portions of the board were absent or that the ballot box was in any manner interrupted with.

"That after the polls were closed the ballot box was unlocked and opened and about twenty-five ballots were counted when the members of the election board separated and went to supper. Mr. Dambert took with him the ballots that had been counted and placed on the string. Mr. Thompson locked the ballot box and put the key in his pocket. Mr. James Ward took the ballot box under his arm and went home with Mr. Thompson for supper. When they arrived at home at the residence of Mr. Thompson they went into the family sitting room, where sat Miss Keifer, of Indianapolis, who was visiting Mr. Thompson. Mr. Ward placed the ballot box on the bureau in the sitting room and then took a seat and engaged in conversation with Miss Keifer. Mr. Thompson immediately went into the kitchen. In a short time he passed through the sitting room and went out and obtained a beefsteak. On his return he passed through the sitting room without stopping and went to kitchen; from there he went to his stable; during the time Mr. Thompson was absent Mr. Ward and Miss Keifer remained all the time in the sitting room and were so seated that the ballot box was all the time in their view. When Mr. Thompson announced that supper was ready Mr. Ward and Miss Keifer went into the adjoining room, leaving the ballot box on the bureau, and the door between the two rooms was left open. Just as the party were sitting down at table, Mr. Thompson remarked that the ballot box had been left in the sitting room and stepped to the door and reaching into the room took the ballot box and placed it in a safe in the room where they were eating their supper, and it remained there until they were done eating, when Mr. Ward took the box under his arm and in company with Mr. Thompson returned to the place of holding the election and passed through the business part of town after being absent from thirty to forty minutes. From the above facts I am satisfied that the ballot box was not opened or in any manner interrupted with during the time it was absent from the place of voting.

"The election was held in a room fronting on one of the principal streets of the town of Edinburg. The room was fifteen by fifteen. There was an open glass front, which was not closed by shutters. A pane of glass was taken out, through which the tickets were received. The ballot box was placed on a stool about two or three feet from the window. During the night the room was lighted by two oil lamps that gave a very imperfect light and during the latter part of the night the light was very dim. During the latter part of the night Mr. Strawn was sick and during a part of the time Mr. John Ward had to keep up the entries on both tally sheets. Several times during the counting of the ballots it was ascertained that the tally sheets did not agree. When this was discovered the counting was stopped and Mr. Strawn's tally sheet was corrected by Mr. Ward's tally sheet.

"That when the counting was completed and the returns made out, the tickets and papers that did not have to be returned to the board of canvassers at the county seat were placed in the ballot box and, that being locked, was delivered to Mr. Dambert, who took it to his house, where it remained until the next morning, when he took it to Mr. Thompson's house and left it with him. The ballot box was retained by Mr. Thompson until the Monday succeeding the election, when it was sealed in the presence of the judge of said election, the contents had been looked at, but no careful examination having been made thereof, before the sealing.

"That the tally papers of the election in Blue River township shows that Mr. Thompson received in the said township 383 votes and that Mr. Owens received 95 votes. The ballot box was produced in open court. It was admitted in open court that the box produced was the one used at said election in said township and that it was in the same condition that it was when produced before the board of canvassers, and the evidence showed that when produced before the board of canvassers it was in the same condition that it was when sealed up on the Monday succeeding the election. The tickets found in the box were taken out and counted in open court, and under the direction of the court the following facts were ascertained: There were 315 ballots that had the name printed or written the name of Isaac M. Thompson; there were 35 ballots that had the name thereon 'I. M. Thompson,' which were counted Isaac M. Thompson; there were 10 ballots that had the name William A. Owens printed thereon; a pencil mark had been drawn across the name of Mr. Owens in such a manner as to mark the erasure plain and distinct and there was no uniformity in making the erasures. The name or word 'Thompson' in different hand writings and

variously spelled were written with pencil. These ten ballots were counted for Isaac M. Thompson. There was one ballot without any number on it with the name of Isaac M. Thompson printed thereon, and was properly counted to contestee; counting all these ballots for Mr. Thompson, they only make 351, being 32 less than the number counted for him as shown by tally papers and returns of election board and certificates of the board of canvassers.

"There were in the ballot box 96 ballots that had the name 'William A. Owens' on them; there were 2 ballots that had the name 'Owens'; there were 5 ballots that had the name 'A. A. Owens' on them; there was 1 ballot that had on it the name 'Wm. Owens'; there were 23 ballots that had the name 'William A. Owens' printed on them. Across the name of Mr. Owens on these 23 ballots, a small and delicate mark was drawn with a pencil. The marking seems to have been done by the same person. There is great uniformity in all the marks. The marks are not made in a careless and hurried manner, but were made with deliberation and precision. The marks seem to have been made with the deliberate purpose of having the legal effect of destroying the ballots as votes for Mr. Owens, and that the marks should not be so obvious to the voters that they could readily see it, but that it would escape their attention and cause them to vote under the honest belief that they were casting their votes for Mr. Owens who was their choice. The examination that I have made of these marks in daylight and by gas and with different shades and reflections of light, the evidence of experts examined on this trial and experiments that have been made by others in my presence have satisfied me that these marks were made on these tickets before they were placed in the ballot box and that the voters who deposited them in the ballot box intended to and believed that they were voting for Mr. Owens and that they did not discover the marks, and therefore they honestly and in perfectly good faith and with the highest regards for truth testified that the name of Mr. Owens was not marked on the ballots they had deposited. That if the 5, the 1, the 2, and the 23 ballots hereuntofore referred to are added to the 96 ballots found in the ballot box for Mr. Owens it would make his vote in Blue River township 127, which deducted from the ballots found in the box for Mr. Thompson would leave a majority for the contestee in said township of 225 votes instead of 288 as certified by the election board.

"That while the persons composing the election board in Blue River township were guilty of irregularities in receiving votes when a part of the members thereof were absent, in separating at supper time, in taking the

ballot box away from the place of holding the election before the ballots were all counted, in assorting the ballots and counting by fives instead of counting them one by one as taken from the ballot box, in leaving the ballot box containing the ballots and other papers unsealed until the Monday succeeding the election, and in counting for Mr. Thompson more votes than there were ballots in the ballot box, there is no evidence from which I can find that these things were done fraudulently or corruptly."

"That there is no evidence in this cause that will justify me in finding that any member of the election board in the said township of Blue River was guilty of fraudulent or corrupt conduct or in any manner tampered with the ballot box or the ballots by scratching any ballots or by taking out legal ballots and putting in illegal or fraudulent ballots, nor that the contestee was a party to or had any knowledge of the fraud that was practiced on the voters by marking the name of Mr. Owens in such a manner as to escape observation.

"Upon the foregoing facts, I find for the defendant."

Not a few lawyers got their training in the legal profession in service as deputy clerks. Fabius M. Finch, one of the early leaders at the bar and twice honored with a place on the bench, was a deputy under Samuel Herriott. Royal S. Hicks and Charles Byfield were admitted to the bar but did not engage in the practice of the law. Edward F. White began his training for the profession as deputy under Samuel Harris and David Fitzgibbon, and was followed in office by Thomas Williams, deputy for three years under the last named clerk.

Of other deputies in the office whose services to the county deserve mention are Ferd E. McClellan, deputy under Byfield and Daulton Wilson; Dollie Van Vleet Burgett, who paved the way for woman's work in the court house, during her brother's term as clerk; and Edna Flannagan, who has served in a like capacity under Joseph A. Schmith and the present clerk.

The complete official register of the clerk's office is as follows:

Samuel Herriott	-----	1823-1839
David Allen	-----	1839-1844
Isaac Jones	-----	1844-1847
Royal S. Hicks	-----	1847-1850
Jacob Sibert	-----	1850-1855
William H. Barnett	-----	1855-1863
John W. Wilson	-----	1863-1871
Isaac M. Thompson	-----	1871-1879

Thomas Hardin	1879-1883
Samuel Harris	1883-1887
David Fitzgibbon	1887-1891
Charles Byfield	1891-1899
Daulton Wilson	1899-1903
Gilbert B. Van Vleet.....	1903-1907
Joseph A. Schmith	1907-1911
James T. Gilmore	1911-

COUNTY SHERIFF.

Rawles, in his "Government of the People of the State of Indiana," thus defines the duty of this office: "The sheriff is elected for a term of two years, and no person is eligible more than four years in a period of six. The office of sheriff had its origin in England many centuries ago, when that country was divided into shires. The reeve was an official of great importance who called the people together in the shire-moot or meeting, presided over its sessions and executed its decrees; whence came the name shire-reeve, or sheriff. The office has been shorn of many of its duties and much of its dignity; but it is yet the chief executive office of the county and of the courts." The sheriff is a conservator of the peace. It is his duty to arrest with or without a warrant persons committing crime or misdemeanor within his view; and to suppress all breaches of the peace within his knowledge—having authority to call to his aid the *posse comitatus*, or the power of the county. If this force be not sufficient, he may call upon the governor of the state. If the militia of the state can not put down the disorder, the governor may call upon the President of the United States, whose duty it is to employ the national forces to suppress insurrection. The sheriff is also required to pursue and commit to jails all felons, and for this purpose he may go into any county in the state. He is charged with the keeping of the jail and the care of prisoners, and must protect them from mob violence. He attends and preserves order in the circuit, criminal and superior courts, either in person or by deputy, and executes all decrees; he transfers all prisoners under death sentence to the state's prison for execution. He acts as deputy to the sheriff of the supreme court. He performs certain duties in relation to elections."

It may be added that he also attends upon and serves the board of commissioners' court as he does the circuit court; he attends the sessions of the county council and executes its orders; he serves all processes issued on order

of the county board of review. As the clerk is the voice of the court, speaking its will, so is the sheriff the arm of the court, enforcing its orders and carrying out its decrees.

When there is neither sheriff nor coroner to attend upon the circuit court, an elisor may be appointed to serve during the pendency of the matter in which the regular officer is incapacitated. Prior to 1889, it was the duty of the sheriff to hang the man upon whom the death penalty was inflicted, but no legal hanging ever took place within the borders of the county.

The only mob violence ever recorded in the county grew out of the murder of John Lyons, an old citizen of Pleasant township, in the late sixties. Lyons had sold two cows at the stock yards in Indianapolis for seventy dollars, and two men by the name of Hatchell and Patterson, who saw him pocket the money, followed him to his home in this county and, breaking in the door with a rail, robbed and slew their victim in the presence of his aged wife. Capt. William A. Owens, then sheriff, took up the clews at hand and finding the men, who were frequenters of saloons near the stockyards, engaged in reckless spending of their foully gotten money, arrested them and brought them to the old jail on the southwest corner of the court house square. On the way, Hatchell confessed the crime and, his story spreading, the community took fire. Hastily organizing, a mob of one hundred rode down to the town on horseback, sending a committee ahead to demand the key to the lock-up of the sheriff.

At that time, there were three prisoners in the jail, Hatchell and Patterson, and Peter Dittman, who was charged with the killing of a woman at Edinburg. The lock-up consisted of two cells, one on the first floor for men and the other on the second floor for women. The door to the cell was secured by an immense lock, twelve by sixteen inches, with a key a foot long. About the court house yard was a tight board fence about four feet high and just outside of that stood a row of posts, with a chain loosely attached thereto serving as a hitch rack.

As soon as Owens learned of the purpose of the mob, he hastened to the court house and hid the key to the cell in his office safe. Then sending his son to arouse the town, he went back to the jail, where he was seized and bound by the mob, who had followed closely upon their committee. After searching the premises for the key and failing to get any information from Owens, the mob sent men to Turner's blacksmith shop, just south of the square, who soon returned with sledge hammers.

In the meantime, several citizens including G. M. Overstreet, Samuel P.

Oyler, T. W. Woollen, all prominent attorneys, had responded to Owen's call, and attempted to dissuade the mob from their violence. But the lawyers' speeches were very impatiently listened to and soon rudely interrupted by the blows of the sledge hammers on the cell lock. It was the work of but a few minutes to reach the prisoners. Hatchell and Dittman were seized and hurried away on horseback. The mob had proceeded only a square north on Main street when they were persuaded by the violent protests of Dittman of their mistake. One half of their number went back to the jail with Dittman, who was identified by the sheriff, and him they left as they secured Patterson, who had been cowering in a corner of his cell.

Patterson was brought out to be placed on horseback, but as he was helped up he leaped over the horse, scaled the west fence, but fell headlong over the hitch chain. This fall enabled the mob to press him closely and they at last brought him to the ground in the alley west of Dittmar's store, with a bullet in his thigh. The mob then reformed, and proceeded north on the state road to Lysander Adams' woods, just north of the present corporation line. There to the wide spreading limb of a beech tree, the victims were hung. The horses on which the men rode were led under the limb, the ropes passed over the limb, tied about the body of the tree, and the horses led from under the dangling bodies. The mob made sure of its work, and waited until all signs of life were extinct. The bodies were then lowered to the ground and a rail fence built around them, where they lay until a late hour the next morning.

No real attempt was made to investigate this violent deed. Too many prominent men of the north part of the county were involved. And while Dittman was brought back from the penitentiary as a witness before the grand jury, he was of course unable to identify any member of the mob and while the grand jury returned indictments against six or seven men, supposed to be most deeply involved, upon a trial of the cause in the circuit court, a verdict of not guilty, in the first case tried, was returned, and the inquiry was abandoned. But to many yet living the memory of that night is a sad and terrible one.

Under the common law practice, prior to the adoption of the new state constitution in 1851 the sheriff was called upon frequently to make "arrests" in civil actions. The first action tried before the circuit court of Johnson county was "an action on the case," in which the plaintiffs allege that the defendant, William Hunt, by his promissory note in writing, promised to pay to plaintiffs the sum of seventy-seven dollars, but that "said defendant not

regarding his said promise and undertaking so by him made in this behalf as aforesaid, but contriving and fraudulently intending craftily and subtilely to deceive and defraud the said plaintiff, hath not as yet paid the said sum of money." Pursuant to this action, "a writ of *capias ad respondendum* issued out of the clerk's office directed to the sheriff of the county of Johnson returnable to the first day of the term on the back of which writ was an endorsement requiring bail." The sheriff duly executed the writ by an arrest of the defendant, but upon giving special bail, he was released pending the action. On the trial of the case, defendant failed to appear, and judgment was entered on default. "Then comes William W. Robison, special bail for the said William Hunt, and surrenders the body of the said William Hunt in discharge of his recognizance of special bail, and upon prayer of the said plaintiff it is ordered that the said William Hunt be committed to and continue in the capacity of the sheriff until discharged by the payment of the judgment or otherwise."

Every person imprisoned in a civil action was allowed the privilege of "prison bounds," which were fixed by statute as the limits of the county. If a man committed to jail on civil process made affidavit that he was unable to support himself, the party on whose suit he was confined must pay his board in jail, or the sheriff might discharge him, as the county paid only for "dieting" the prisoners in criminal action. I observe that by the Revised Statutes of 1843 the sheriff was, as now, required to keep the jail, but our records show accounts with Tobias Woods, "Jailor," as late as 1845.

According to Judge Banta (Historical Sketch of Johnson County, page 106), "great confusion seems to have existed from 1844 to 1851 in the sheriff's office. He gives the list as follows: Isaac Jones, 1839-1841; unknown, 1841-1842; Austin Jacobs, 1842-1844; Samuel Hall, John Jackson, Wm. C. Jones, 1844; David Allen, 1844-1845; Robert Johnson, Nixon Hughes, Wm. Bridges, 1847; Wm. H. Jennings, 1847-1851.

The records of the commissioners' court show that Isaac Jones served not only in the years above given, but also in 1841, 1842 and until after the August election in 1843 (See Com. Rec. "B," pp. 400, 416). Austin Jacobs filled the office until after the June term, 1844. The records at the September term, 1844, recite: "It appearing that there is no acting sheriff at this time, Wylie Jones is appointed sheriff pro tem for the present session of the board." At the ensuing December term, William C. Jones is allowed for services as sheriff, but there is no record of his appointment. At the March term, 1845, Samuel Hall, sheriff, is allowed twenty-three dollars thirty-three

and one-third cents for his services extra as sheriff for the four months ending the first Monday in March, 1845. Hall continues to serve as sheriff at the June term, 1845, and until September 1, 1845 (see Commissioners' Record "B", p. 179).

David Allen was elected at the August election, 1845. Robert Johnson was elected at the August election, 1847, and continued to serve until August 23, 1849. I find no authority for the statement that John Jackson, Nixon Hughes, or William Bridges served as sheriff at any time during the forties, under any election or regular appointment.

The following list of those who have served as sheriff, I believe to be correct: John Smiley, 1823-1827; Joab Woodruff, 1827-1831; John S. Thompson, 1831-1835; David Allen, 1835-1839; Isaac Jones, 1839-1843; Austin Jacobs, 1843-1844; Wylie Jones (pro tem), 1844; Samuel Hall, 1844-1845; David Allen, 1845-1847; Robert Johnson, 1847-1849; William H. Jennings, 1849-1853; H. L. McClellan, 1853-1857; Noah Perry, 1857-1859; Eli Butler, 1859-1863; John W. Higgins, 1863-1867; William A. Owens, 1867-1871; Robert Gillaspy, 1871-1875; James H. Pudney, 1875-1879; William Neal, 1879-1883; George C. Stuart, 1883-1887; Jacob Hazelett, 1887-1889; Preston Maiden, 1889-1890; James Curry, 1890; Jas. K. P. Musselman, 1890-1894; John C. Weddle, 1894-1898; James G. Brown, 1898-1903; James W. Baldwin, 1903-1907; Hal F. Musselman, 1907-1911; Ozais E. Vandivier, 1911.

COUNTY RECORDER.

In the recorder's office are found records of deeds of conveyance of land; leases for a longer term than three years; mortgages of real and personal property and releases thereof; notices of mechanics' liens; deeds of assignment in cases of insolvency; articles of association and certificates of incorporation; ditch and highway assessments; plats of all additions to cities and towns; articles of apprenticeship and descriptions of ear marks and brands, although these last named have not been found of record within many years past.

Conveyances of land are recorded in "Deed Records"; mortgages and liens of a like character in "Mortgage Records"; city and town plats in "Plat Records"; the other records in "Miscellaneous Records"; and all are indexed in alphabetical order, so that it is easy for any one to find a needed record. For many years, persons were allowed forty-five days in which to file for record all deeds, mortgages and leases. But the new law (Acts 1913, p. 233) is of so much importance that it is herewith given in full:

"Every conveyance or mortgage of lands or of any interest therein and every lease for more than three years shall be recorded in the recorder's office of the county where such lands shall be situated; and every conveyance, mortgage or lease shall take priority according to the time of the filing thereof; and such conveyance, mortgage or lease shall be fraudulent and void as against any subsequent purchaser, lessee or mortgagee in good faith and for a valuable consideration, having his deed, mortgage or lease first recorded; the same to be in effect on and after January 1, 1914."

The first deed record was delivered at the recorder's office on August 14, 1824.

The first deed of record bears date of August 7, 1822, and was executed by Abraham Lee, of Franklin county, Indiana, to Margaret Hunt, of the same place. It was not recorded in this county until September 3, 1824. The lands are described as the west half of the northwest quarter of section 34, township 11 north, of range 5 east, in the *District of Brookville*—referring to the land office opened at Brookville, Indiana, in 1820, for entry of lands in the New Purchase. The first deed executed in Johnson county bears date of August 14, 1823, and conveyed lands in "Nineve" township.

The first mortgage of record was a chattel mortgage executed by Richard Ship to his brother, John Ship, and bearing date August 7, 1824. The record is an interesting commentary on the life and letters of the time. Among the securities offered are the following: "One large bible; Bigland's View of the World, five volumes; Buck's Theological Dicksanary, two volumes; Davises sermons, three volumes; Gills explanation on the scripture, three volumes; Fuller's works, four volumes; Fletchers works, six volumes; Butterworth's concordence; three volumes of Buck's works; three arithmatecks; Scott's essays; one volume Tatler's works; four volumes Walker's Dicksanary; Edwards on the will, one volume; Dick on Inspiration; Weather-**spoon on election**, one volume; Souen's Sermons, one volume; Harvey's Meditations, one volume; Parcus Greek Lexicon; twenty volumes of greek and Latin; twenty volumes of other books."

William Shaffer, the first recorder, was a carpenter or house-joiner, and not very adept in the use of the pen. Many of his records were penned by a deputy. No record is found to show how he secured his election or appointment in 1823. The first election returns now extant and showing his election are those for the August election of 1829.

J. R. Clemmer, one of the most popular young men of the county, during his second term as recorder, left the town of Franklin on the 22nd day

of October, 1884, and was never thereafter heard from. His mysterious disappearance was the sensation of the time, and his friends have always believed that murder lay behind the mystery. His brother, George W. Clemmer, performed the duties of the office until June 9, 1885, when James T. Trout, an appointee of the county board, took up the duties of the office.

The salary of the office now is one thousand four hundred dollars. Where he collects fees in excess of the amount of his salary, he is allowed to retain thirty per cent. of the excess as additional compensation. The total cost of the office to the people of the county for the year 1912 was one thousand, five hundred seventy-seven dollars and thirty-four cents. The official list follows: William Shaffer, 1823-1836; Pierson Murphy, 1836-1843; Thomas Alexander, 1843-1844; Jacob Peggs, 1844-1859; William S. Ragsdale, 1859-1863; Willett Tyler, 1863-1867; Jacob Peggs, 1867-1875; George W. Demaree, 1875-1879; Jefferson R. Clemmer, 1879-1885; James T. Trout, 1885-1887; William H. Barnett, 1887-1891; George W. Clemmer, 1891-1895; John Belk, 1895-1899; Silas W. Trout, 1899-1903; Lewis T. Deer, 1903-1907; William M. Burgett, 1907-1911; Chauncey J. Powell, 1911.

THE CORONER.

Only two county officers were required to be elected under the constitution of 1816—the sheriff and coroner. The office is one of great antiquity. Originally the coroner or crowner was appointed by the King and was the special representative of the King in the county. They held courts of inquiry over unusual calamities like wrecks, fires and sudden deaths to fix responsibility if possible. In the course of time, the office became elective and the duties confined to investigation of deaths under any mysterious or suspicious circumstances.

The coroner in such case holds an inquest with the aid of a jury of twelve, witnesses are heard, sometimes autopsies made, and if the facts are sufficient to indicate murder and to implicate the guilty, he may order arrest. Many think that the office has lost its usefulness, other agencies better adapted to the investigation of crime now being at hand.

The coroner receives only certain fees, the total cost of the office for 1912 being three hundred sixty-two dollars and forty cents.

Curtis Pritchard was the first coroner, elected in 1823. In 1827, Jefferson D. Jones succeeded him. Below is a list of those who have served since 1859: Henry Whitesides, 1859-1863; Lemuel Tilson, 1863-1868; William H. Jennings, 1868-1869; Hume Sturgeon, 1869-1872; J. Henry Fuller,

1872-1873; William S. Ragsdale, 1873-1874; John D. Van Nuys, 1874-1875; William S. Ragsdale, 1875-1876; Hume Sturgeon, 1876-1878; John F. McClellan, 1878-1882; Howard Thompson, 1882-1885; John F. McClellan, 1885-1886; James T. Jones, 1886-1890; L. L. Whitesides, 1890-1893; James T. Jones, 1893-1898; Rufus W. Terhune, 1898-1907; Daniel W. Sheek, 1907.

THE COUNTY SURVEYOR.

In the pioneer days of Kentucky, the settler selected a tract of land to his liking, and had a rude survey made, marking the limits of his land by blazing trees. So difficult was it to identify a survey thus made that several patents would often be issued for the same body of land, and much needless litigation arose between the contending claimants. In the settlement of the Northwest territory, this confusion of entries was avoided by the system of survey suggested by Thomas Jefferson. The Jeffersonian survey, authorized by the land ordinance of Congress in 1785, called for the location of lines running north and south to be known as "meridian lines," and of lines running east and west to be known as "base lines." The first principal meridian is the dividing line between Ohio and Indiana. The second principal meridian is a line running due north from the mouth of Little Blue river, eighty-nine miles west of the eastern line of Indiana. On each side of the principal meridian, there are marked out subordinate meridians, called range lines, six miles apart, and numbered east and west from their meridian. The west line of Johnson county is parallel with and twelve miles east of the second principal meridian.

This meridian line is intersected at right angles by a line running east and west called a base line. The only base line running through the state of Indiana crosses it from east to west in latitude thirty-eight degrees thirty minutes, leaving the Ohio river about twenty-five miles above Louisville, and striking the Wabash four miles above the mouth of White river, and intersecting the second principal meridian at a point six miles south of Paoli, in Orange county. The south line of Johnson county is parallel with and sixty miles north of the base line. On each side of this base line are drawn subordinate parallels called township lines, six miles apart, and numbered north and south from the base line.

By these range lines running north and south and the township lines running east and west, the whole state is divided into congressional townships, each six miles square. For illustration, Hensley township, in Johnson

county, is in the southwest corner of the county, and is six miles square; it is therefore in range 3 east and in township 11 north; Union township, which lies immediately north of Hensley and is also six miles square, lies all in range 3 east, and in township 12 north; while Nineveh township, lying just east of Hensley and being six miles square, lies all in township 11 north and in range 4 east.

Each congressional township, therefore, being six miles square, contains thirty-six square miles of territory, each square mile being called a section, and bearing its proper number. Section number 1 is always found in the northeast corner of the township, thence numbering west to section 6 in the northwest corner of the township; section 7 is found immediately south of section 6, and the numbering proceeds thence east to section 12, lying directly south of section 1; and so the numbering proceeds to section 36 in the southeast corner of the township.

For further convenience, each section is further divided into quarter sections, each containing one hundred and sixty acres, and named northeast, northwest, southwest and southeast, according to their location. The quarter section is further subdivided into halves, each containing eighty acres, and into quarters, each containing forty acres. With this checkerboard arrangement, it is possible to number and identify easily all regular plots of ground. Thus a square ten-acre tract of land in the southeast corner of a section is called the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of that section.

Corner stones or other monuments have been set out and properly marked at the corners of all sections, and at the half-mile points between them, a record of which is kept at the surveyor's office. Additional monuments to mark the smaller subdivisions of the section are also placed by the surveyor on proper petition after notice to the land owners interested.

This regular and convenient system of survey not only made it possible for early settlers to locate and identify their entries without the aid of a surveyor, and save much needless litigation over conflicting boundary lines, but it had other important tendencies. Square townships are apt to make square or rectangular counties and the state is also likely to have a more symmetrical shape. The counties of Virginia and Kentucky, taking shape from river or mountain boundaries, are jagged and irregular in outline, while the counties of Indiana are more likely to be bounded by parallel lines. Our highways thus come to be laid out in regular and straight lines, giving easy access in every direction and making the cultivation of the adjoining fields

more convenient. Then, too, an eighty-acre tract could be purchased from the government at the time of entry for one hundred dollars, or a forty-acre tract for fifty dollars, thus rendering an "entry of land" a simple and easy business transaction.

It is often asked, why are the sections on the north and west side of each congressional township fractional? Some of the half quarter sections in our county, commonly called "eighties," really contain less than sixty acres. The question bears a ready solution. The law, while it required the meridian or township lines to be true north and south lines, also required the townships to be square—an evident impossibility—for all true north and south lines, by reason of the convexity of the earth's surface, converge toward the poles, thus making the north line of the township shorter than the south line. This inequality becomes more and more marked, the higher the latitude of the survey. In the survey of our state, therefore, the lines were corrected every six miles, the range lines again starting at correct distances from the principal meridian. The survey being continued from the south toward the north, the deficiency or excess is thrown to the west and north sides of the township.

In making these surveys the instruments employed were a solar compass; a surveyor's chain, thirty-three feet long, made up of fifty links; eleven tally pins; a telescope, and tools for marking trees and stones. In a survey through the woods, trees on the line of the survey were marked by two notches on each side, and sometimes trees near the line were blazed on two sides quartering toward the line. One of the oldest highways in the county, yet known as the Three Notch road, got its name from the blazes used to mark its route. These marks or blazes were to be plainly recognized for many years, indeed as long as the tree remains standing, for the scar is never entirely covered in the growth of the tree. But, by reason of the removal of the forest trees, nearly all such monuments have been destroyed, and surveys are now witnessed by other monuments more durable, or less likely to be removed.

Nineveh township was surveyed by Abraham Lee in the year 1819. In June, 1820, that part of Franklin township lying in township 12, of range 5 (now in Needham township), was surveyed by John Hendricks. In August of the same year that part of Franklin township lying in range 4 was surveyed by Thomas Hendricks. In the month of August, 1820, John Hendricks also surveyed all the lands in Blue River township, and after he had

finished this work he surveyed Union township. Hensley was surveyed at about the same time by B. Bently, who also surveyed that part of White River township lying in township 13. W. B. McLaughlin surveyed all of White River township in township 14 north. Later in the same year Thomas Hendricks surveyed all the lands in what is now Pleasant township, while John Hendricks surveyed all the lands contained in the present limits of Clark township.

Taking into consideration the difficulties in the way of an accurate survey, the unbroken wilderness, the tangled undergrowth, the unbridged streams, the almost endless marshes in some sections, it is surprising with what degree of accuracy this pioneer work of survey was done. And had the later records been made and kept with the care and fidelity of the first, little trouble would ever have been met in conveyancing or tracing records. But carelessness crept in, and in many of the deeds and court records, so little care was used as to render them meaningless to us. For example, one petition for a highway filed in commissioners' court thus defines its course: "Commencing at the end of a road running from Jacob Peggs, Esq., crossing the Madison road above David Trout's old stand, in by Littleton Hills to the three notch line where it makes a sudden halt."

Since the constitution of 1851 was adopted the county surveyor is elected for a term of two years. He is charged with the duty of making and preserving an accurate record of all surveys, and of planning and supervising the construction of all highways and drains. He prepares plans and specifications for all bridge work, under direction of the board of commissioners, and has charge of all repair work on drains. As drainage commissioner he is entitled to receive as compensation four dollars per day for time actually employed, but in ordinary field work he is entitled to charge certain fees specified by statute. The surveyor of Johnson county was paid for his services to the county in the year 1912 the sum of \$1,186.72, but this does not include private work nor allowances as commissioner in partition cases.

Prior to 1851 the office of surveyor was filled by appointment of the board of commissioners. Judge Banta says that the following persons filled the office of surveyor: James H. Wishard, Thomas Williams, Hiram Graves and G. M. Overstreet. James H. Wishard was appointed county surveyor March 2, 1846, for a term of three years. Commissioner's Record "B," page 43, shows the appointment of John S. Hougham at the August term, 1848, and the earliest field notes now of record bear date of that year. He served until the election of Franklin Hardin under the new constitution.

The following persons have served as county surveyor since 1851:

Franklin Hardin	-----1852-'54
John S. Hougham	-----1854-'56
Peterson K. Parr	-----1856-'58
John E. Stretcher	-----1858-'61
W. W. Hubbard	-----1861-'65
Joseph J. Moore	-----1865-'67
Peterson K. Parr	-----1867-'70
W. M. Elliott	-----1870-'72
Wilson T. Hougham	-----1872-'74
Peterson K. Parr	-----1874-'78
David A. Leach	-----1878-'82
Wilson T. Hougham	-----1882-'86
Ben R. Ransdell	-----1886-'90
Floyd S. Owens	-----1890-'92
Ben R. Ransdell	-----1892-'93
Thomas Hardin	-----1893-'94
Wilson T. Hougham	-----1894-'96
Elba L. Branigin	-----1896-'98
John E. Jolliffe	-----1898-'04
John B. Duckworth	-----1904-'14

COUNTY ASSESSOR.

The assessment of real and personal property for the purposes of taxation has been a vexatious problem in Indiana, and the subject of many legislative experiments. In the beginning the tax levy was a specific listing of chattels without regard to value, aided by special licenses on various occupations. The first tax levy of record was made by the board of county justices in 1826 and reads as follows:

"Ordered, that for the purpose of raising a county revenue for the year 1826, there be levied on each horse, mule or ass over three years old $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents; on each work oxen, $18\frac{3}{4}$ cents; on each gold watch, \$1.00; on each silver or pinch-back watch, 25 cents; on each white male person over the age of 21 years, 50 cents; on license to retail foreign merchandise, \$15.00; on license for tavern, \$5.00; on ferrys, \$2.50; on each covering horse, \$2.00."

For the year 1827 were added special license fees on retailers of spirituous liquors; a tax of one dollar on each pleasure carriage and on each brass

clock, sixty-two and one-half cents. Real estate also comes under the tax gatherer's eye, the levy being twenty-five cents on each one hundred acres of first rate land, twenty cents on same acreage of second rate land, and sixteen cents on third rate land. It cost the same to own four hundred acres of first rate land as it did to enjoy the luxury of a pleasure carriage. The gold watch and three hundred acres of the best land had the same value in the eyes of the tax collector.

In the year 1828 there was added a levy of fifty cents per one hundred dollars in value on each town lot—the first recognition of value as a basis of taxation. It was not until 1839 that the county board made a levy of taxes by fixing a rate on valuation, and even then many special license fees were levied. For state purposes a levy of fifteen cents on the hundred dollars was levied, as well as a poll tax of fifty cents. For county purposes the rate was seven cents, with a poll tax of fifty cents; for road purposes, three cents. License fees were fixed as follows: On each license to vend clocks, \$50; exhibit shows, \$50 per day; to keep a ferry, \$2.50; and to vend liquors, \$10.

It cost just twenty dollars to secure an assessment of all property in the county in 1826. William Barnett, of Blue River, John S. Miller, of Nineveh, Hugh Williams, of Franklin, and Absalom Lowe, of White River, each received five dollars for assessing their respective townships, the county being then divided into four townships named. "Listers" were also appointed for the various townships in 1827, and such appointments were made by the county board at each January session succeeding until the March term, 1836, when they divided the county into seven districts and appointments of assessors were named by districts. This arrangement continued until the year 1840, when, at the January session, William C. Jones was appointed as assessor for the entire county.

Thenceforward and until the Constitution of 1851 the county assessor and his deputies prepared the assessment roll for the whole county. He was elected for a term of two years, and was allowed two dollars per day for services of himself or deputy. By the new Constitution the assessment of all real and personal property was entrusted to township assessors elected by the voters of the several townships. And so it yet remains, except as to certain corporation property whose valuation is now fixed by the state board of tax commissioners.

The tax law of 1891 (Acts 1891, page 199) created the office of county assessor, fixing his term at four years, but limiting his authority to the correction of errors in the returns of the township assessors, and to the addition

of property omitted from the lists. Together with the auditor and treasurer, then constituting the county board of review, he has authority to equalize assessments of property and on notice to parties may add to the list any omitted or undervalued property.

The county board of review is now composed of the auditor, treasurer, assessor, and two freeholders appointed by the judge of the circuit court. In this county the session begins on the first Monday in June and may extend its session to thirty days. A per diem of three dollars is allowed each member.

The county assessor of Johnson county receives an annual salary of eight hundred and fifty dollars. The total cost of assessment of property in the county for the year 1912, including pay of township assessors, county assessor and the board of review, was \$4,928.36.

The following named have served as county assessor:

William C. Jones	-----1840-1841
James Hughes	-----1841-1843
Daniel McClain	-----1843-1844
David R. McGaughey	-----1844-
John Ritchey	-----1844-1846
Jeremiah M. Woodruff	-----1846-1848
Malcolm M. Crow	-----1848-1850
Hume Sturgeon	-----1850-1851
Peterson K. Parr	-----1891-1896
Harvey M. Kephart	-----1896-1900
Francis P. Clark	-----1900-1906
Augustus D. Sullivan	-----1906-----

THE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

The office of county superintendent of schools was created by the act of March 8, 1873. He has general supervision of the public schools of the county, except the city schools. It is his duty to grant teachers' licenses to applicants who successfully pass the examination required by law. The examination is public and the questions uniform throughout the state. Under the old practice of holding the examinations in private, with no precise standards of tests, many abuses had grown up. It is recalled by B. F. Kennedy, a pioneer teacher, that he secured a two-year license by successfully naming

and defining the different genders of nouns, as he and the county examiner passed from the street to the court house door.

The superintendent of schools must at the time of his election hold a thirty-six months' license, a sixty-months' license, a life license or a professional license. He must visit each school under his charge annually; he conducts county institutes, and in many school matters decides controversies between school authorities; he makes requisitions for school books and oversees their distribution. He reports the enumeration of school children to the state authorities, as well as general school statistics. He is ex-officio a member of the county board of education, consisting of the township trustees and the chairmen of the boards of trustees of town schools. Aside from the election of truant officer, the county board of education is chiefly a friendly council of school officers.

At first a two-year office, the term was extended to four years by the act of March 3, 1899, and under the act of 1913, page 160, the terms of all county superintendents is extended to August 16, 1917. The next election of such officer will be held on the first Monday in June, 1917, when an election will be made by the township trustees, the auditor having a vote in case of a tie. The reason assigned for such extension is that a previous Legislature had extended the terms of the present township trustees until January 1, 1915, so as to put the election of school officers in an "off year" and escape the influence of partisan politics. And having extended the term of the trustees, it would not be advisable to at once throw the new trustees into the turmoil of an election for county superintendent. After they have served two years, they will have more experience and will have had time to learn how good an officer the present incumbent is.

The superintendent of schools is paid an annual salary in our county of \$1,408.50, the equivalent of \$4.50 for each working day of the year. He is required to give bond in the sum of \$5,000, and is allowed office room in the court house, together with postage and office expense. The total cost of the office to the county for the year 1912 was \$1,843.64.

As will be seen in another connection (see chapter on Education and Schools) the matter of public education was given little consideration until after the adoption of the new Constitution in 1851. In that year the Johnson circuit court, at its March term, appointed A. B. Hunter, Duane Hicks and Samuel P. Oyler as examiners for common school teachers. Prior to that time, however, the following had served under appointment of the circuit court: Fabius M. Finch, Pierson Murphy and Gilderoy Hicks in 1834;

Hicks and John C. King in 1837; William Brand, Adam Carson and James Ritchey in 1845. In June, 1854, William H. Barnett, Jacob Peggs and J. H. Williams were appointed school examiners by the board of commissioners; Thomas W. Woollen was elected to same office in September, 1857; in 1861 and in 1865 Jolin H. Martin was elected; David D. Banta served in 1866, and William T. Stott in 1870. These are the only school examiners whose appointment I find of record, but doubtless others served.

Fortunately for our school work, the men at the head of our common school system have been, almost without exception, men of high character and scholarly attainments. The school examiners were not all educators, but nearly all were professional men of the highest standing. Among the superintendents, Hervey D. Vories was in 1890 elected to the office of state superintendent has just completed a term of four years as a member of the superintendent of schools, and served the state acceptably. The present state board of education.

It would not be fair to say, however, that politics has played no part in selection of our school men. At the June meeting of the year 1907 the trustees attempted to elect a county superintendent, but met with difficulty by reason of the refusal of one trustee to attend and vote. Four of the trustees, Paskins, of Hensley, Hughes, of Nineveh, Brickert, of White River, and Haymaker, of Union, were Democrats and voted for the re-election of Hendricks. Other four of the trustees, Williams, of Clark, McCollough, of Franklin, Salisbury, of Needham, and McCartney, of Pleasant, were Republicans and opposed to the election of a Democrat. J. M. Carvin, Republican trustee of Blue River, refused to attend any meeting. The auditor, David A. Forsythe, was a Republican, but was not able to exercise his right of casting the deciding vote, as the Democrats "filibustered" by splitting their vote.

And so the matter stood, Hendricks holding over, until after the resignation of John R. Brickert, trustee of White River township, on February 12, 1898. Auditor Forsythe promptly appointed John Hardin, independent Democrat, to succeed Brickert, and three days later, at a meeting of the trustees, Hardin joined with the four Republicans in the election of John W. Terman, Republican, and he was again elected at the regular June meeting, 1899, serving four years, the office having been changed from a two to a four-year office by the act of March 3, 1899.

The official register is as follows:

B. F. Kennedy	-----1873-1875
John H. Martin	-----1875-1881
David A. Owen	-----1881-1883
M. F. Rickoff	-----1883-1885
Hervey D. Vories	-----1885-1891
Charles F. Patterson	-----1891-1894
Eldo L. Hendricks	-----1894-1898
John W. Terman	-----1898-1903
Jesse C. Webb	-----1903-----

Charles F. Patterson was first elected to succeed Vories, resigned, on March 2, 1891. Eldo L. Hendricks was first elected to succeed Patterson, resigned, on August 30, 1894.

OTHER OFFICERS.

A short-hand reporter is appointed by the judge of the circuit court and is allowed a per diem of five dollars. Mrs. Minnie Meggenhofen Owens was court stenographer continuously from 1888 to 1909, and her record as such was marked by unusual talent and fidelity to her important task. Miss Myrtle Wiley, of Edinburg, has been the efficient reporter since 1909. Prior to 1888 W. C. Sandefur and wife served the court in the same capacity, they being the first short-hand reporters of the county.

A board of county charities and corrections and a board of childrens' guardians are appointed by the judge of the circuit court. Each serves without compensation. The first named have an oversight of the county institutions of a charitable and correctional nature; the second, of all neglected and dependent children.

The county physician attends prisoners confined in the county jail and inmates of the county poor asylum and orphans' home. He is appointed yearly by the county board, at a salary fixed by it. The position pays one hundred and fifty dollars yearly.

Two jury commissioners are appointed annually by the judge. They receive a per diem allowance of three dollars. Together with the clerk of the circuit court, they take from the tax duplicate a list of persons qualified by law to serve as jurors and deposit the slips containing the names in the jury box.

One week before each term of court they meet and draw from the box

the names of six persons, who are summoned as grand jurors, and other twelve who are summoned as petit jurors. Under recent provisions of the law, they are also called in to fill vacancies in the regular panel. In 1912 grand and petit jurors and bailiffs were paid out of the county funds for their services \$4,928.36. This amount will henceforth be increased as the per diem allowance of jurors was by the act of 1913, page 114, increased from one dollar and twenty-five cents to two dollars and fifty cents per day.

The county attorney is not, strictly speaking, a county officer. The courts have held that the board of county commissioners have authority to employ attorneys to prosecute actions in behalf of the county and defend the same. But the office is not defined by statute, nor its duties prescribed. In some counties the county attorney is employed to advise the county officers generally as to all questions affecting public interests. But in Johnson county the more correct view is taken that the board only has authority to employ attorneys to represent the county. The county attorney is required to attend sessions of the board and of the county council and to prosecute and defend all actions in which the county is a party. The first regular appointment of county attorneys of record bears date of June 16, 1869. At that time Banta & Byfield were employed at fifty dollars per year. On March 15, 1871, after Judge Banta went on the bench, Woollen & Byfield were appointed at a salary of one hundred dollars per year, with extra pay for cases in circuit court. On October 21, 1875, Judge Woollen was employed at a salary of three hundred dollars per year. Beginning at the December term, 1876, Woollen & Banta were retained as county attorneys at salaries varying from two hundred and fifty to four hundred dollars until Judge Banta's removal from Franklin in 1889. From 1889 to 1896 Judge Woollen ably represented the county as its legal adviser, receiving a salary of two hundred dollars, at which figure the salary of the office has since remained. White & White next served for a term of four years, to be followed by Deupree & Slack for a period of six years. George I. White was appointed county attorney December 5, 1906, and served three years, and was followed by Branigin & Williams for a like term. Miller & White were appointed at the January term, 1913.

No counsel for pauper criminals has been regularly employed for many years. On application to the court, such appointment is made under section 281, R. S. 1908.

The county truant officer is employed by the county board of education annually, on the first Monday in May. He is charged with the duty of

enforcing attendance of children at school, and receives a per diem of two dollars. Last year he was paid \$298.00. The office is regarded as a sinecure and in the opinion of many ought to be abolished.

The secretary of the county board of health is appointed annually by the board of commissioners. His principal duty is to keep a record of all marriages, births, deaths, and cases of contagious diseases. He enforces obedience to health laws and the regulations of the state board. The position is now filled by Dr. Oren A. Province. The salary is three hundred and fifteen dollars, and an allowance of fifteen dollars for office expenses.

CHAPTER VI.

JENCH AND BAR OF JOHNSON COUNTY.

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURT.

William Watson Wick, the first judge to preside in our court, was a most distinguished jurist and politician, as a sketch of his career will prove. Born in Cannonsburg, Washington county, Pennsylvania, on February 23, 1796, he was brought by his father, a Presbyterian minister, to Ohio in 1800. He was reared on the farm, but, being a lover of books and not inclined to his father's profession, he was sent to college and, after his father's death in 1814, taught school for two years. He then went down the river to Cincinnati, where he taught school by day and studied medicine at night. He later turned to the study of law with the Hon. Thomas Corwin, of Lebanon, Ohio, and in December, 1819, came to Connersville, Indiana. In 1820 he served as clerk of the House of Representatives, and when a new circuit was established on December 31, 1821, Wick was elected judge thereof, and so became the first judge of the New Purchase, and early in 1822 moved to Indianapolis, his home for many years.

At that time, and until the Constitution of 1851, president judges were elected by the General Assembly, and Wick owed his elevation to this high office at the early age of twenty-five partly, no doubt, to his urbane manner and his pleasant address, although he later showed much ability as a lawyer. When he came to his new duties the circuit was composed of thirteen counties, Lawrence, Monroe, Morgan, Greene, Owen, Marion, Hendricks, Rush, Decatur, Bartholomew, Shelby, Jennings and Johnson. Judge Wick opened his first session of court at Indianapolis at the house of General Carr on September 26, 1822, but it was at once adjourned to another house on the north side of Washington street, west of the canal. The second session was begun at Carr's house in May of the following year, but it was at once adjourned to the Washington Hall Tavern.

Judge Wick came to Johnson county in the fall of 1823 and held the first court at the cabin of John Smiley on Sugar creek, on the 16th day of

October. Smiley's cabin was a two-room log house, in one of which Judge Wick held court, and in the other the grand jury met. Mrs. Smiley lay sick in the jury room, and the story has been handed down that when Daniel B. Wick, prosecuting attorney and brother of the judge, came into the room he pulled a bottle of whisky from his pocket, first gallantly offered it to the sick woman and then to the jurors. And the sick woman always thereafter asserted that she alone refused the treat.

At this first term one civil case was heard by the court and disposed of. The civil case was an action on account, "a plea of trespass on the case," demand seventy-seven dollars. Upon a default, judgment was entered and the defendant is brought into court by his special bail and remanded to a debtor's cell. Arrest in civil cases was a common occurrence, the plea usually alleging that the defendant was "contriving and fraudulently intending craftily and subtilely to deceive and defraud" the plaintiff, and imprisonment for debt under this form of procedure was the usual fate of the unfortunate debtor.

In this action the firm of Gregg & Wilson are noted as attorneys for the plaintiff, the first counsel at the bar of a Johnson county court. Harvey Gregg, who two years later served as circuit prosecutor, was a most entertaining "circuit rider," and many stories are repeated of the incidents that cheered the lonely trips from court to court. Judge Franklin Hardin lived at the Bluffs of White River on the road then most in use from Franklin to Indianapolis, and he had many opportunities to associate with the bar of these earliest days. Court lasted only a few days, business was rushed through, and the judge and the lawyers went their way together to the next county seat. Frequently they traveled on horseback throughout the night, beguiling the time with speeches on law, on politics or religion. Of Harvey Gregg, Judge Hardin related that his favorite effort at entertainment was an orthodox Calvinistic sermon. Gregg was a Kentuckian and had studied for the ministry under the Rev. Archibald Cameron. He was able not only to set forth the particular tenets of the various sharply defined creeds of the day, but he was skillful in imitating the pulpit methods of the pioneer preachers. He could caricature the more dignified address of the Scotch Covenanters, the unlettered sermonizing of the backwoods Baptists, and the vehement appeal of the Methodists. One of the sermons of his old instructor upon the text "Therefore being justified by faith," he had memorized, and could repeat it from the first to the sixteenth head of the discourse with all the unction and fervor of the old-fashioned Presbyterian preacher.

Judge Wick told another story of Harvey Gregg which is characteristic

of the men and the times. It is thus repeated by Judge Banta in "The Bench and Bar of Indiana": "The Bartholomew court came to an end late one afternoon, when Judge Wick, Philip Sweetser and Harvey Gregg, at about nightfall, took the road for Franklin. The road was next to impassable and their progress was slow. Some time after the trio reached the place now marked by the village of Amity, in Johnson county, an opossum was discovered in the highway. At once one of the riders dismounted and succeeded in catching the animal before it could make off; he soon had it 'possuming.' Here was a new diversion. What should be done with the 'possum found trespassing in the public way was the question. The trespasser was at once put to trial. Wick sat as judge, Gregg prosecuted and Sweetser defended, and the Judge long after asserted that the arguments of the two lawyers were ingenious and highly entertaining. The beast was found guilty of being 'in, upon and obstructing the public highway,' and the judgment of the court was that he should receive thirty-nine lashes, which punishment was at once administered, after which the party resumed their journey and reached Franklin at daylight."

The criminal case disposed of at the March session of our court in 1824 was an indictment against David Burkhart for an affray with Richard Berry. It was charged and proven that the defendant by agreement with Berry fought together in a public place to the great terror of the good citizens of the county, and by the verdict of the jury, the defendant was fined in the sum of one cent "for the use of the County Seminary of Johnson County." It is a matter often remarked by historians of our pioneer days that breaches of the peace were the most common offenses, and, of these, affrays greatly outnumbered other offenses. In all new communities the spirit of personal independence is exaggerated, and neighbors settle disputes in a summary manner. To fight "by agreement" was regarded as a gentleman's privilege, and while it sometimes met with punishment, the fine was small and the offender was rather proud of his misdemeanor. A charge of assault and battery was preferred only in cases where a man attacked a weaker or unoffending brother, and in such case the crime was more opprobrious and the punishment was accordingly more severe. For example, we note that in the list of fines reported by James Thompson, a justice of the peace in Blue River township in 1832, nine are for affrays, with fines of one dollar each, while only two are for assault and battery, one of which cases drew a fine of twenty dollars. Of the other cases reported by the Squire, three are for "profane swearing," two for running a horse, two for Sabbath breaking, and one for exhibiting a show.

Criminal actions greatly outnumbered the civil actions on the dockets of our court in the twenties and thirties. At the second term of the Johnson circuit court, in March, 1824, four of the cases, out of a total of six, were for affrays and batteries. At the next September term, twelve actions were docketed, of which eight were criminal, five being for batteries and affrays. At the March term, 1825, ten out of fifteen cases were criminal prosecutions, of which seven were for assaults and batteries, and for affrays. At the September term, 1825, of the fifteen cases on the docket, eight were criminal and all belonged to the class above named. At the March term, 1826, thirteen out of nineteen cases were criminal, and of these eleven were for the same offenses. And this proportion of criminal cases held for several years.

Judge Banta, in commenting on this index of the civilization of the early times, well says: "The most casual study of Indiana's early history discloses the fact that the state was characterized by what may truly be called a 'pugnacious age,' an age that came in with the first Anglo-American settlers at Clarksville and to have continued well up into the forties. A pugnacious spirit seems to have pervaded all classes. A study of the history of the times as read in the newspapers of the period, and in the records of church courts as well as the civil, discloses this fact. A hint has already been given as to the disclosures made by the court records of the readiness of the people to brawl and fight; the same records disclose the fact that the people were no less ready to use their tongues against each other, than their fists. In the language of the times, they 'tongue-lashed' each mercilessly. As a result, the old dockets were seldom without an array of slander cases."

One civil case was disposed of at the March term, 1824, in our court. Court was held at the house of George King in Franklin on the 16th day of March, Fletcher & Morris appearing as counsel. Our county historian, Judge Banta, makes the statement that the court was convened at George King's wheel-wright shop on the first Monday in March, and that Gabriel Johnson, Philip Sweetser, Edgar C. Wilson and Hiram Brown were admitted to practice at the Johnson county bar. But the writer is unable to verify his statements from the original records either as to the date or as to names of attorneys who were before the court at that term. Court in this county was held pursuant to statute on the third Monday in March. An examination of the records discloses the fact that Calvin Fletcher was probably the only lawyer in attendance. Fletcher was an Indianapolis lawyer of much ability and his partner, Morris, was soon to become Wick's successor on the bench.

At the close of the year 1824 Judge Wick resigned to accept the office

of secretary of state for a term of four years. He returned to Johnson county, however, at the March term, 1825, as counsel for the plaintiff in an action in chancery involving the title to a quarter section of land near Amity. Judge Wick later returned to the circuit as prosecuting attorney, and in 1834 again was elected to the bench of this, the fifth judicial circuit. In 1835 he changed his politics, becoming a Jackson Democrat, and on retiring from the judicial office in 1839 was elected to Congress on the Democratic ticket. In 1845, and again in 1847, he was elected member of Congress from the district of which our county then formed a part. In 1849 he was elected presidential elector, and during the administration of President Franklin Pierce served four years as postmaster of Indianapolis. In 1850 he was again elected judge of our circuit and served for seven years, and in 1859 he occupied the bench of the circuit for a few months.

Thus for nearly forty years Judge Wick was in public life, for more than sixteen years honorably filling the office of circuit judge. The Hon. John Coburn, in his sketches of the personality of the members of the bar of the Indiana supreme court of 1843, thus describes Judge Wick: "The best looking man about town, as he was called. He had a grand and commanding figure—a great, massive head, a lofty and columnar forehead, projecting far over a pair of bright eyes. His voice was deep and impressive. He had been judge of the circuit court and a member of Congress. On the bench he presided with great ease and dignity. He often said that, his salary being small, he was only paid to guess at the law and was not bound to know it all. He was indolent, good natured and careless in business matters. He took life in an easy way. Never acquired property or seemed to care for its possession or strove to obtain it. He had a fair knowledge of the law, and when he chose to make an effort at the bar or on the bench, rose easily into the sphere of a strong man. He had abilities to be powerful, but put off the day of achievement. He excelled in conversation, had a good memory; he had talked much and was adroit in expression, often humorous, always entertaining."

In 1848 Judge Wick said of himself, according to the author of "Bench and Bar of Indiana": "At the present writing Mr. Wick is fifty-two years of age, fair, a little fat, having increased since 1833 from one hundred and forty-six to two hundred and ten pounds; six feet and one inch in height, good complexion, portly—has been called the best looking man about town—but that was ten years ago—not to be sneezed at now—a little gray—has had chills and fever, bilious attacks and dyspepsia enough to kill a dozen

common men, and has passed through misfortunes sufficient to humble a score of ordinary specimens of human nature. He acquired a good deal of miscellaneous knowledge, loves fun, looks serious, rises early, works much, and has a decided penchant for light diet, humor, reading, business, the drama, a fine horse, his gun and the woods. Wick owes nothing, and were he to die today his estate would inventory \$800 or \$900. He saves nothing of his per diem and mileage and yet has no vices to run away with money. He 'takes no thought for the morrow,' but relies upon the good Providence to which he is debtor for all. Wick would advise young men to fear and trust God, to cheat rogues and deceive intriguers by being perfectly honest (this mode misleads such cattle effectually), to touch the glass lightly, to eschew security and debt, tobacco, betting, hypocrisy and federalism, to rather believe or fall in with new philosophical and moral humbugs, and to love woman too well to injure her. They will thus be happy now, and will secure serenity at fifty-two years of age and thence onward."

The circuit riding lawyers and judges were not only exposed to great physical hardships, but their entertainment at the lonely cabin of the pioneer and at the village taverns promoted a spirit of recklessness and jollity not consistent with steady, sober-minded living. Many of them were intemperate, and none escaped the influences of their surroundings. We are not surprised to find, therefore, that even so clean a man as Judge Wick should, while serving as judge of the Johnson circuit court, be indicted and punished for "gaming." Oliver H. Smith, in his "Early Indiana Trials and Sketches," tells of the custom prevailing among the lawyers to meet at night and while away the tedious hours about the taverns with social games of cards, the winner taking a "snort" and the loser a "smell," the judges of the courts often leading in these old-fashioned amusements. The habit of drinking intoxicants was well-nigh universal, and yet few drank to excess.

Judge Smith relieves the story of the dissipations of the times (measured by present standards) by many anecdotes of the merry gatherings of these circuit riders, and points an attractive picture of the better side of their fun-loving, gay careers. He says: "The great variety of trials and incidents on the circuit gave to the life of the traveling attorney an interest that we all relished exceedingly. There was none of the green-bag city monotony, no dyspepsia, no gout, no ennui, rheumatism or neuralgia; consumption was a stranger among us. An occasional jump of the tooth-ache, relieved by the turnkey of the first doctor we came to, was the worst. All was fun, good humour, fine jokes well received, good appetites and sound sleeping, cheerful landlords, and good natured landladies at the head of the table."

Judge Banta tells of many practical jokes played by these itinerant lawyers, among them the following: "Daniel B. Wick was a great wag and loved his joke almost as well as he did his bottle. On one occasion he craved entertainment at the house of George King in Franklin, and knowing that Mr. King was a Presbyterian and entertained without charge preachers of that faith, Wick passed himself off as a Presbyterian preacher. The next morning the weather was damp and disagreeable, and when the visitor was arrayed for the road King set out his bottle with the suggestion that in view of the character of the morning a dram would not, perhaps, be objectionable. Wick offered no objection, but relating the adventure afterwards, he declared that he was never so sorry for anything in his life as that he was playing preacher for the moment, as he was compelled to drink a preacher's dram, when he wanted so very much to drink a lawyer's."

From these scenes and sketches, necessary to a sympathetic understanding of the lives of these pioneer lawyers and judges, we anticipate the close of the story of the life of the first and in many respects the greatest of the judges known to Johnson county citizens. Judge Wick came to old age loved by all, but broken in health and fortune. The last few years were spent at the home of his daughter, Mrs. William H. Overstreet, near the corner of King and Breckenridge streets in the city of Franklin. He died on the 19th day of May, 1868, and was buried in Greenlawn cemetery in Franklin. His life story is full of human interest, and the memory of his useful life ought to be kept fresh in the minds of the men of today. Judge Wick and Judge Finch were the only judges of the first half century of the county who claimed this as their home, at any time. The other judges resided at the capital city and were, save for their official relations, as strangers to our people.

Bethuel F. Morris, appointed by Governor William Hendricks to succeed Judge Wick, began his service on the bench in this county at the March term, 1825, and continued until the September term, 1834. Judge Banta says of him: "Judge Morris was a slow man, slow in thought and slow in speech. He was not considered by the bar as a well-read lawyer, but he was a conscientious and painstaking worker. He paid great attention to the arguments of counsel, and usually gave satisfactory judgments, but frequently said: 'It is a good deal easier to give a good judgment than a good reason for it.' A few months before his commission expired, he resigned and took an office in the State Bank."

Among the circuit-riding lawyers whose names most frequently appear in the records signed by Judge Morris are Harvey Gregg, Philip Sweetser,

Calvin Fletcher, Judge Wick, James Whitcomb, William Herod and Hiram Brown.

Of the above named, Gregg was circuit prosecutor in 1825, Fletcher in 1826, Whitcomb in 1827 and 1828, and Wick in 1829 and 1830. Philip Sweetser was employed in most of the civil cases of merit, and seems to have ranked high as a lawyer. He was born in Massachusetts, was graduated from Harvard College, and, according to Simon Yandes, who writes of the Indianapolis bar of 1839, was a class-mate of Rufus Choate, Sweetser leading his class in Greek, and Choate leading in Latin. John Coburn says of him: "A man of few words, who could condense an argument or a brief with more ease and precision than any man at the bar. A strong advocate, an excellent pleader, a skillful reasoner, a fearless defender of the rights of his client. He stood high in the supreme court because of the brevity, force, point and learning in his arguments. He was an Episcopalian in religion and a Whig in politics. A man of singular firmness and rectitude of character."

James Whitcomb, governor of Indiana from 1843 to 1848, and United States senator from 1848 to 1851, came often to our court, first as prosecuting attorney and later associated with Sweetser. Calvin Fletcher was a Vermonter who had located in Indianapolis in 1821, and thereafter divided his time between business and the law. He was a successful banker and farmer, and a man of high repute. As a lawyer, he was slow to grasp a case, but he worked carefully and conscientiously, and his dealings with men had given him a keen understanding of human nature. With Fletcher's name on our records is associated the name of Hiram Brown, acknowledged by many of his contemporaries as the leading lawyer of central Indiana. Hiram Brown had little schooling, but his enthusiastic temperament and unflagging zeal, supplemented by an inborn grace of manner and speech, made him a great advocate, and he was everywhere noted as a speaker before juries.

With lawyers of such force and character riding the circuit it is little wonder that court week attracted unusual crowds. The lawyers, many of them from the older communities east of the mountains, brought with them the political news of the day, and their society was sought by the best people of the community. They were frequently guests at the homes of the more well-to-do, and their tavern was the center of the social life of the town for the week. The court room was thronged with visitors who came to see and hear the celebrities, and the court room became the people's university. The lawyers bent every effort to securing a verdict. An appeal was impossible, almost, as the cases involved small amounts and courts of error were seldom sought by the litigant. Where the jury was the last resort, it was

all important to use all the arts of persuasion and logic in the jury speech. Hence, the florid style, the exuberant fancy, the graceful gesture, the vehement manner were much more in evidence in the court room than now. The lawyer had few law books to distract his mind, and his chief study was of his fellow man. They knew how to reach men by appeals to passion and prejudice, how to move them to sympathy and compassion, how to arouse anger and hatred, how to appeal to right and justice. And certainly we can believe that a law suit of the twenties was a better entertainment than those of the twentieth century.

The first man sent to the penitentiary from Johnson county received his sentence at the hands of Judge Morris. Nathaniel Bell, mill owner on the Whetzel trace, was tried and convicted for marking two unmarked hogs, and was sentenced to one year in the state penitentiary. Judge Wick, we may infer, defended him, for at the same term Bell confesses judgment in favor of Wick in the sum of fifty-four dollars. Many other similar cases are found in the early records. Violations of the estray laws were numerous and met with summary punishment. Not long after Bell's conviction two of his boys were indicted and tried for killing a stray hog, on a charge of malicious mischief. The boys were acquitted upon a peremptory instruction by the court, to which Prosecuting Attorney Whitcomb excepted, and this the first bill of exceptions filed in our court was recorded in full on the order book. It reads: "Be it remembered that on the trial of the above cause, the prosecuting attorney on behalf of the state gave in evidence that the defendant had said that he had killed a hog and about the time charged in the indictment. There was no other evidence that a hog had been killed except the above statement by the defendant. The jury were instructed that this testimony was not sufficient to convict the defendant without other evidence that a hog had been killed. To this instruction the prosecuting attorney excepts and prays that this his exception may be sealed and made a part of the record, which is accordingly done."

The *corpus delicti* had not been proven, and yet according to Judge Banta (History of Johnson County, page 334), the defendants were probably guilty, as "Joseph Vorhies, who settled about three miles north of Hope-well, hearing a shot in the woods, went in the direction of it, till he came to a couple of men who had killed and were skinning a hog. They appeared quite friendly, and affecting great admiration of his gun, one of them took it as if to look at it. No sooner was he disarmed than their demeanor changed. They threatened his life and the man really thought his end had come. The hog thieves reminded him that 'dead men tell no tales,' but finally relenting,

they made him swear never to reveal what he had seen, and true to his oath, he never told it till after he moved to Iowa, and after both thieves had long been dead."

Many of the court records of Judge Morris' day exhibit the quaint phraseology and yet precise form of the old style pleading. Even the verdicts of the jury were recorded with curious, yet entirely proper phrasing. A few examples will illustrate: "Whereupon came the jurors of the jury to-wit: (naming them) twelve good and lawful men and discreet householders who being elected, tried and sworn well and truly to try the issue joined and the truth to speak between the parties upon their oaths do say: We the jury find the defendant guilty and assess the plaintiff's damage at five hundred dollars."

A demurrer to an answer followed this form: "And the plaintiff comes and says that the plea of the said defendant by the said defendant above pleaded is not sufficient in law to bar the said plaintiff of his said action nor is he bound by the law of the land to answer the same and this he is ready to verify." And to this demurrer, the defendant files his joinder in these words: "And the said defendant saith that the said plea by him above pleaded and the matters therein contained as the same are above pleaded and set forth are sufficient in law to bar and preclude the said plaintiff from having and maintaining his said action thereof against him and this the said defendant is ready to verify and prove when, where and in such manner as the court shall direct." The court rules with the defendant on his answer and the plaintiff refusing to plead further, "it is considered by the court that the defendant recover of the plaintiff his costs and charges by him in this behalf laid out and expended, and the plaintiff for his false clamor be amerced."

The writer notes that about the beginning of the thirties most of the prominent circuit riders of the twenties ceased their visits to our court, and their places were filled by other lawyers less widely known. Among the latter were James B. Ray, John Eccles, William Quarles, William Brown, John Livingston, John H. Scott, Humphrey Robinson, Thomas D. Walpole, William Sweetser, Christian C. Nave and William J. Peaslee. Of these, Ray, who had served as president of the Indiana Senate and in 1825 as acting governor, Thomas D. Walpole, of Greenfield, and Peaslee, afterward judge of the circuit, were the most prominent. The intellectual giants of the earlier days had withdrawn to other more promising fields, as the litigation continued to be of a petty character, petty criminal prosecutions greatly pre-

dominating. It may be noted, however, that Philip Sweetser returned to this county on a few occasions as late as 1840.

Up to about 1830 not a resident lawyer had come to the county. Upon the authority of Judge Banta it is stated that about that time one Winchell located here for the practice of the law, but nothing is remembered of him as a practitioner and his name is not found on the records. At the March term, 1832, Fabius M. Finch was admitted to practice at our bar, and to him belongs the honor of being the first Johnson county citizen admitted to this distinction.

Judge Bethuel F. Morris retired from the bench of this circuit at the end of the year 1834. He later became cashier of the Indianapolis Branch Bank, of which Calvin Fletcher was president, and we find no further mention of his career as a lawyer or judge.

Judge W. W. Wick returned to the bench of the fifth judicial circuit in 1835, his first record in our court bearing date of the March term of that year. Whether driven to the necessity by the conduct of attorneys, or induced thereto by a desire for a more prompt and orderly administration of justice, Judge Wick in 1837 adopted certain rules of court and caused them to be recorded in the order book. They are full and explicit and might well serve as an example for the present day. Rule No. 18 was doubtless intended to restrain too zealous counsel, for it orders: "Harsh and discourteous language, unfriendly altercation, satirical and personal allusions to the conduct and motives of others, and allusions to matters dehors the business pending prove nothing, convince no one, tend to no profitable result, and are out of place in court. Parties or their counsel indulging in any of those things will be held to be in contempt, and although one wrong is no justification of another, the first wrongdoer will be held to be the principal offender."

Judge James Morrison began his duties as president judge of our court at the September term, 1839. Judge Morrison was a native of Scotland, very diligent in his profession, and of a most irascible temperament. He was not popular, but his integrity and ability were unquestioned. After his retirement from the bench after two years of service, he resumed practice of the law and was quite successful. In 1855 he was chosen attorney-general of Indiana, and in after life was president of the State Bank.

Judge Morrison signed his last record in our court at the March term, 1842. Judge Banta states in his "Historical Sketch of Johnson County" (page 84) that Governor Bigger thereupon appointed Fabius M. Finch, of the Johnson bar, as his successor for one year. We are not able to verify

this statement. It is certain that Finch did not preside in our county, for the record shows that he was of counsel in several cases pending at the March and September sessions of that year, and all the records are signed by Robert Moore and James R. Alexander, associate judges.

Judge William J. Peaslee assumed the duties of presiding judge of our court on January 12, 1843, and served seven years. Judge Peaslee, the son of a Quaker minister, was born in Vermont, January 8, 1803. Receiving only a common school education, he engaged in business in early manhood, later studied law and in 1832 opened a law office in Shelbyville, Indiana. He was a Jacksonian Democrat, and represented Shelby county in the Legislature of 1837. He was circuit prosecutor in 1839 and 1840, and this was followed by his election by the state Legislature to the bench. After retiring from the bench, he lived at Shelbyville, moved thence to Chicago, and in 1863 removed to Davis county, Missouri, where he died in 1866. During Peaslee's term, Hiram Brown, William Quarles, Hugh O'Neal and David Wallace were often before the bar of our court. In the latter part of his term (1848-49) G. M. Overstreet and A. B. Hunter began their career as lawyers, and they at once took a prominent place at our bar. Overstreet served as prosecuting attorney in 1849, and the first record bearing the name of the firm of Overstreet & Hunter is dated July 19, 1849.

At the March term, 1850, Judge W. W. Wick again took his place on the bench in our county, serving until the September term, 1853, when he was succeeded by Stephen Major. Judge Banta places the date of Major's elevation to the bench as 1857 (Historical Sketch, page 84), but he corrects the error in his later history of the county. Judge Major resigned in 1859, and Wick was appointed by Governor Willard to serve until after the fall election.

Fabius M. Finch was elected in 1859 and held the office for a term of six years. His career was noteworthy and deserves some extended notice. He was born in Livingston county, New York, in 1810. He came with his father to Connersville in the year that Indiana became a state, and remained in the state for the rest of his life. In 1819 the family again migrated, stopping at Muncie-town, the headquarters of Muncie, the chief of the Shawnees. The colony, of which the Finch family was a part, finally located on the prairie where Noblesville is now located. The father was the village blacksmith, and his shop and his home were frequented by travelers. William W. Wick was a guest of the Finch's on one of his circuits, fell in love with and married a daughter, and in 1828 took his young brother-in-law to his Indianapolis office. Finch had had little schooling, but he had a fine tutor

and soon qualified for admission to the bar. He came to Franklin in 1831, was admitted to the bar in March of the following year.

Judge Banta says of his early life in Franklin: "There was not much for a lawyer to do in Franklin in those days at the legitimate practice of the law. There was not only little to do, but the people were poor and had but little money with which to pay for legal business. It was a prevailing custom for lawyers to take the promissory notes of their clients for services rendered, and the non-resident lawyers generally exchanged such of their notes as had any exchangeable value with the merchants of the county where the payers lived, for dry goods or even groceries. It was no uncommon thing in the early day to see Hiram Brown, Philip Sweetser and other lawyers riding out of Franklin with calicoes, muslins, jeans and other articles tied to their saddles, the product of such exchanges.

"When Finch came to town Samuel Herriott was clerk of the circuit court, and kept his office in a little room in the rear of his storeroom, standing on (near) the northwest corner of the public square. His records were very much behind, and it coming to his knowledge that Finch wrote a good hand, he at once made him his deputy. William Shaffer, an honest old carpenter, who could make a wooden pin better than he could a quill pen was at the same time county recorder, and he too sought the young man's help, and between the clerk's office and the recorder's, Finch found profitable employment, profitable to himself we may hope, and certainly profitable to the people of Johnson county, for the records made by him are among the best that have ever been made in the county. After some time Pierson Murphy, a physician of the town, was elected to the office of school commissioner and Finch acted as his deputy in the discharge of the duties of that office.

"For many years after Johnson county was organized the Whigs held the better county offices, and Fabius M. Finch being a Whig, the office-holders quite naturally gave him their countenance and support. But he did not make himself known to the people as a deputy clerk or deputy recorder only. He had a higher ambition, and that was to be known as a lawyer, and he succeeded. Clients came to him one by one, and his business so increased and he managed it in such a manner as to make himself known as one among the best lawyers in the circuit."

In 1839 he was elected to the State Legislature, and he filled many local appointive offices with credit. Near the close of his term of office he removed to Indianapolis, and upon retiring from the bench formed a law partnership with his son, John A. Finch, who became an insurance lawyer of national reputation. Judge Finch in 1889 received a severe injury from a

fall and retired from court practice, but he lived until 1900. His remains lie at rest in the family tomb at Greenlawn cemetery in Franklin.

General John Coburn succeeded Judge Finch, but he presided in our court only a year, resigning to accept a nomination for Congress. He was little known to this community, but his long service in Congress made him a national character. Upon his retirement from Congress in 1875 he resided at Indianapolis, save for a time he served as member of the supreme court of the territory of Montana.

Cyrus C. Hines was elected in October, 1866, to the bench of the circuit then composed of Marion, Hendricks and Johnson counties, first coming to our county in March, 1867. He continued to serve until the state was redistricted in 1869, thereafter retaining a place on the bench in Marion county until his resignation in 1870. He then formed a law partnership with Albert G. Porter and Benjamin Harrison. In 1873 Governor Porter retired from the firm and a year later W. H. H. Miller became the junior partner. In 1883 John B. Elam was taken into the firm, and a year later Judge Hines retired to assume management of a deceased brother's estate. Later he removed to New York City.

Samuel P. Oyler was appointed by Governor Conrad Baker judge of the new twenty-eighth judicial circuit, composed of the counties of Shelby, Bartholomew, Brown and Johnson, and qualified as such on August 25, 1869. He was a native of England, born in Sussex county on August 26, 1819. At the age of fifteen he came to this country, stopping at Rochester, New York, for seven years. In 1841 he came to Indiana and located on a farm in Tippecanoe county. While a farmer, he became interested in the study of theology, united with the Unitarian church, and was presently licensed to preach. For eight years he traveled through the states bordering on the Ohio river preaching the doctrines of his church, but in 1850 he found a home in the town of Franklin and took up the law. He entered the office of Gilderoy Hicks and on June 16, 1851, was admitted to the bar of the Johnson circuit court. In 1852 and in 1854 he was elected prosecuting attorney of the district and soon made himself a place at the bar of our court. When the Civil war broke out he organized the first company of volunteers in the county and was chosen its captain. The company was given a place in the Seventh Regiment, and Oyler was at once promoted to major. When the three months campaign in West Virginia was at an end, Oyler returned to Franklin and resumed the practice of the law. In August, 1862, he again entered the army, as captain of a company in the Seventy-ninth Regiment, was soon promoted to lieutenant-colonel, and with his regiment was assigned

to duty in the Army of the Cumberland. Under General Buell and later General Rosecrans, his regiment had much serious work to do in the Kentucky, Tennessee and Georgia fighting, finally culminating in the Chickamauga and Chattanooga campaigns. Colonel Oyler played a man's part in all these important movements, after the battle of Chickamauga leading back the remnants of the Twenty-first Corps, of which he was the ranking officer left on the field.

Colonel Oyler later went with Sherman on his famous march to the sea, but in July, 1864, he was disabled and was compelled to resign a month later. He had barely returned home until he was elected to the Indiana Senate, where he served four years (1865-69). He served as judge of our court about fifteen months. After his retirement from the bench he was, as he had been throughout his residence here, much interested in local affairs. In 1892 he was elected mayor of the city of Franklin, and, although of advanced years, was a capable and vigorous executive.

Colonel Oyler was associated with but two attorneys in the practice at the Johnson bar. From the close of the war until 1874 he was senior member of the firm of Oyler & Howe, the latter being his step-son, the Hon. Daniel Wait Howe, later a judge of the superior court of Marion county, and still a prominent lawyer of the capital city. On March 1, 1881, William A. Johnson became associated with Colonel Oyler under the firm name of Oyler & Johnson, and this relationship continued until the last named went on the bench, on January 2, 1893.

Colonel Oyler was an impetuous, gruff man, and impatient in the face of opposition or attack. As a lawyer he was a ready fighter and preferred an open ring and no gloves. While not without weaknesses, he was a loyal friend, a public-spirited citizen, a faithful soldier and a just judge. He died at his home on the corner of Madison street and Home avenue on September 6, 1898.

Judge David D. Banta was elected to the bench of the twenty-eighth judicial circuit in 1870, then composed of Johnson, Shelby, Bartholomew and Brown counties, court being held in our county on the second Mondays of March and September, continuing four weeks. The act of 1873 created the sixteenth judicial circuit of Johnson and Shelby counties, with court to be held in Johnson county on the first Monday of February, the fourth Monday of April, the first Monday of September, and the third Monday in November, each term to extend four weeks. Judge Banta served a full term of six years, the first native-born son to fill that high office.

His long-time friend and law partner, Judge Thomas W. Woollen,

wrote a biographical sketch of Judge Banta's life for the "Bench and Bar of Indiana," and from this the following facts are gleaned: Jacob Banta and his wife, Sarah Demaree Banta, moved from Henry county, Kentucky, to Johnson county, Indiana, in the fall of 1832 and began life in the wilderness. On the 23d day of May, of the following year, their son, David Demaree Banta, was born. In that part of Union township where Jacob Banta settled there were several families of Presbyterians, and they united to form a church society and build a house of worship. Jacob Banta donated two acres of ground for the churchyard and graveyard adjoining, and "Shiloh church" was built. Here at the same time a school was started in the primeval forest. Young David Banta was the first scholar to reach the little log school house on the first day of the first school in the settlement, and hence onward he attended every school taught there till nearly grown. Books were exceedingly scarce in the neighborhood, and this young student's efforts to get hold of books for his reading are graphically pictured in his history of the pioneer days.

Banta taught a term or two of school in early manhood, and then went to the new state of Iowa for a year of work and wandering about that state. Early in 1853 he came back home and entered Franklin College. In the autumn of 1853 he became a student at the State University, where he remained until his graduation both from the academic and law departments in 1857. While in school he had married Mrs. Melissa E. Perrin, a daughter of the Hon. James Riddle, of Covington, Kentucky. In the fall of 1857 he returned to this county and opened a law office in the city of Franklin.

For some time prior to the Civil war the law business in Franklin was far from lucrative, and Banta gave much time to reading and began to write for the newspapers. For two years he had charge of the recorder's office and for two years he was prosecuting attorney of the common pleas district. He also served as an assessor in the United States revenue department, was school examiner, and a trustee of the Franklin schools. His varied contact with the people of the county and his pleasant personality made him many friends, and he was successful in his court practice against more eloquent and forceful pleaders. Judge Woollen relates an incident of his meeting with one of the regular jurors on the court house steps one day toward the close of a term. The juror, after looking furtively around to see that no one was in hearing, said: "Stand up to those old lawyers, Davy, stand up to 'em. The jury is standing up to you."

During the first half of the war the courts of Johnson county were comparatively idle, but toward the close business revived and the struggling

young lawyer came into his own. The fifteen or twenty years following the war were the lawyer's flush times in Indiana; money was plenty, business was good, commercial enterprises sprang up like mushrooms, and the dockets were crowded with cases. His term on the bench (1870-76) was a busy and profitable season for the lawyers, and the Judge gave universal satisfaction as a fair-minded, honorable arbiter of the important causes brought before him.

When Judge Banta retired from the bench in 1876 he formed a law partnership with Judge Woollen, which continued until 1889, when the former was made the head of the department of law at the State University, and this necessitated his moving to Bloomington. He maintained his position as dean of the School of Law in the university until his death, on April 9, 1896.

Judge Banta was a great lover of out-door life. Beginning with 1871, when illness compelled him to seek recreation in the open, he seldom failed to spend the summer months in the woods of northern Michigan. There he hunted, fished and trapped, camping in tents and "roughing it" in genuine backwoods style. On his outings he sought the companionship of younger men, kindred spirits, and the Judge was at once the oldest and the youngest of these merry companions.

But Judge Banta is perhaps best known as a writer along historical lines. He was the author of an "Historical Sketch of Johnson County," published by Beers & Co., of Chicago, in 1881; of the local history section in the "History of Johnson County," published by Brant & Fuller, of Chicago, in 1888; of numerous historical articles published in the *Indianapolis News* and in the local papers, nearly all dealing with incidents of pioneer life. In his narratives of early days, he was recognized as an accurate and faithful historian, gifted with literary skill and a broad, generous sympathy.

He was a man of sterling moral qualities, devoted to his family. His epitaph, carved on a stately shaft in Greenlawn cemetery in Franklin, truly presents the man: "He was an honest lawyer, and a just judge. A lover of books and a writer of ability. He filled many offices of trust faithfully and well, and was an abiding friend, a loving husband and father and a Christian gentleman. He died in the hope of everlasting life."

Kendall Moss Hord was born at Maysville, Kentucky, October 20, 1840. His father was a lawyer, and at the age of nineteen the son entered his office as a student. In 1862 he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of the law in Flemingsburg, Kentucky. About a year later he came to Indianapolis and further prepared himself for practice by study of the

Indiana code in the office of his distinguished brother, Oscar B. Hord, who was then a law partner of Thomas A. Hendricks and Judge Samuel E. Perkins. In the fall of 1863 Hord located at Shelbyville, Indiana, and there he has ever since lived. He at once took an active interest in politics and has always been a leader in Democratic councils in the state. In 1864 he was elected prosecuting attorney of the common pleas court of his district, and two years later prosecuting attorney of the circuit. In 1872 he was again elected to the latter office, and in 1876 was elected judge of the sixteenth judicial circuit and was re-elected in 1882. During his twelve years' service on the bench of the Johnson circuit court he became personally known to almost every citizen of the county, as he had the politician's faculty of remembering faces and names, and he took great pleasure in social intercourse with the men of the street. He was quick to grasp a point of law, had an unusual acquaintance with the code and had precedents at his fingers' ends. He was fearless in his decisions and was at once self-reliant and approachable. Upon his retirement from the bench he founded a partnership with Edward K. Adams, and the firm of Hord & Adams has for the past twenty-five years stood at the head of the legal fraternity in Shelby county.

Leonard J. Hackney, on November 17, 1888, took his seat on the bench of the sixteenth circuit. He was born at Edinburg, in this county, March 29, 1855. His parents were very poor and the boy had no opportunities of development in home or school. Most of his time was spent about the livery barns and the Edinburg fair grounds. From his work as "swipe" he was sometimes taken to ride the running horses of the local sportsmen. Quitting the unfavorable environment of his youth at the age of sixteen, he started out to make his way in the world. Thenceforward he instinctively, as it were, chose a course that led to rank and honor. First as a student in the office of Hord and Blair, later in the office of John W. Kern at Kokomo, and finally as law clerk in the office of Baker, Hord & Hendricks at Indianapolis, he rapidly progressed in the knowledge of the law, and in September, 1876, "hung out his shingle" at Shelbyville. Two years later he was elected prosecuting attorney of the sixteenth circuit and in 1888, after a contest characterized by unusual feeling, succeeded in landing the Democratic nomination for circuit judge. Many old-time politicians remember the Fairland convention, and to some of the friends of Judge Woollen, who was a candidate before the convention, the name of one Johnson county delegate will always be anathema. By his

treachery the Johnson county candidate lost to the stripling from Shelbyville.

After the election Judge Hackney's ability, courtesy and fairness quickly won over his political enemies, and no man ever graced our bench who was more respected and admired. His record on the circuit bench met with such favor that when a vacancy occurred on the supreme bench in 1892 he was nominated without opposition and elected. He resigned his circuit judgeship on January 2, 1893, and on the same day qualified for the higher position.

On his retirement from the supreme court he was offered the position of general counsel for the Big Four Railroad Company, and has since that time maintained his office and residence in Cincinnati.

Upon Judge Hackney's resignation, William A. Johnson, of Franklin, was commissioned judge of the sixteenth circuit and qualified January 3, 1893. Judge Johnson was born at Edinburg, in Johnson county, June 7, 1852, and after his school days went to college at Moores Hill and later at the State University. He studied law in the office of Nelson Berryman at Edinburg, was admitted to the Johnson county bar on September 7, 1874, and entered the practice in his home town. In 1881 he came to Franklin and was associated in the practice of the law with Colonel Oyler until his elevation to the bench. He has held no other public office, save that of an elector in the McKinley election. He is still an active member of the Johnson county bar, and his record and achievements must be left to later biographers.

William J. Buckingham was elected judge of the circuit of Johnson and Shelby counties at the November election, 1894, and qualified on November 17th of that year. He was re-elected in 1900, but the Legislature had in the meantime, by the act of 1899 (page 199), redistricted the state, constituting Brown and Johnson counties the eighth judicial circuit. Buckingham was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, December 4, 1849, his parents removing to Franklin county in the following year. He attended the common schools until the age of fourteen, then attended a graded school at Mt. Carmel for a year, and was for three years a student at the Methodist Seminary at Brookville.

He began teaching at the age of eighteen, and many country school houses in Johnson county were the scene of his labors for the next ten years. In the summer seasons he worked as farm hand and as a common laborer about the brick kilns and other factories of Franklin. During this time he began to study law, and rarely laid aside his manual labor without a book at hand. On August 1, 1877, he opened a law office in Franklin and continued

in the practice until his death, except for the twelve years of his service on the bench. His first law partner was Jacob L. White, with whom he associated in 1880. After Mr. White's death, in 1889, he formed a partnership with Edward F. White, which was interrupted by his election to the judgeship.

Judge Buckingham on the bench was impartial and fair-minded, but was painfully slow in his conduct of trials and in making of issues. He was a tireless worker and of indomitable courage, even in the face of mortal illness. A victim of diabetes, causing the loss of a limb, he persisted in his office work to the day of his death. He died February 1, 1913.

William Edward Deupree, present judge of the eighth judicial circuit, was elected in 1906 and re-elected in 1912. A biographical sketch of Judge Deupree is found elsewhere in this volume.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES.

Indiana's first constitution provided for the election in each county of two associate justices, who should sit with the presiding judge of the circuit. The Legislature chose the circuit judge, and it was doubtless in the minds of the framers of the Constitution that a check ought to be placed on the power of the bench over the rights and liberties of the citizen. The law did not require that the presiding judge should be a lawyer, nor that the associate justices should be laymen, but so it was not only here but everywhere. The associate justices had the power to overrule the decision of the president judge, and were authorized to hear and determine causes in his absence. In the early history of the county it happened several times that a whole term of court (one week) went by without the appearance of the president judge, but a cursory examination of the records at such times indicates that only routine business was transacted and important cases were continued until a meeting of a full bench.

The associate justices of the Johnson circuit court and their dates of service are as follows: Israel Watts, 1823-30; Daniel Boaz, 1823-37; William Keaton, 1830-35; James R. Alexander, 1835-43; Robert Moore, 1837-44; James Fletcher, 1843-45; John R. Carver, 1844-51; John Wilson, 1845-51. Israel Watts came to Blue River township in 1821 from Ohio. Daniel Boaz, a native of Virginia, settled on White river in 1821. William Keaton emigrated from Kentucky to Nineveh township in 1826. Robert Moore, father of the Hon. Joseph J. Moore, deceased, settled in Union township in 1829. These four, in particular, were strong, sturdy pioneers, fair representatives

of that generation of men who left good homes and pleasant surroundings in the East and South, lured by the call of the wilderness, and in the primeval woods hewed a place for themselves and made it possible for their great-grandchildren to enjoy the Johnson county of today.

PROBATE JUDGES.

The act of February 10, 1831, established a probate court in each county to have charge of all matters affecting the estates of deceased persons or of persons under guardianship. The court sat on the first Mondays in January, March, July and September, and the third Mondays in May and November. The judge received three dollars a day for time actually engaged.

Israel Watts was the first to fill the office, in 1837, giving place to John Smiley, the first sheriff of the county. Smiley was succeeded at the end of his seven-year term by Bartholomew Applegate for a like period. Peter Voris then served until the court was abolished in 1852.

COMMON PLEAS COURT.

The code of 1852 created common pleas courts in each county in the state. County courts of common pleas had been in existence under territorial laws until 1814, and two counties were given such a court prior to the new Constitution. Under the act of 1852, forty-three districts were established, court was to be held four times a year in Johnson county, the length of term to be proportionate to the population. In the beginning Johnson county constituted a circuit; later Morgan, Shelby, Monroe and Brown counties were formed into a circuit.

The common pleas courts had exclusive jurisdiction of probate matters, and, except in cases of libel, slander, breach of marriage contract, actions on official bonds and where the title to real estate was in issue, and where the amount involved exceeded one thousand dollars, they had concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit courts. In criminal cases all misdemeanors and certain felonies were triable in the common pleas court. The judge was allowed to practice law, but not in his own court nor in any cause that had been adjudicated before him. These courts lasted not quite twenty years, being abolished by the act of March 6, 1873. The circuit court in our county is the only court of general jurisdiction.

At the October election in 1852 Franklin Hardin was elected the first judge of the Johnson court of common pleas. Judge Hardin was born July 27, 1810, in Fleming, now Nicholas county, Kentucky. At the age of fifteen he and his mother came by way of the Whetzel trail to the White River country to visit relatives, and two years later the family settled in this county. In his Kentucky school days he had studied surveying, and after coming to Indiana he began the study of law, teaching school for five years as a means of support. In 1836 he was appointed county surveyor by Judge Wick and served six years. In 1842 he was elected state representative and was re-elected in 1843 and 1844. In the last race John Slater contested the nomination with him on the Democratic ticket, and being defeated by Hardin ran independently. Slater was badly defeated as well in the election. Hardin was elected state senator in 1845, serving six years, and was also our delegate to the constitutional convention.

A letter from him to the board of commissioners, bearing date February 5, 1852, and of record in the auditor's office, reveals the character of the man.

"To the Honorable, the Commissioners of Johnson County, Indiana:

"Gent. Enclosed you will find an order on the Treasurer of State for \$124.64. This order was drawn in my favor for that amount as a member of the Senate during the sessions of 1850-51 and while I was a member of the Constitutional Convention. Although the law entitled me to double pay and double mileage, it was never my intention to take either. This money was received by taxation from the people of Johnson County. I return it to you as their agents to make use thereof as shall best conduce to the public interest.

"FRANKLIN HARDIN."

In his race for judge, his opponent was A. B. Hunter, and when re-elected in 1856, Duane Hicks was the opposing candidate. He was a delegate to the national convention that nominated Buchanan, and then retired from politics, although he was for many years a "wheel-horse" in White River township politics. It was his work that brought about the election of Isaac M. Thompson, a Republican, for county clerk, and of Thompson's successor, his son, Thomas Hardin. Judge Hardin was a writer of ability, and was the first citizen of the county to record events and impressions of its early history.

George A. Buskirk, of Monroe county, succeeded Judge Hardin, and in 1864 he was succeeded by Oliver J. Glessner, of Morgan county, later of

Shelby. In 1868, Thomas W. Woollen was elected, but he resigned in 1870, to be succeeded by Richard L. Coffey, of Brown county.

Judge Thomas W. Woollen was not best known or remembered by his service as judge of the common pleas court, but the present mention of his name suggests the propriety of here introducing a sketch of his career. He was born in Dorchester county, Maryland, April 26, 1830, his father being a farmer in moderate circumstances. At the age of fifteen, the son went to Baltimore to learn the carpenter's trade. His elder brother, William Wesley, having come to Madison, Indiana, and finding employment in the clerk's office, induced Thomas to follow to the new country, and in 1848 the latter came to take his brother's job. He continued as deputy in the clerk's office, until 1852, when he became deputy under his brother, William W., who had been elected county treasurer, and remained in the treasurer's office two years. In the meantime, Judge Woollen had begun the study of the law, had married, and in 1854 entered the arena of politics, as Democratic nominee for treasurer of the county. But that was a disastrous year for Democratic nominees all over the country. Know-Nothingism, which had sprung up in a night, won great triumphs that year, and Woollen met defeat with the rest of his party. In 1856, Woollen moved to Vernon, and worked for a short time in the clerk's office, but, more ambitious for the future, he soon came to Franklin and, with Jephtha D. New, of Vernon, opened an office here for the practice of the law. New soon returned to his home at Vernon, and Woollen pushed ahead alone, until 1860, when for a year he was associated with Cyrus F. McNutt, later a prominent lawyer of Terre Haute.

He was at once recognized as a leader in politics, and in 1862 was elected joint representative to the Legislature from the counties of Johnson and Morgan. In 1865 he was made cashier of the First National Bank of Franklin, and three years later was made president. At the time of his election to a place at the head of the bank, he was elected common pleas judge of the circuit, but the duties proving conflicting, he, at the request of the directors of the bank, resigned his judicial office, and gave all his time to banking. In the six years of his connection with the banking business, the First National was very successful and enjoyed the confidence of the business men of the entire county.

Judge Woollen retired from the bank in 1871 and resumed law practice with the Hon. Cas. Byfield, a former partner of Judge Banta, who was then on the bench. This relation continued until Mr. Byfield removed to Indianapolis together with Daniel W. Howe, in 1872. In 1873-74, Judge Woollen was for a little more than a year a partner of Hon. Richard M.

Johnson and the Hon. Jacob L. White, under the firm name of Woollen, Johnson & White.

In 1872, Mr. Admire, candidate for the lower house from Johnson county, refusing to support Horace Greeley for President, the central committee displaced him as a candidate, and gave the place on the ticket to Judge Woollen. Admire refused to withdraw, and the contest was a lively one, but Woollen was easily elected. In the ensuing legislative session, he was recognized as the leader of the House on the Democratic side. His record there paved the way for his nomination in 1874 for the office of attorney-general, but, with the rest of the state ticket, he met defeat. In 1878 he was re-nominated for attorney-general, and was successful, serving with distinction.

From the time Judge Banta left the bench in 1876 until his election as dean of the law department of the State University in 1889, Judge Woollen and Judge Banta were associated together in a successful practice at the bar. Their clientele was of the best citizens of the county. For twenty years, one or the other of the firm had served the board of commissioners as county attorney, and Judge Woollen so continued until 1896.

On March 7, 1896, Judge Woollen admitted the writer to a partnership, and the firm of Woollen & Branigin continued until Judge Woollen's death on February 12, 1898.

Judge Woollen was built on large lines. His body, brain and soul were fitted to the discharge of great public duties, and he performed them well. In this, as in other days, when an unreasoning public and a scandal-mongering press are seeking to discredit the legal profession, it is a source of satisfaction for the members of the local bar to reflect upon the character and lives of the men who have in other days stood at the forefront in the profession here. What other profession or calling has produced men of higher character, or wider influence for good in this community than such men as Woollen, "Uncle" Gabe Overstreet, A. B. Hunter, David D. Banta, Jacob L. White, Edward F. White, John V. Oliver, and numbers of others both living and dead.

Judge Woollen as a lawyer was careful and slow in arriving at a conclusion, but was convincing and steadfast in a position once taken. He was dignified and scholarly in his public addresses, never trifling nor attempting sharp practices with court or jury. He was even-tempered, slow to anger, but when aroused by injustice or wrong, he was impassioned and eloquent. In social intercourse, he was gifted with the courteous manners of the Southern aristocrat; in business, he was the soul of honor; in his civic relations,

always the champion of every clean, progressive and public spirited enterprise; a Christian gentleman, without fear and without reproach.

JOHNSON COUNTY LAWYERS.

After Fabius M. Finch, the first lawyer to locate in Franklin was Gilderoy Hicks, who came to the town in 1833. He was born in Rutland, Vermont, January 3, 1804, and was reared on the farm. With his parents, he came westward, stopping first in New York state, then in Ohio, and then at the village of Patriot, in Switzerland county, Indiana. According to his biographer, Judge Banta, Hicks was quite poor when he landed in Franklin and for several years was able to make a bare living at the law. Finch had already received the patronage and support of Samuel Herriott and other leading Whigs, and Hicks, though he was of the same party, was taken up by George King and other prominent Democrats, and to the jealous rivalry of the two factions most of the profitable law business was due. Hicks soon became interested in real estate transactions, joining with Jesse Beard in 1846 in platting and selling an addition to the town of Franklin, known as Hicks & Beard's Addition; in 1850 he joined Prof. A. F. Tilton in platting and selling Hicks & Tilton's Addition; in 1850 he and Robert Hamilton platted a large tract of land in northeast Franklin, known as Hamilton & Hicks' Addition, and three years later he and Hamilton platted another strip just north of the last named, known as Hicks and Hamilton's Addition. In these additions sometimes referred to as Additions numbered Five, Eight, Nine and Ten, respectively, Hicks' name was perpetuated in such a manner as to impress the present generation more with his success as a land speculator, rather than as a lawyer. Out of the Beard deal Hicks cleared two thousand dollars, and from his transactions with Hamilton he realized a profit of eleven thousand dollars, a considerable sum measured by the standards of the time and the place.

Gilderoy Hicks was a Whig, but, as we have suggested, his business and social relations with leading Democrats were close, and so it came about that, in 1846, he was elected to the state Legislature against Dr. James Ritchey, Democratic candidate, although in the same year the vote for governor stood: For James Williams, 973; for Joseph G. Marshall, 634. The vote returned by the canvassing board showed that Dr. Ritchey received 746 and Hicks 745, but in contest proceedings on a recount the vote showed a plurality of 39 in favor of Hicks. At the Democratic county convention of 1847 Hicks renounced his former political beliefs and was formally

recognized as a Democrat. In 1848 and again in 1849 he represented Johnson county in the Legislature and in 1851 was elected state senator. When the Know-Nothing party arose he joined it and later became a Republican. He died December 23, 1857.

While Judge Finch and Gilderoy Hicks were most active in the practice in the thirties and forties other lawyers came to Franklin, some to soon become disheartened and leave, others to remain. Of the former class were one Newman, who settled here in 1839, for a stay of a year and a half, a well educated man of good address, but intemperate and not able to gain the confidence of the people; Robert McKinney, who came here in 1841, educated at Hanover College, and up to that time the best educated lawyer in the county, but he was ungainly in appearance and lacked suavity of manner, and after a stay of three years he went to Greenwood to teach school, and thence to the Mormon settlement at Nauvoo, Illinois; Royal S. Hicks, nephew of Gilderoy Hicks, long a deputy in the clerk's office and at one time clerk, admitted to the bar according to Judge Banta in 1843, but by the record shown to have been admitted on March 4, 1850. Hicks practiced law but little, was elected state representative in 1852 and after his term of office removed to Spencer county.

John Slater, a Canadian by birth, came to Johnson county in 1840. His naturalization papers of record in the clerk's office fix the date of his birth as March 17, 1815. When the Mexican war broke out he enlisted as a private in the Franklin company under the captaincy of David Allen. When Captain Allen died in 1847 he was made captain of the company and served with distinction. After the war he returned to Franklin and formed a partnership with Fabius M. Finch, in whose office he had studied law. Finch & Slater were of counsel in most of the important litigation in the next six years. Judge Banta says of Slater: "He was very tall, was straight as an arrow, had dark hair, a thin visage and a rubicund face; was slow and deliberate in his motions and grave in demeanor. He was rather fond of miscellaneous reading, he had good perceptive faculties and was full of resources in trying moments. He had a high sense of humor, was rather witty and loved argumentation more than anything else in the world. He was an indolent man and never burdened himself with the labor of hunting for authorities. He trusted to luck in the trial of his cases, saying that 'Books cramped a man's genius, anyhow,' but he seldom mistook the point on which his case rested. He was a store-box lounge. In his day the business men of Franklin were less attentive to their business than now. It was not uncommon, at that time, for the merchants and others to spend a

good portion of the spring and summer days, when the farmers were too busy to come to town, pitching quoits, playing chess and dominoes and telling stories. This hum-drum suited John Slater, except that he spent his time sitting on store-boxes in shady places, arguing upon law, theology, medicine, phrenology, mesmerism, Democracy, Muggery, abolitionism, temperance or any other theme that would furnish him an antagonist; or in telling humorous stories to whomsoever would listen. Nor did it make any difference to him which side he chose in his arguments. One of his great misfortunes was his utter lack of convictions. He was an infidel in both politics and religion. To him life was a jest and the beliefs of men were mere puppets to afford amusement for the hour. No subject was serious enough to escape his levity. He affirmed, disputed, laughed at any side of any proposition as the humor struck him. This want of sincerity was a serious draw-back to his profession. His controversial habit came to be known to both judge and jurymen, and how could they know whether he was sincere in his arguments or not. Slater carried into politics the same characteristics which marred his professional life. He claimed to be a Democrat, and it is fair to presume that, if he had any political convictions whatever, he was a Democrat. But he was more apt to be arrayed against his party than with it. He was cursed with a greed for office, and would go into convention as a candidate and if defeated, as usually happened, would run the race anyhow. In 1856 he succeeded in carrying the nomination for state senator and was elected; at the close of his term he secretly left the state and never returned."

Gabriel Monroe Overstreet and Anderson Barnes Hunter, whose firm name of Overstreet & Hunter was a household word in Johnson county for nearly half a hundred years, were on the whole the most prominent and influential lawyers the county has known. The senior member of the firm was born in Oldham county, Kentucky, May 21, 1819. His father, Samuel Overstreet, came to Johnson county in 1834 and settled in the country about three miles northeast of Franklin. The son worked on the farm and attended the neighborhood school until the age of twenty. The father at that time made an advancement to each of his children of six hundred dollars, and young Overstreet used his share to get an education. He entered the Manual Labor Institute of Franklin in the fall of 1839 for a year's preparatory study, and the next year became a student at the State University. His name appears in Commissioners' Report as the first "student for this county to the Indiana College in 1841." In 1844 he received his degree of Bachelor of Arts, and returned to Franklin and studied law for a year in the office of Gilderoy Hicks. In December, 1846, he returned to Bloomington.

ton for a three months' course in the law department, and was then licensed to practice law.

Judge Banta, in "Bench and Bar of Indiana," tells of the unusual straits in finance experienced by the young student: "At the close of one term, after paying all his bills, he had twenty-five cents, and no more, left in his pocket with which to defray his expenses home. It was all of forty miles from Bloomington to Franklin as the roads ran, but early one summer morning he set out on foot, expecting to reach Morgantown in time to spend his money for his dinner. But before he came to Morgantown the sun had passed the meridian and it was still fifteen miles to Franklin. To the traveler it began to look as if his quarter might be of more service in paying for a night's lodging than for a cold dinner, and so he kept it and, to use his own language, 'polled ahead.' By bed time he was at home and with the money in his pocket."

During his vacation periods Overstreet spent his time in surveying, teaching a country school, farm work and clerking in the store of his brother, William H. Overstreet. In 1848 he was elected and served for one year as prosecuting attorney. On the 21st of February, 1849, the firm of Overstreet & Hunter was formed, not to be severed until the death of the junior member in 1891.

Mr. Hunter, the junior member of the firm, was born in Oldham county, Kentucky, on October 1, 1826. His father, Ralsamon Hunter, emigrated to Johnson county in 1840, locating in Hensley township. Young Hunter was of slight build and always suffered from defective eyesight, but both as boy and as man he was a great book-worm, and while he had no collegiate training, he far outstripped his better schooled partner in his knowledge of books. He never attended but one quarter's school after he came to Johnson county, but in his eighteenth year he began teaching, holding his first school in a log smoke-house in Burgess Wagoner's door-yard in Nineveh township. "In his twentieth year," says Judge Banta, "he conceived the idea of studying law and at once made arrangements to that effect with Mr. Gilderoy Hicks, of Franklin. Their agreement, written by Mr. Hicks, which it was characteristic of Mr. Hunter to preserve, is before me. By its terms Hunter was "to read and study the profession of the law' and was to have the use of the old lawyer's library, 'except that he is to furnish himself with Blackstone and Chitty's Pleadings,' and when he was admitted to the bar he was to pay Hicks forty dollars. The lawyer was to 'pay reasonable attention' to his student, and it may be presumed that he did so, for the instrument has indorsed upon it two years after its execution a receipt in full."

In November, 1847, Hunter entered the senior class of the law department of the State University, and in February following returned to Franklin to spend a year partly in study, partly as deputy county treasurer. He was admitted to our bar on March 7, 1848.

The first record noted by the writer bearing the firm name of Overstreet & Hunter bears date July 19, 1849. The court records of the ensuing forty years are filled with proceedings in which these two played a part. Judge Banta, who knew both so well, has written of the firm: "Rarely to be found are two men as well mated as were Overstreet and Hunter. Nature sent them out of her workshop so formed that they worked in perfect accord from the beginning. They always stood together. Neither ever went into court to try a case without the other. Overstreet in his earlier years had been a close student, and he was better grounded in the practice of the law than were most young men of the day. Later, however, he became less a student than was his associate, but being quick of apprehension and possessing a well stored and discriminating mind, the slightest hint from his book-reading partner was enough for him. The strength of the firm lay in the differences between the two men. Nature intended Hunter for the counselor and Overstreet for the advocate. Overstreet was skillful in the examination of witnesses. He knew and could accommodate himself to their understandings and peculiarities as few men could. As a jury lawyer, in his prime, Overstreet stood in the front rank. He was earnest, ingenious, plausible, vigorous and forcible in his arguments. Mr. Hunter had the qualities of mind which made him an invaluable aid to the jury lawyer. He was a close and painstaking student, and he seldom failed to reach a true conclusion as to the law of the case. He was a safe counselor, a good pleader, wrote an excellent brief and had the power in a high degree of presenting a legal question to the court in a clear, logical and convincing manner."

Mr. Hunter died August 14, 1891, and after his death Mr. Overstreet became associated with his son, Jesse Overstreet, until the latter's election to Congress. The firm of Overstreet & Oliver was then formed. After Mr. Oliver's death, in 1900, Mr. Overstreet retired from active practice. He died February 8, 1907.

After Overstreet & Hunter the next lawyers to seek admission to the bar were Duane Hicks and Jonathan H. Williams, both of whom were admitted to the bar at the September term, 1848. The former was a son of Gilderoy Hicks, educated in the town schools, and in 1847 a student at Franklin College, apprenticed to the saddlery trade and then a law student in his father's office. Duane Hicks was not successful as a lawyer, and in

1857, owing to ill health, he retired to a small farm near Franklin, but this vocation being injurious, he returned to the town and went into the furniture business. During the war he enlisted as a cavalryman, but consumption had him in its grasp, and he was soon discharged. He died September 28, 1863, aged thirty-five.

Jonathan H. Williams came to Franklin while quite young, learned the tailor's trade, volunteered for service in the Mexican war, was county auditor in 1851-55, owner of *The Franklin Examiner* in 1852, and for two years district attorney to the common pleas court. Early in the Civil war Williams raised a company enrolled as Company I, Eighteenth Regiment, became its captain July 15, 1861, was promoted major May 23, 1863, and was killed October 19, 1864, at Cedar Creek, Virginia.

Of the careers of Col. Samuel P. Oyler, admitted to the bar in 1851, and of the Hon. Thomas W. Woollen, admitted in 1856, mention is elsewhere made. Among other lawyers of the fifties were Daniel McKinney, reprobate and defaulter; Joseph Thompson, who came here in 1853, but failed to get a foothold and soon went away; H. H. Hatch, lawyer at Edinburg in 1852; Elijah Banta and G. W. Allison, both admitted at the December term, 1859, both ex-officers of the county, and, like Royal S. Hicks of an earlier time, admitted to the bar more as an expression of friendly regard than as evidence of their qualifications as lawyers.

Charles W. Snow, of Edinburg, was admitted to the Johnson county bar in 1855. He was born May 29, 1827, in Clark county, studied law in Colonel Oyler's office; was successful in real estate business at Edinburg, and was a careful, though not an eminent lawyer. He died July 24, 1884.

Richard M. Kelly, of Edinburg, was admitted to practice in 1856. He had served as a private in the Mexican war and held the rank of captain in the Civil war. He was a lawyer of good parts, but dissipated, and in later life lost his standing and influence. He died in 1878.

Hon. Jephtha D. New, in 1856, was a partner of Judge Woollen in the practice here, but soon returned to Vernon, where he became prominent in the law and in politics. Hon. Cyrus F. McNutt was admitted to the bar of the Johnson circuit court in 1860, was for a few months law partner of Judge Banta, then of Judge Woollen, but on the death of his wife he went to Martinsville, where he was a very successful lawyer. McNutt was professor of law in the State University from 1874-77, and then located at Terre Haute. He was elected judge of the superior court of Vigo county in 1890, and is now, at the age of seventy-six, a very successful lawyer at Los Angeles, California. While Judge McNutt was not long identified with

our bar, he was born and reared in Johnson county, received most of his education in its schools, including one year's study at Franklin College, and the county rightly claims an interest in his notable career as lawyer, lecturer, judge and writer.

Daniel Wait Howe, a step-son of Colonel Oyler, was a member of the Johnson county bar from the close of the war until 1872. He was prosecuting attorney in 1869, the same year that Colonel Oyler was on the bench, but during the remainder of his stay here he was a partner of his step-father under the firm name of Oyler & Howe. In 1872 Howe and Cas Byfield, of the firm of Woollen & Byfield, went to Indianapolis and practiced law together in that city until Howe was elected judge of the superior court of Marion county. He is still actively engaged in his profession, but Mr. Byfield has been dead many years.

Robert M. Miller, senior member of our bar, was born on a Decatur county farm, near Kingston, April 18, 1845. He is an alumnus of Hanover College, class of 1865. He enlisted in the army late in the Civil war, and at the close of the war engaged in teaching and in the study of the law. In June, 1870, he was admitted to the bar of the Johnson circuit court. He was for a time partner of the Hon. W. W. Browning and later of W. C. Sandefur, but since 1875 he has been associated with Henry C. Barnett, and the firm of Miller & Barnett gives promise of rivaling the firm of Overstreet & Hunter in years as well as in influence.

Mr. Miller has given much of his time to local civic duties, having served as a member of the school board and as president of the board of trustees of the Franklin Public Library since its founding. He has never held an elective office, but has been honored by his party with the nomination for circuit judge in 1906, and for judge of the supreme court in 1908, and ran far ahead of other candidates. He is today as active and vigorous in his profession as any of the younger members of the bar.

Henry C. Barnett was born on a Johnson county farm December 12, 1848. After his study in the district school he attended John C. Miller's Academy at Nineveh and then taught school for several years. In 1874 he studied law in the office of Judge Woollen and was admitted to the bar in February, 1875. In the following November he became a partner of R. M. Miller, and his work at the bar has been characterized by diligence and attention to business. In recent years he has shown much strength as an advocate, and has always been the mainstay of the firm in the office routine. His son, Oral S. Barnett, was admitted into the firm in 1912. Mr. Barnett

is widely known as a worker in the Christian church, and has been a leader in all the anti-saloon fights in the county.

Gabriel M. Overstreet, Jr., was admitted to the bar of the Johnson circuit court in 1869. Very retiring in disposition, he never succeeded in practice in the courts, but his influence for good in the community was widely felt. He served as city attorney in 1870, 1875, 1878 and 1882, and was elected mayor of Franklin in 1888, serving two years. His death occurred November 2, 1897.

Samuel L. Overstreet, son of G. M. Overstreet, Sr., was born July 24, 1853. He was admitted to practice in our court on the 1st day of the November term, 1879. He was city attorney of Franklin in 1880 and 1881. His career as a lawyer here not being successful, he went to Kansas and thence to Oklahoma, and became a leading citizen of the new state and filled many high offices with distinction. He died November 13, 1899.

Among the lawyers of the seventies were William Wilson and Abe Deupree, of Edinburg, and Joseph Shuck and Peter A. Canary, of Franklin, no one of whom became prominent as lawyers; Nelson Berryman and John M. Bailey, of Edinburg, both lawyers of ability, the former moving to Shelbyville, where he succeeded both in law and in politics, the latter going to Indianapolis, where he is yet engaged in the practice. Genio M. Lambertson was admitted as a member of our bar February 16, 1874, but soon removed to the West, where he was eminently successful. 'Squire William H. Barnett was also a lawyer in name, but not in fact. Hon. Luther Short, whose biographical sketch appears elsewhere in this volume, was from 1874-79 engaged in the practice with F. S. Staff, but Mr. Short was drafted into the service of the Democratic party as editor of its local paper and was soon obliged to devote all his time to newspaper work.

Richard M. Johnson was born August 2, 1845, in Bartholomew county, Indiana. His education was obtained in the rural schools, in John C. Miller's Academy at Nineveh, and in the Law School of Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Virginia, from which last named school he graduated in 1871. He began the practice of the law at Columbus, Indiana, but removed to Franklin in 1873, and became a partner of Judge Woollen and Jacob L. White. This lasted for a year, when Judge Woollen withdrew from the firm.

Mr. Johnson was a member of the Johnson county bar from 1873 to 1885, when he accepted an appointment under Cleveland as chief clerk in the office of the auditor for the postoffice department. After Cleveland's

term expired he held various other positions in the treasury department until his death, May 21, 1902.

William T. Pritchard was born in Nineveh township, in this county, September 25, 1847. His education in the district schools was supplemented by a year's work in Franklin College. Admitted to the bar in 1875, he continued to practice law in this city until his death, on the 6th day of September, 1908. His practice in the courts was not extensive, but his office practice was remunerative. He had an extensive knowledge of real estate law, gained through many years work as attorney for the Mutual Building & Loan Association. He was city attorney for six years, 1891-97, and was a safe counselor and a man of excellent business judgment.

Jacob L. White was born in Johnson county December 15, 1849, the eldest son of George B. White, sometime commissioner of the county. His education was obtained in the district school, in John C. Miller's Academy at Nineveh and in a normal school at Lebanon, Ohio. From 1870-72 he taught school, then entered the law office of Woollen & Byfield as a student for a year and a half.

Upon the removal of Mr. Byfield to Indianapolis, Mr. White became associated with Judge Woollen and Richard M. Johnson in the practice of the law for one year, at the end of which time Judge Woollen withdrew from the firm. The firm of Johnson & White continued a successful practice until 1880, when Mr. White became junior member of the firm of Buckingham & White. In the same year he was elected prosecuting attorney of the circuit and served with credit. In 1886 and again in 1888 he was elected representative to the state Legislature, and was prominent in the legislative work of the two sessions. But Mr. White was not a politician, in the usual meaning of that term. He was by nature incapacitated to engage in the brawls and intrigues of petty politics, and of him it can in truth be said, "the office sought the man." He was a forcible and vigorous speaker both at the bar and on the hustings, was clean and upright in his living, gentle and kindly in his intercourse with his fellows. He succumbed to an attack of typhoid fever, and on the 13th day of May, 1889, in the fortieth year of his life, passed to the great beyond.

Frederick S. Staff was born at Raysville, Henry county, Indiana, April 8, 1848. He obtained his later education in Earlham College and in the Law School of the University of Michigan, taking his law degree March 29, 1871. With the Hon. Luther Short, he went thence to Little Rock, Arkansas, to engage in the practice of the law. In 1874 they removed to Franklin and began the practice here. Mr. Short soon became interested in the news-

paper business, and in 1879 quit his pursuit of the law. Thereafter Mr. Staff was associated for several years with Peter M. Dill in the practice at the Franklin bar. In 1882, and again in 1884, he was elected prosecuting attorney of the circuit, and was quite successful as state's attorney. He departed this life February 4, 1894.

John C. McNutt was born in Hensley township, in this county, May 25, 1863. He had few advantages as a youth, but at the age of seventeen began to teach school and rapidly developed as a student. He studied law with his uncle, Judge Cyrus F. McNutt, then at Terre Haute, and in March, 1886, began the practice of the law in Franklin, associated with William C. Thompson. He entered heartily into political life, was elected prosecuting attorney in 1888 and was re-elected in 1890. In March, 1893, he was elected state law librarian, serving until 1898. He then removed to Martinsville, where he has since enjoyed a lucrative law practice.

Edward F. White, a younger brother of Jacob L. White, was born August 23, 1857. Reared on the farm in Nineveh township, he, like so many others, was a pupil in the rural schools and a student in Franklin College. He was admitted to the bar on September 30, 1887, and upon the death of his brother, Jacob, became junior member of the firm of Buckingham & White. This relation continued until the former went on the bench, when Mr. White took his younger brother, George, into the firm. Ed. White, as he was familiarly called, was a man of sterling character, quiet and unassuming in manner, holding a high place at the bar and in the community not by reason of unusual ability or high attainments, but because of his absolute honesty and rectitude. Stricken by a fatal malady at the age of forty, he went bravely on his daily tasks until death called him October 12, 1902.

John V. Oliver was born at Hopewell, in Johnson county, November 18, 1870. His early education was obtained in the rural schools, supplemented by two years' study in the Franklin high school. He was a student in Franklin College for four years, but being offered a position in the office of Overstreet & Overstreet he left college to take up work in the Indiana Law School at Indianapolis. He received his law degree in 1895, and when a year later Jesse Overstreet was elected to Congress he was given an interest in the firm's business, and in 1897 became junior member of the firm of Overstreet & Oliver, a relation which continued until his death, April 27, 1900. John Oliver was a young man of great promise, full of energy, alert and keen. He had a pleasing personality, was a ready speaker and a careful lawyer. While he had never sought office, he was chosen city attorney in 1897, and was a leader in local Republican politics. His early and sudden demise was

much regretted by the members of the bar, and the memory of his genial presence still abides.

Jesse Overstreet, son of G. M. Overstreet, Sr., was born in the city of Franklin, December 14, 1859, educated in the city schools and graduated from Franklin College with the class of 1882. He received his training as a lawyer with his father's firm, but on the appointment of W. L. Dunlap as United States marshal under President Harrison, he entered the political field and served as deputy marshal until January, 1891. He then became identified with the firm of Overstreet & Hunter in the practice of the law until his election to Congress from this, the old fifth district, in 1894. At the next election he was elected from the seventh district, then composed of Marion and Johnson counties, and took up his residence in the capital city. He continued to serve as member of Congress from the capital city until 1909. His record in Congress was exceptional, serving as chairman of committee on postoffices, and in 1909-1910 was a member of the national monetary commission and the author of the Gold Standard law passed by Congress in 1910. His fourteen years of service in Congress was marked by great industry and he attained first rank as an authority on monetary science. To his zeal and perseverance the capital city is most indebted for the fine federal building it now has. His untimely death, on June 3, 1910, was mourned by a host of personal and political friends in this community.

Among other lawyers of the seventies and eighties, whose careers deserve mention were Peter M. Dill, prosecuting attorney from 1886-1888, later an attorney at the Marion county bar; O. H. P. Ergenbright, sometime partner of Mr. Dill; and James H. Dorsey, of Edinburg, well known and respected in that vicinity, whose death occurred July 17, 1892.

Among the lawyers of the past twenty years who have been member of our bar and have removed elsewhere, some to take up other callings, the following are remembered:

A. S. Helms, of Edinburg, admitted May 9, 1893, practiced law in that town six years; M. L. Herbert, of Edinburg, admitted in 1895, abandoned the law in three or four years, and is now a farmer; Rev. C. C. Marshall, admitted February 3, 1896, and a year later returned to his work in the ministry, now preaching in Richmond, Kentucky; Elihu F. Barker, admitted December 7, 1893, partner of David A. Leach 1895, partner of William Eldridge, removed to Walla Walla, Washington, January 1, 1906, very successful in practice there; Maurice Douglas, admitted December 3, 1896, alumnus in Franklin College, class of '96, now prominent farmer of Flat Rock, Shelby county, Indiana; George Young, admitted February 9, 1897, practiced law in Greenwood one year, now member of firm of Bailey & Young, of In-

dianapolis; Harry M. Scholler, admitted February 23, 1899, member of firm of Scholler & Neible at Edinburg from 1899, now engaged in the lumber business at Roachdale; Nathaniel M. Lacy, admitted May 20, 1899, removed to Macon, Missouri, in 1901, and is a successful lawyer in that city; Edward L. Middleton, admitted May 20, 1899, alumnus Franklin College, class of '97, member of firm of Middleton & Drybread at this bar 1900-1905, now engaged with the Barr Clay Products Company, of Streator, Illinois, and resides at Evanston, Illinois; Roscoe S. Parr, admitted September 28, 1903, member of firm of Oliver & Parr for two years; Carl H. Weyl, admitted June 25, 1904, alumnus Franklin College, class of '02, removed to Indianapolis in November, 1907, now member of firm of Weyl & Jewett; Norman Pritchard, admitted October 19, 1909, alumnus Franklin College, class of '04, since 1912 engaged in practice of the law in Chicago.

The roster of the present membership of the Johnson county bar now engaged in the active practice in this county, is as follows:

Name.	Date of admission.
Robert M. Miller.....	June, 1870.
William A. Johnson.....	September 7, 1874.
Henry C. Barnett.....	February, 1875.
John F. Crawford.....	September 1, 1890.
George I. White.....	November 19, 1894.
Elbert A. McAlpin.....	November 24, 1894.
Thomas Williams	December 14, 1895.
Douglas Dobbins	April 1896.
Elba L. Branigin.....	April 27, 1896.
L. Ert. Slack.....	September 6, 1897.
Robert L. Crawford.....	September 8, 1897.
James M. Robinson.....	September 6, 1898.
Fred R. Owens.....	September 6, 1898.
L. E. Ritchey.....	September 13, 1898.
Walter L. Neible.....	March 4, 1899.
Will Featherngill	May 6, 1899.
Fremont Miller	December 18, 1899.
Ivory J. Drybread.....	June 29, 1900.
William G. Oliver.....	June 6, 1901.
Oral S. Barnett.....	March 10, 1902.
Henry E. White.....	May 22, 1906.
George S. Staff.....	_____, 1913.

A glance at the above dates suggests two reflections: First, the period between the admission of Mr. Barnett and of George I. White, almost twenty years, must have been an unfortunate one for the lawyers, as none came here to remain except the few whom death has called; the five-year period beginning in 1896 was especially fruitful, more than half of the present bar then entering the lists to stay and fight the battle out here.

Others whose connection with the local bar has been either very brief or merely formal are the following: J. T. Arbuckle, of Edinburg, 1892; W. H. Hubbard, of Edinburg, 1893; Charles Byfield, 1899; Everett Wright, 1901; John W. Dixon, 1902; Ammon H. Abbett, 1911; Will Eaton, 1905; Arta Eaton Zeppenfeld, 1905; C. P. Hanna, 1906; Joel B. Huntington, 1904, and Senator J. J. Moore, of Trafalgar.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

Daniel B. Wick, 1823; Harvey Gregg, 1824; Calvin Fletcher, 1825; James Whitcomb, 1826; William W. Wick, 1829; Hiram Brown, 1831; James Gregg, 1832; William Herrod, 1834; William Quarles, 1838; William J. Peaslee, 1840; Hugh O'Neal, 1841; H. H. Barbour, 1843; Abram Hammond, 1844; Edward Lander, 1848; John Keacham, 1848; David Wallace, 1848; G. M. Overstreet, 1849-51; David S. Gooding, 1851-53; Reuben A. Riley, 1853-55; D. W. Chipman, 1855-57; Peter S. Kennedy, 1857-63; William P. Fishback, 1863-65; William W. Leathers, 1865-67; Joseph S. Miller, 1867-69; Daniel W. Howe, 1869-70; Nathaniel T. Carr, 1870-71; John Morgan, 1871-72; K. M. Hord, 1872-74; W. Scott Ray, 1874-78; Leonard J. Hackney, 1878-80; Jacob L. White, 1880-82; Fred Staff, 1882-86; Peter M. Dill, 1886-88; John C. McNutt, 1888-92; Thomas H. Campbell, 1892-96; Alonzo Blair, 1896-1900; Fremont Miller, 1900-05; Thomas Williams, 1905-07; Henry E. White, 1907-14; John P. Wright, 1914-----.

CHAPTER VII.

EARLY SETTLERS AND INCIDENTS.

Among the early settlers in the town of Franklin was W. C. Jones, afterward a resident of Fairfield, Iowa. A letter from his pen was published in the *Franklin Democrat* in its issue of August 13, 1886, and is given a place here by reason of its detailed information as to the citizenship of the town of Franklin in the year 1831.

"The writer first saw Franklin on December 9, 1831, between sundown and dark. The snow was about six inches deep. It was a very small place, not over two hundred inhabitants. The different offices were held as follows: Clerk of the court, Capt. Samuel Herriott; sheriff, John S. Thompson; recorder, William Shafer; coroner, William G. Springer; justices of the peace, George W. King and John Foster; constables, John Carter and William Springer; postmaster, George King; district judge, B. F. Morris, of Indianapolis; probate judge, Israel Watts; representative in Legislature, Major John Smiley.

"The church organizations were Presbyterian, Mission, Baptist and Methodist Episcopal. Rev. David Monfort was minister of the Presbyterian church, Samuel Hardin of the Baptist and Eli Farmer of the Methodist. There were no church buildings. A log school house and the log court house were the only places of preaching.

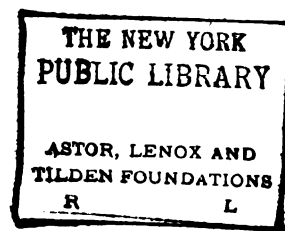
"The business of the town was S. Harriott & Brother, who had a store on the northwest corner of the square, of a mixed order, dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes. Allen & Mayhew kept a store near the southeast corner of the square of the same kind; Simon Moore kept a grocery and bakery on the north side of the square.

"The lawyers were F. M. Finch and William O. Ross.

"The carpenters were the Shafer brothers, James Frary and Abraham Stack. Blacksmiths, Yuly Spurgeon, Samuel Olmstead, James Chenoweth and William Webb. Cabinet-makers, J. K. Bennett and J. R. Carver. Tailors, Mrs. Taylor, Charles Griffiths, Samuel Headley and William E. Clark. Boot and shoe makers, Samuel Allison, Sr., Isaac Jones and others. Doctors, Pierson Murphy, Meshach Davis, James Ritchey and Robert McAuley, who



**FRANKLIN, DURING WAR TIMES. JEFFERSON STREET,
LOOKING EAST FROM CLARK'S MILL**



lived four or five miles west of town on a farm. Doctor Murphy and he did most of the practice. Uncle Joe Young kept a hotel at the southeast corner of the square. Robert Gilchrist had a tan yard in the south part of town near Young's creek and Garrett Bergan had one a little north of the town. Mr. Bryce was the saddle and harness maker. He died of consumption. Thomas Williams was county surveyor and county agent. Town lots could be bought for sixteen dollars apiece. The first court house was a log building on the Indianapolis street, one lot north of the square. There was a brick court house in the center of the square, put up and covered in 1831 and finished afterward. A log jail stood just west of the new court house on the square. A log school house stood in the northeast part of town. William Shelledy was the teacher and also taught vocal music. Alex Wilson, I believe, was a turner or wheelwright. Samuel Allison was a young man, so were Charley Johnson and John High. William Thompson lived in Franklin during the winter of 1832. He was a teamster. I have forgotten the names of a few. Horatio and W. C. Jones and families were in Franklin in 1831 and 1832 during two months. It would have been a small job to have taken the census or assessed the property of the town at that time, and the writer did both in after years. Uncle George King gave the land for the old plat of the town. The town never improved much till after the Madison & Indianapolis railroad reached it. The citizens of Franklin township outside of Franklin were Peter A. Banta and sons, Thomas Williams and father, Milton Utter, Andrew Lewis and John Thompson. Able Ross, Uncle Davy McCaslin and sons, Harvey, Newton, William and Allen; Alexander McCaslin, David McCaslin, John and Henry Gratner, John Harter and son, Jacob, William Henry, Fleming, Seabird and John; old Father Ashley and son, William; William Wear, Edward Williams, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Adams and sons, William, John, George, John and one whose name I have lost; Mr. Hammer and sons, James, John and George; John Rogers, James Lash and sons, Green, William and Samuel; Uncle Billy Norris, Findley McClintock, John Israel, Sr., and sons, John Hutson and Patton; Major John Smiley, who was the first sheriff of Johnson county, a representative in the Legislature and probate judge, his sons, William, Samuel, John and Perry; William Rutherford, Mr. Bryant, Frank Devore, Joseph A. Dunlap (think he was there in 1831), Joel Mozingo and son, Lewis; London Hendricks, Thomas Needham, Esq., and sons, William, Noah, Isaac and Henry; Isaac and William Garison, Mr. Owens and sons, Joseph Teatrick, William Williams, Hezekiah and Samuel McKinney, Elisha Thompson, Abdalla Thompson, Linsey McKinney, Stephen and Emanuel Tilson, Elisha P. Dungan, Robert McCaslin and sons, Douglas B. Shellady

and sons, James and Zebulon; Wallace Edward Crow, Edward Springer and sons, Garret Bergan and sons, Ephraim Harriott, John Wilson, Sr. and Jr., old Mr. Alexander and sons, David and George McAlpin, Robert Farmsworth, Thomas McDaniel and sons, William and John; Simon Hunt and son, Joseph; Michael Canary, Mr. Freeman, William Burkhart, William Poore, James Beedles, Mrs. Elizabeth Beedles, Stephen Rallings, Horatio Jones and sons, Henry Byers and sons, Isaac and Benjamin; Mr. Demaree, Dr. Robert McAuley, Thomas Mitchell and sons, Aaron, Benjamin and John; John and David McCord, Capt. John P. Banta, George and James List, Thomas Henderson, father and brothers, John Covert and brothers, John, Cornelius, Simon and Daniel; Andrew Voris and son, Joe; John Voris, David Banta, S. Magill and sons, Samuel and James; Peter Lagrange, Sr. and Jr., Zacariah Ransdall and sons, William, Benjamin and Isaac; Aaron Lagrange, Samuel Van Nuys, James Van Nuys and sons, Moses Freeman, James McCaslin, Melvin Wheat, James Thompson and Eli Gilchrist.

"Samuel Herriott was the main business man not only of the town, but of the county. He was an active, far-seeing, energetic man and did a great deal to help the early settlers of that heavy timber, and wet country, by indulgence and advice, while he acquired considerable wealth and deserved it. There were but few men of better judgment in nearly all kinds of business. I have not intended to name anyone outside of Franklin township and know I have not named all that were there in 1832. The faces of some I call to mind but have lost their names. It is all from recollection, having no record or notes to guide me, and I have not lived there since the fall of 1844; and forty-two years is a long time in the space that we are allowed to stay here. I know but few that I have named that are still living, though there may be many. This was written for pastime to while away some of the cold days of last winter, not being able to get around to do any business. The early settlers were men of small capital generally, and had left the older states to better themselves financially, and most of them succeeded. They were a social, hospitable class of people from the different states, and a few from Europe, but Kentucky had the largest representation. There was no church building in the township at that time, unless there was one at Hopewell. Log school houses and private dwellings were the places of worship and preaching in the open air. Question: Have the people improved in morals and the Christian religion while they have been making great improvements in the affairs of this life, or have they acted as though the things in this life were to be first attended to?"

CONDITION OF THE ROADS.

Into this wilderness the first comers were compelled to work their way as best they could, but in time roads were opened out by public or private enterprise, so that movers could come in without obstruction, safe from the mud and swollen streams. For many years the Indianapolis lawyers who traveled the circuit consumed an entire day in coming from Indianapolis to Franklin to attend the spring term of court, and it was for a long time considered a hard day's journey for a resident of the Smock neighborhood to ride on horseback to Indianapolis and return. George Kerlin moved to the county in the month of September, 1831, and so muddy were the roads at that season that his wagons were frequently mired to the axles. Every old resident can call to mind the rails and poles lying in the vicinity of the deeper mud holes and which had been used as levers to raise wheels from the mire. Efforts were made, as the country became older, to make the roads better. Rails, poles and not infrequently round logs were used in "cross-laying" the roads at the worst places; but when we remember the sparsity of population and that road districts were necessarily large, it must be evident that not much more could be done than keep the deepest mudholes passable and the roads clear of fallen timber. Many of the first settlers were too poor to come to the country in wagons, but packed through on horses. Christopher Ladd, as we have seen, brought his household stuff on a sled. When John S. Miller came up from Jennings county to mark the spot of his future home previous to his bringing his wife, he carried out a lot of peach trees on a log sled. When George Bridges came he fetched a lot of household stuff on a wooden truck wagon. But enough examples might be produced indefinitely showing the straits to which the pioneers were put in getting to their destinations. But come as they would, bad roads, from mud and water or other causes, ever awaited them. Mrs. Catherine Hardin moved to the county in 1827, and the following lively sketch from the pen of Judge Franklin Hardin, her son, tells the story of the difficulties which met them on the way:

"In the year 1827 the same widow and her boy, now two years older than when they stopped over night with the hospitable Morgan, together with two older brothers and sister, constituting a family, left Nicholas county, Kentucky, with the purpose of making Johnson county, Indiana, their permanent home, to which a large part of the original family had emigrated three years before. When the emigrants arrived at Shelbyville they were compelled to chose whether they would there take the road to Indianapolis and then down

the Bluff road or take the road by way of Franklin and the Madison and Indianapolis state road as far north as to Whetzel's old trace, and thence west to Bell's. The Whetzel trace across Johnson county was impassable by reason of the fallen timber across its route, killed by the emigrant wagons and teams of former years bruising and cutting the roots. Whetzel's trace from Loper's cabin, at Camp creek, to the Madison and Indianapolis state road, ceased to be traveled in the year 1826, being superseded by other roads and on account of fallen timber across it. It was never laid out by lawful authority and was never repaired. The road by way of Franklin was chosen and, the weather being pleasant, the wagon rolled merrily down Blue river to the point where the road crossed the stream. It was late in the evening when a terrible rain storm came on. Not far from the river, in the edge of a corn field, stood a deserted cabin; possession of it was taken and preparation made to spend the night there. The roof of boards was mostly gone, but still enough remained to afford partial protection. During the whole night the rain continued to pour down unceasingly. When the morning broke an active move was made for Sugar creek, thinking it might yet be possible to ford it. Blue river was in our rear, pouring down its angry waters, and Sugar creek in front, whose condition was unknown. The road ran by the dwelling of John Webb, on the Shelby side of the line. When Sugar creek was reached its angry waters were foaming along, dashing out over the low grounds and filling up the bayous. It was the first rise after the summer and fall were gone. The trees had already cast their leaves and had colored the water a dark red brown. To add to our troubles the winds turned and blew from the northwest, bringing some snow. To advance or retreat was equally impossible; we were in the midst of the waters and surrounded. A few stakes were hastily driven in the ground and bed clothes nailed to them, so as to inclose a space ten feet in diameter, and a fire built in the circle, thus securing a comfortable place. An elder brother was along, a man of shifts and expedients, who had already resided in the county for three years, and who had often swam its creeks and rivers. He sent back for an auger to Mr. Webb, who kindly lent us the largest he had, three-fourths of an inch in diameter, and also the loan of a little unsteady water craft, a mere trough, which could carry only three men at a time by one or two lying flat on its bottom as ballast. There stood on the bank of the stream a tall hackberry tree, dead and recently stripped of its bark by woodcocks in search of worms. In a few minutes it was cut down, falling along the shore, and was soon cut up into sections of twelve or fourteen feet. These were placed side by side and poles laid athwart them and pinned fast by boring through the poles and into the

logs. Thus a raft was constructed in an hour sufficient for our purpose. 'Willis,' said Mr. Webb, to his son, on his return from watching our motions, 'what are those people doing at the creek?' 'Well,' said Willis, 'they are going to cross the creek on a log raft.' 'Nonsense,' said the old gentleman, 'it can't be done.' The wagon was unloaded in a trice and itself pulled to pieces. Then piling on the raft all it would buoy up, two or three hundred feet of bed cords was attached to the raft and two men mounted it armed with ten-foot poles. The canoe led the way up the shore with the men and poles forcing it along, then resting against the shore the boat passed over, and now, when across, the work began in earnest. The ropes were pulled over, the poles were plied also and the trip was soon made, and again and again repeated until all were over. The cattle and horses were forced in and swam over. There were some sixty head of sheep to be gotten across some way; they were more troublesome than the rafting. We tried to get them to swim; we forced them into the stream, but they would return always to the same side. Finally a happy thought came to our relief. The little craft was brought forth, and two sheep laid flat in the bottom and then we crossed and secured them on the opposite bank. Now began on both sides the most appealing bleatings. A little force was all that was necessary to make the flock take to the water and swim over. The wagon was soon reloaded and hastily driven westward, while the angry creek was at our heels. On the first high ground, a quarter of a mile east of William Needham's and George Hunt's cross-road, we made our camp for the night. The roads henceforward exceed belief, the wagon often sinking to the hubs all the way to Franklin, where the streets were no better. At one and a half miles north of Franklin a deserted hut was occupied for the night. At Franklin the writer mounted a horse and struck out for White River township for assistance, by way of the Indianapolis state road. There was scarcely a dry spot of ground on the whole route. At a small stream near David Trout's, ordinarily dry, the water was mid-rib to a horse, and other small streams crossed equally deep. Leaving the state road when Whetzel's old trace was reached, a long valley, lying north and south in its length, was crossed near William Law's, a quarter of a mile in width, and which doubtless is the section of some extinct river. The water could scarcely be crossed without swimming. A faithful dog had left the wagon and followed; he had crossed so many streams and ponds by swimming that here he could swim no more, and, getting into a dry position, refused to go further. After riding some distance to try him, the writer returned and, dragging the dog across the pommel of the saddle, carried him to a safe landing beyond. A few hours' riding over drier land brought the

end of the journey. Next morning assistance went in haste to the aid of the family."

The following sketches relating to the early settlers of the several townships are copied from the little volume, entitled "A Historical Sketch of Johnson County," written by Judge David D. Banta and published by J. H. Beers & Company, of Chicago, in 1881. It is now out of print and, outside of a few copies in public libraries, the book is rarely seen. The account of the early settlers of White River township is from the pen of Judge Franklin Hardin:

BLUE RIVER TOWNSHIP.

About the year 1814 John Campbell, a young man, left his native state, Tennessee, to find a home north of the Ohio. Fate directed his footsteps to the vicinity of Waynesville, in that state, where he married Ruth Perkins, who was born near Columbia, South Carolina, but was living at the time with an aunt. In 1817 he moved to Connersville and in 1820 he moved to the New Purchase, reaching Blue River, near the present site of Edinburg, on the 4th of March of that year. His wife and four sons accompanied him and four little girls were left behind, but afterward came through on horseback. Benjamin Crews helped him to drive his team and stock through to Blue River. The road which they cut out must have been the most primitive of paths, for two years after, when Alexander Thompson, Israel Watts and William Runnels came over the same general route, they found a wagon road to the Flat Rock creek, south of Rushville, but from there on they had to cut their own way.

Campbell settled on a tract of land lying immediately south of the present site of Edinburg, while Benjamin Crews, who at once returned to Connersville for his own family, stopped on the south side of the county line. A little cabin was presently erected in the woods, and the venturesome Campbell set about the preparations for a crop of corn and patiently awaited the arrival of neighbors. But he did not have to wait very long. The great Indian trail led from the Kentucky river through this township and Richard Berry had come out upon it and located in the edge of Bartholomew county, at the mouth of Sugar creek, and established a ferry. His place was known far and near. It is said that a half dozen or more families followed Campbell into the Blue River woods the same spring, but there is much uncertainty at this time as to this; but it is certain that there was, during the year, a larger accession to Campbell's settlement. The lands, since incorporated into Blue River township, were surveyed in August of that year by John Hen-

dricks, a government surveyor, and on the 4th day of October these lands were first exposed for sale at the land office in Brookville. That day three purchases were made of Blue River lands, and the first in the county, by James Jacobs, William W. Robinson and John Campbell (of Sugar Creek), while on the day following nine purchases were made by the following persons: Zachariah Sparks, John Campbell (the first settler), Alexander Thompson, Thomas Ralston, Amos Durbin, Jonathan Lyon, Isaac Wilson, Robert Wilson and Francis Brock. There were thirty-nine entries in all made before the close of the year, making a total of four thousand four hundred acres, and of these entries eighteen were of quarter sections and the remainder of eighty-acre tracts.

In so far as is now known eighteen families moved into the new settlement in 1820, and of these Henry Cutsinger, Simon Shaffer, Jesse Dawson, Zachariah Sparks, Elias Brock and Joseph Townsend were Kentuckians; William Williams and, as already said, John Campbell were Tennesseans; Amos Durbin was from Virginia; John A. Mow and Joshua Palmer from Ohio; Isaac Marshall and John Wheeler from North Carolina; Samuel Herriott from Pennsylvania, while Louis Bishop, Thomas Ralston and Richard Connor's natal places are unknown.

The new settlement was auspiciously begun and had a remarkable growth for its day. The hardships that usually attended the backwoodsmen of their times fell to their lot, and it is remembered that death made an inroad into the settlement, carrying off that fall, first the wife of Joseph Townsend and next, Richard Connor. When John Williams came to Bartholomew county, in September, 1820, with his father, he visited Campbell and at that time Joseph Townsend was living in a cabin next the hill whereon stands John Thompson's residence. When his wife died Allen Williams knocked the back out of his kitchen cupboard and, with the lumber thus obtained, made her a coffin. She and also Richard Connor lie buried in the hill west of town, but their immediate places of sepulture are forgotten. Mrs. Townsend was, it is believed, the first white person who died within the township and also in the county.

The second year of the settlement twenty-seven families are known to have moved in. John Adams came from Kentucky and moved to the north end of the township and founded the Adams neighborhood. Richard Foster and John and William, his brothers, Patrick Adams, Patrick Cowan, Arthur Robinson, Curtis Pritchard, David Webb, William R. Hensley, William C. Robinson, James Farrell, John Adams, John P. Barnett, Jacob Cutsinger, Isaac Harvey (a Baptist preacher), Lewis Hays, William Rutherford, Jeffer-

son D. Jones, Thomas Russell and Samuel Aldridge, all Kentuckians; Isaac Collier, Israel Watts and Jonathan Hougham, Ohioans; Alexander Thompson, from Virginia; Jesse Wells and Thomas Doan, from North Carolina, and William Runnells, from Tennessee, moved in. By the close of this year the lands contiguous to Blue river were taken up, and a line of settlement extended nearly across the south side of the township, while John Campbell, an Irishman, had laid the foundation of a settlement at the mouth of Sugar creek, and Louis Hays and William Rutherford had joined John Adams' settlement higher up the creek.

In 1822 fourteen families moved in. Of these Abie Webb, James Connor, Hezekiah Davison, William Hunt, James M. Daniels, John Shipp, William Barnett, David Durbin, Hiram Aldridge and Thomas Russell were from Kentucky. Charles Martin and Samuel Umpstead were from Ohio, and it is not ascertained whence came Baker Wells and Samuel Johnson, who came in this year. In 1823 William Freeman moved from Bartholomew county into the township, and Richard Shipp and John Hendrickson also moved in. All these were Kentucky born. By the close of 1823 there were at least sixty-three families living in the township.

It is uncertain when the town of Edinburg was laid out, but from all the evidence that has been adduced it would seem that it could not have been later than in the spring of 1822. It is hard to reconcile this date with certain records in existence, but so many of the old men during later years have asserted their confidence in a date not later than the one given that it would seem safe to follow it. Louis Bishop and Alexander Thompson were the projectors of the place. They early saw that a town would be a necessity to the country which was destined to grow up about them within a few years and determined that the necessity should be supplied on the banks of the Blue river. This was the center of a thriving settlement. The lands surrounding it for many miles were of the finest quality, and the "rapids" in Blue river offered a splendid mill site and so the town was located.

If the date of its location is uncertain, the origin of the name is equally so. One account attributes it to a circumstance too trifling for historical belief. It is said that, on the evening of the day the new town was platted, Edward Adams, a brother-in-law of Bishop, "a good easy soul," familiarly known by the diminutive "Eddie," having been encouraged by a too frequent use of the bottle to demand some recognition, asked that the new town be named Eddiesburg, and that, in a short time, it took on the statelier name of Edinburg. That it was understood at the time by many that the name was in some manner connected with Edward Adams, there can be no doubt, but

there is other, and I think better, authority that the name was given by Alexander Thompson, who was a Scotchman by birth, in memory of the capital of his native country. In the first records which we have the name is spelled with over-exactness, "Edinburg," an orthography which scarcely could have grown out of Edinburg in its transition state to Edinburg.

The new town had a recognition from the start. Booth & Newby, merchants in Salem, Indiana, determined on opening a stock of goods suitable to the wants of the backwoods, at some point in the Blue River country, and selected Edinburg as the place. Alexander Thompson was accordingly employed to build them a suitable storeroom for the purpose, which he did in 1822. This house was built about eighty feet south of Main cross, on Main street, and in the fall of that year William R. Hensley, agent for Booth & Newby, brought a boat load of goods up the Blue river to the mouth of Sugar creek, and "on a Sunday the boys" went down and carried his goods up to the store on their shoulders. This was the first stock of goods exposed for sale in both township and county.

While Thompson was building the new stone house Isaac Collier, William Hunt and Patrick Cowen were erecting dwelling houses on Main street and John Adams one on Main street cross. Collier soon after set up a blacksmith shop, the first in the county, and Louis Bishop opened the first tavern.

"In the fall of 1822," says Ambrose Barnett, "the place contained four families, whose log cabins were scattered over a considerable tract of ground in the midst of the native forest trees."

In May, 1826, Thomas Carter was licensed by the board of justices of the county to keep a tavern, and the next March Patrick Cowen received the like privilege, and in May following Louis Bishop again took out a license. About this time one David Stip also appears as a tavern keeper.

How long Booth & Newby continued in the mercantile business is uncertain, but in July, 1826, Gwin & Washburn and also Israel Watts went into the business, and in July, 1828, George B. Holland likewise.

In 1832 Austin Shipp and Timothy Threlkeld were licensed to vend merchandise, and the same year Simon Abbott, in addition to the right to retail "foreign and domestic goods," added "spirituous liquors" also.

The location of Edinburg was unfavorable to good order during the early years of its existence. It soon became a common rendezvous for the hard drinking and evil disposed from all the surrounding country, and it was an easy matter for the law breakers to mount their horses and flee across the line into Bartholomew or Shelby counties and then defy the pursuing constables. Some time in 1830 a man by the name of Jesse Cole was killed in

a drunken row in the town, and not long afterwards Lunsford Jones and John Frazier had a quarrel while in their cups, but renewing their friendship the same day, set out for their homes after nightfall. Both were intoxicated and, while crossing the river, Jones lost his seat and was drowned, while his horse went home. Frazier was suspected of having somehow brought about Jones' death, but the fact was never proven against him. Frazier was a desperado of the worst type. In 1838 he and one Valentine Lane had a difficulty at Foster's Mill, when Lane chastised him personally. Thereupon Frazier left and, arming himself, returned and, renewing the fight, he stabbed his antagonist till he died.

In August, 1840, Frazier maltreated his wife so that she was compelled to leave him and swear out a peace warrant against him. Being arrested and on his way to Edinburg he passed the house of Allen Stafford, where his wife was staying, and obtained leave to stop and talk with her. On stepping out of the door, as he requested her to do, he struck her a blow with his knife, inflicting a wound from which she ultimately died. Then he stabbed himself, but not fatally. Being put to his trial, he was sentenced to fourteen years in the penitentiary and Isaac Jones, who was then sheriff, and his brother, William C. Jones, and Elias Voris conducted him to Jeffersonville, where he, too, soon died. On their way home they passed through Salem and there they got into a quarrel with a party of strangers, when Voris, who was a very powerful man, whipped the crowd. Warrants were then put out by the civil authorities for the arrest of Voris and the Jones', when they fled the place, but by some means Voris became separated from his companions. The strangers pursued and overtook him and most foully murdered him in the woods, severing his head from his body. They in turn made their escape.

In 1827, James Thompson availed himself of the splendid water power on Blue river, opposite the town, and took steps to secure the right of erecting a mill at that place. A jury was summoned, under the law, one of whom, Thomas Barnett, was still living in 1881. The condemnation was made, and Thompson built a grist and saw mill. This enterprise was not only an immediate benefit to the place, but in the hands of the Thompson family has ever since been a source of strength to the town.

Other mills were afterward built. Both Blue river and Sugar creek are well adapted to mill purposes in the township.

NINEVEH TOWNSHIP.

Nineveh township is one of the oldest townships in the county, having been organized the same spring the county government was inaugurated.

In the spring of 1821, Amos Durbin, who was from Kentucky, settled over on the east side, and thus became the pioneer settler of the township.

In the fall of the same year, Robert Worl, an Ohio man, floated down the Ohio river to some point on the Indiana side and thence picked his way to the New Purchase, mostly by Indian trace. Reaching the Blue River settlement, he journeyed on and arrived on the Nineveh in the month of September, and built him a cabin about a mile east of the present town of Williamsburg.

In 1822, eleven new men are known to have come in. On the 15th of March, Joab Woodruff and William Strain came from Ohio, and as they passed through the Blue River settlement, their old neighbor, Ben Crews, picked up and came over with them. Henry Burkhart and George, his brother, from Kentucky, settled in the north side, on the Indian trail, and left the Burkhart name in Burkhart's creek. Adam Lash is set down as coming that year, and also Daniel and Henry Musselman, and James Dunn, from Kentucky, and David Trout, from Virginia, and John S. Miller, from North Carolina.

The next year, James and William Gillasp, William Spears, Curtis Pritchard, Louis Pritchard and Richard Perry, Kentuckians, and Jeremiah Dunham, an Ohioan, and Elijah DeHart, from North Carolina, moved in.

In 1824, Robert Moore and Aaron Dunham, of Ohio, arrived, and Isaac Walker, Perry Bailey, George Bailey, Joseph Thompson and Robert Forsyth, all from Kentucky. Forsyth was delayed at the driftwood by high water, but when he did cross, Mrs. Nancy Forsyth, his wife mounted upon the back of a horse, with a bag of meal under her, rode out to their new home, carrying her child, James P., who was two years old, in her arms, and he carried a house-cat in his. It was late when they reached their place, but John S. Miller, Henry Musselman and some others "whirled in" and helped clear four acres of corn ground, on which a fair crop of corn was raised, and the bean vines grew so luxuriantly that they mounted into the lower branches of the trees.

The year before that, David Trout was prostrated by a long and severe sickness, but his neighbors did not neglect him. On stated days they met at his place, and his corn was planted and plowed with as much care as any man's in the neighborhood.

In 1825, Daniel Pritchard, John Parkhurst, William Irving and Amos Mitchel, from Kentucky, and Jesse Young, from Ohio, moved in, and, in the year following, came Thomas Elliott, Prettyman Burton, William Keaton, Clark Tucker, Daniel Hotto, John Hall, John Elliott, all Kentuckians, and

Thomas Griffith, Samuel Griffith, Richard Wheeler, James McKane, James and John Wylie, Ohioans.

In 1827, of those who came, John Kindle, Aaron Burget and the Calvins (James, Luke, Thomas and Hiram), Milton McQuade, John Dodd, Robert Works and, as is supposed, George Harger and Jeremiah Hibbs, are all believed to have been from Ohio, and James Mullikin, David Forsyth and James Hughes, from Kentucky. The next year, Joseph Featherngill, Gabriel Givens, Mrs. Sarah Mathes and James White came, followed by Hume Sturgeon, in 1829, and by Walter Black, David Dunham, John Wilks, Aaron Burget, in 1830. Sturgeon was from Kentucky, Mrs. Mathes from Virginia, and the others from Ohio, save Black, whose native place is uncertain.

It is not pretended that these were all the men who moved into Nineveh up to the last year mentioned, nor is it claimed that the true date is given in every instance. The list and dates are only approximately correct.

The first election held in Nineveh township was at the house of John Henry, in August, 1823, and nineteen votes were polled, but as all the territory comprised in the present townships of Franklin, Union and Hensley, as well as Nineveh proper, comprised Nineveh then, and as some voters came from Sugar Creek to vote, these nineteen votes do not measure the strength of Nineveh at that time. On the 25th of September, 1825, an election was held for the election of a justice, at the house of Daniel Musselman, and thirty-nine votes were cast. Of these, David Durbin received twenty, and Jesse Young nineteen. On the 12th of November following, another election for justice was held at the same place, when thirty-one votes were cast, Joab Woodruff receiving twenty-four, and Edward Ware seven. In 1827, at an election for justice, Curtis Pritchard and Amos Durbin were voted for, and each received nineteen votes, and thereupon lots were cast, and Pritchard declared elected. In 1824, the like thing happened in White River township, Archibald Glenn and Nathaniel Bell each receiving seventeen votes for justice. Lots were cast and Glenn won.

The early residents of Nineveh were fairly divided between Ohio and Kentucky men. While the Kentuckians constituted a majority in nearly every township, there were but few Ohioans in any one save Nineveh.

Williamsburg, laid out by Daniel Musselman, was, during its infancy, a rival of Edinburg. Joab Woodruff brought an assortment of dry goods to his house and sold them at an early date in the township's history, and in 1830 the record of the board of justices shows that Daniel Musselman was licensed to vend foreign and domestic groceries, and that Woodruff held a license to sell at the same time. In 1831, Henry Musselman procured a

license to keep a grocery, and in the next year A. H. Scroggins & Company went into the mercantile business in the place. Glancing along the pages of the old records, the further fact is disclosed that, in 1838, Thomas Mullikin was licensed to vend "domestic and foreign merchandise," and, in the year following, James Mills obtained a permit to sell whisky and dry goods.

The first church organized in the township was at the house of Daniel Musselman, by Elder Mordecai Cole, a Baptist preacher, and it was named the "Nineveh Church."

It is probable that Aaron Dunham taught the first school, soon after he came, in 1824. In 1826, Benjamin Bailey was teaching in a cabin with an earthen floor, near the Vickerman place.

In 1831, William Vickerman moved in and built the first wool-carding factory that was successfully run in the county.

The first death in the township was a little child of Daniel Musselman, that was burned to death. Shortly after, James Dunn and Nancy Pritchard both died; and in twenty-two months after the arrival of Thomas Griffith, on the 21st of October, 1826, he died, leaving a widow with a family of little children. Griffith was the first blacksmith in the township.

About half the original settlers of Nineveh township were Ohioans; the others were mainly Kentuckians. Nineveh was the Ohio settlement of the county.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

In 1822, in the first half of the year, as is supposed, William Burkhart, from Green county, Kentucky, and Levi Moore, built the first cabins in Franklin township. They came by way of the Indian trail, and Burkhart built his cabin on the banks of the little creek, where Michael Canary afterward lived and died, while Moore went out as far as the Big Spring, and then turning to the east, located at the knoll, a few hundred yards west of Young's creek, where John McCaslin's house stands. Moore afterward moved to the farm now owned by Aaron Lagrange and there built a mill, the third built in the township; but he moved to a newer country within a few years, leaving an unsavory reputation behind him. Moore's creek commemorates his name.

In the spring of 1823, George King, Simon Covert and David W. McCaslin, accompanied by Isaac Voris, a young man, moved from Kentucky and began clearings near the mouth of Camp creek, or, as it afterward came to be known, Covert's creek, after which, it took its present name of Hurricane. There was no road cut out beyond John Adam's place, now Amity, and the movers, being joined by Robert Gilchrist, "bushed" the way out to their future

home. On the afternoon of a day in March they reached Camp creek, but, finding the stream high and not knowing the fords, they encamped for the night on the high ground where stand the college buildings. All returned to Adams, save Covert and Voris, who, when night came, milked the cows, milking into and drinking out of the cow bells that had been brought for use in the range. The next morning, the pilgrims crossed over the turbulent stream and at once began the building of King's cabin on a knoll west of the present crossing of the Cincinnati & Martinsville railroad and Jefferson street. That being up, McCaslin's was built on the south side of Young's creek, and Covert's on the east side of the Hurricane.

During the following summer Franklin was laid out and made ready for settlers; but it was not until the spring after that a house was built within the plat. At that time, a man named Kelly put up a house on the west side of the square and kept a few articles in the grocery line for sale, chief among which seems to have been an odd sort of beer and cakes. He was for some reason unable to get whiskey, and at the end of a year he left and went to Indianapolis.

In the summer of 1824, William Shafer built the court house, and in the fall he built himself a house on the southeast corner of the square. The same year, John Smiley put up a log house of two stories, on the northwest corner of Main and Jefferson streets, where Wood's drug store now is, and, moving into it the same year, he hung out a "tavern sign." At the same time, a cabin was put up adjoining Smiley's house on the west, and into this Daniel Taylor, from Cincinnati, brought a stock of dry goods and groceries. Edward Springer, that year or the next, built and operated the first smithy in the township on the west side of the square. In 1825 or 1826, Joseph Young and Samuel Herriott, partners in business, erected the first frame building in the town and township, near to Shafer's house, and in the south side a tavern was opened under the immediate supervision of Young, and in the north side was opened a general store under the care of Herriott. In 1828, George King built a brick house on Main street, in which he lived until his death, in 1869. The somewhat elaborate beadwork on the door and window casing, which many will remember, was cut out by the carpenters with pocket-knives. Among the early settlers was Thomas Williams, who came in 1823 or 1824; John K. Powell, a hatter; Caleb Vannoy, a tanner; Pierson Murphy and James Ritchey, physicians; Fabius M. Finch and Gilderoy Hicks, lawyers; Samuel Headley and Samuel Lamberson, tailors.

In 1825 Moses Freeman, Daniel Covert, Joseph Voris, Thomas Henderson and, probably, John Davis, moved into and not far from the Covert neigh-

borhood, at the Big Spring, near Hopewell. Henry Byers settled near the west side, and about the same time Joseph Hunt came in by Burkhart's, and Isaac Beeson over on Sugar creek. John Smiley, in 1822, had settled on the same creek and had built a mill. John Mozingo and Squire Hendricks were living on the east side, as heretofore stated.

The same year Franklin was located, Cyrus Whetzel ran a line and marked it, with a compass, through the woods from the Bluffs to the new town, and in 1824 the Bluff road was cut out, and this afforded movers easy access to the northwest parts of the township. In 1825, Isaac Vannuys, Stephen Luyster and David Banta moved in, and the year after Peter LAGRANGE and his sons, Peter D. and Aaron, all then settled in what is now known as the Hopewell neighborhood. Following at intervals, during the next few years, we find coming into the same vicinity John Voris, Simon Vanarsdall, Zachariah Ransdall, Cornelius Covert, Melvin Wheat, John P. Banta, John Bergen, Peter Demaree, Samuel Vannuys, Theodore List, Stephen Whitenack, Joseph Combs, Thomas Roberts and Peter Banta. On the south and west sides and southwest corner of the township, we find that Thomas Mitchell, Michael Canary, Robert McAuley, Jacob Demaree, Ebenezer Perry, James Forsyth came in quite early, and then, passing up the south side, are the names of Major Townsend, John D. Mitchell, John Gratner, Joseph Ashley, John Harter, Alexander McCaslin, James McCaslin, John C. Goodman, John Gribben and Jonathan Williams. In the central and northern parts were William Magill, Garrett Bergen, Peter A. Banta, Milton Utter, the Whitesides brothers (Henry, James, John and William), and Stephen and Lemuel Tilson, Thomas J. Mitchel, John Brown, Elisha Dungan, Edward Crow, David McCaslin, Harvey McCaslin, Robert Jeffrey, John Herriott, Middleton Waldren, Therrett Devore, Travis Burnett, David Berry, Jesse Williams, Simon Moore, John High, Samuel Overstreet, John Wilson, David, Thomas and George Alexander, William and Samuel Allison and John Wilson; while upon the east side, in addition to those mentioned previously, may be named Landen Hendricks, William Garrison, Joseph Tetrick, Jesse Beard, Thomas Needham, Jacob Fisher, Samuel Owens, David Wiles and J. C. Patterson.

The next mill built in the township, after Smiley's, was by John Harter, on Young's creek, two miles below Franklin. Harter bought his mill-irons from John Smiley and agreed to pay him in corn, two bushels being due on Wednesday of every other week until paid for; and in this connection, it may be stated as an evidence of the straits to which men were put in those days,

that Jefferson D. Jones had a supply of bacon, but no meal, while Harter had the meal but no bacon, and that they made an arrangement whereby Jones took a half-bushel of meal every other week, and gave Harter of his bacon, in payment therefor at the same intervals of time.

About 1827, Levi Moore got a little mill in operation on Young's creek, at the mouth of Moore's creek, and, still later, Cornelius Covert built a mill on the same stream higher up.

In 1826, a little child of Joseph Young died, the first in the township. In 1829, a school was taught in the log court house. John Tracey, of Pleasant township, was a pupil, walking not less than five miles night and morning. James Graham was the teacher. About 1825, Thomas Williams married, as is now believed, the first couple in the township. Their names have not been remembered, but the groom, having no money to pay the Squire, proffered that he would make rails and his wife work in the kitchen for Williams in lieu of money.

WHITE RIVER TOWNSHIP.

White River township originally extended across the north part of Johnson county, but is now restricted to its northwest corner. It includes forty-eight sections of land. Its length, which lies north and south, is eight miles and its breadth six. It is situated in the basin of the White river, and about one thousand acres lie on the west bank of that stream. Three or four sections in the southeast corner are included in the valley of Young's creek. The valley of White river, through and over the gravelly and sandy stratum of the drift, is about twenty miles wide, and has a depth of about sixty or seventy feet. There are only two terraces to the river, the nearer being about twelve feet above low water and a mile in width, and overflows to a depth of about three feet. The farther is still fifteen feet higher and of equal breadth. With this terrace the level portions of the valley cease and are succeeded north of the bluffs by sandy and gravelly ridges a mile or more in width, and which extend for long distances parallel with the river, having an elevation often equal to the greatest depth of the valley, proving to any observer that they were formed by moving waters confined to the valley of the river, and which were then equally extensive with its whole width and depth. Across this inclined plane, with its great fall throughout the whole township, except half a dozen sections in the southeast corner, situate in the basin of Young's creek, Pleasant run, Honey creek, Bluff creek, Crooked creek and other smaller streams rush down to the river, thus giving an unsurpassed drainage to the

township. The township has a greater variety of soils than any other in the township, and of unequalled productiveness. When Whetzel, in cutting his trace with the purpose of going still further, looked down into the rich valley of the White river, he said, "This is good enough for me," and there erected a permanent camp. And those who have resided in White River township and, having left in search of other eligible points, have sought in vain for its equal. Its rich, dry soil attracted emigration at a very early day, which continued to pour in until the township was soon densely populated. The greater part of the emigrants were from the Southern states, three-fourths at least from Virginia, a few from Kentucky, North Carolina and Ohio. The emigrants were men of small means, seldom able to enter more than eighty acres of land, and dependent entirely upon personal efforts for the improvement of their lands and for the subsistence of themselves and families. And this one feature, that is, the slenderness of the means of the emigrants—although at first thought it seems paradoxical—accounts for the rapid advancement of Indiana more than any other. There were no idlers. The men worked, the women worked, the children worked.

The first emigrants were a body of select men, who came to a county covered with a heavy forest, to better their condition by conquering its wildness and developing its agricultural resources. Their capital was in their ability to perform hard service, and in a will and purpose to do so. The heavy forest, with its tall trees and with its dense shrubbery, was sufficient to deter irresolute men from undertaking so arduous a task as its removal, and, except a few wandering hunters, there were none here. Every man needed assistance, and every man stood ready to render it. If an emigrant but cut a new road through the brushwood, and erected a camp, a half dozen men would find it out and be there in twenty-four hours, not by invitation, but voluntarily to assist him in building a cabin. Often a cabin was built in a single day, and covered in, and the family housed in safety and comfort at night beneath its roof. If food was needed by the new-comer, that was carried along, and often half the meal for those assisting was supplied by the neighbors, and the good old kind-hearted mothers went along to help prepare it. The furniture of the cabin consisted often of a fixed bedstead in each of the four angles. One bed-post only was used, set up four and one-half feet from one wall, and six and one-half from the other, with two large holes bored into it two feet from the floor. Then two holes were bored into the walls, and into these were inserted, smoothed with a bowie knife, two poles, four and one-half feet, the width, and six and one-half feet, the length of the frame work. On the long way, rails were laid, and into the space between the logs

of the wall were inserted the usual split boards, and thus this indispensable piece of furniture was completed. A man could make one in an hour. They answered every purpose with the finest bedstead, except they were not sufficiently stable for restless sleepers, who often found themselves descending through misplaced boards to the floor.

In every cabin, suspended to the joists, hung a frame-work of nicely smoothed poles a foot or two apart. On these, in the fall season, hung, in thin sections to dry for long keeping, the rich, golden pumpkin.

But often the emigrant did not wait to build a cabin, but if he came in the spring, he built a camp, leaving the cabin to be erected during the summer and fall. The first indispensable object was bread, and to reach it required long days of patient labor. But the pioneer came fully advised of what was to be met and overcome. His bread was in the ground beneath the forest trees. He did not sit down and repine, or reload his wagon and return whence he came. He was a man. The first thing was to remove the small undergrowth. It was the universal practice to cut down everything "eighteen inches and under." When felled it was cut up into sections twelve to fifteen feet in length, and the brush piled around larger trees for the purpose of killing them by burning. Ten to fifteen settlers had an understanding that they would act together and assist one another. It mattered little if ten miles apart, that was not too far to travel to assist or to be assisted. Every man had his day, and when that day came, rain or shine, none of the expected assistants were absent. They did not wait till the dews were dissipated, they came as soon as the sun rose and often sooner. I yet see them, and how I regret that we do not have a photographic view of the company, our fathers and mothers, just as they were then. True, they were not fashionably dressed, for in nine cases out of ten, each man wore a pair of buckskin pants, partly from necessity and partly from convenience, for a man dressed in leather moves through brush and briers with little inconvenience. Each wore moccasins instead of boots, and old hats, coonskin or buckskin caps made up the head gear. There was no time lost. Each man was a veteran and hastened on to the work to be done with precision and skillfulness. If the company was large enough it was divided. Eight men made a good strong company, and quite as many as could act together. Every squad had a captain or leader, not by election, but he was such by pre-eminence and skill in the business. And now the work begins. The leader casts his experienced eye over the logs as they were fallen by accident, or more probably, by design, and at a single glance takes in the situation over an acre. A half dozen logs are lying a few feet apart, and in a parallel position. They can be readily thrown

together and constitute a nice pile for burning. The leader speaks, and they seem to have suddenly acquired locomotion, and are in a pile. And thus on and on for fifteen or twenty days every spring, before each man has had his day. The mothers were there also assisting, in cooking, not in patent metal stoves, with a half dozen compartments to stow away everything nicely, but in Dutch ovens and sugar kettles before a hot burning log pile. If anything was wanting, and the want was made known, it was kindly contributed, and a rich, hearty meal was provided, and then eaten with a zest unknown to the present lazy shadows of manhood. And thus the day was spent in useful necessary labor and friendly chat. But the pioneer, during the busy season, did not go home to rest and to sleep from a log rolling, but to his own clearing, where he continued to heap brush on the burning heaps till the snapping and uproar could be heard in the distance, and the light lit up the heavens for half a mile away, then retiring to snatch from labor a few hours of rest, he soon found the coming day, bringing with it the busy scenes already described. But there was a good woman, a faithful mother, left behind, and so soon as the morning meal was over, she did not while away the day in reading novels or fingering a piano, but she took all the children to the clearing, and securing baby in a safe position, she and the older ones continued to pile on the brush and combustibles, and thus the work went on by day and night. In early spring, when the trees were being felled to be cut up for piling and burning on some elevated place in the midst of a pioneer settlement, my attention has been often arrested by the busy scene around me. In old age the mind wanders back to brighter days, and often finds pleasure even in youthful sports.

“How dear to my heart are the scenes of my childhood,
When fond recollection presents them to view;
The orchard, the meadow, the deep tangled wildwood,
And all the loved scenes which my infancy knew.”

When we travel over the “New Purchase,” and see it as it now is, and compare it with its condition fifty years ago, the exclamation forces itself upon us; How changed! Everything is altered! It is another world! But what wrought the change? Come, travel back with me to its condition as it was fifty or sixty years ago and learn the cause, and see the busy scenes around. It is a pleasing one to me, and was then, although repeated over and over for three months during every spring. It is now the 1st of May, and fifty years ago since those good men, the pioneers, stimulated by the recollection of the scanty supplies of the last year, were straining every nerve to clear

up more ground to supply the deficiency. Here with their bare, brawny arms, they swung high in the air their sharp glittering blades, that effectively fell in unceasing blows amid the trees and brush of the jungle, click! click! just at hand and faintly heard in the distance; click! click! twenty or thirty axes are heard in rapid fall. Every man and every boy is at work.

“Deep echoing groan the thickets brown,
Then rustling, crackling, crashing thunder down,”

the forest trees. And the ponderous maul forced down with the power of a stalwart pioneer, shakes the forest for a mile away; and the loudsounding monotonous of twenty bells, at least, on the leaders of cattle and horses, like telephones, tell the owners where to find them, as they roam at large and feed on nature's wide pasture.

And now gaunt, with his emaciated form and hateful, shrunken visage, who had forced himself into every cabin in spite of the efforts of its inmates, when he heard the crashing, falling trees, and saw at night the lurid glare of burning logs and brush, was alarmed and fled, but afterward often returned and cast a wistful eye within, but seldom entered.

It was thus the improvements in Johnson county were begun. It is thus the work has been carried on and the consummation reached in the grand development of its resources in every department of our industries. Among the pioneers were some immoral, bad men; there were, however, but few entirely destitute of all good. In this history, it is the gold and not the dross that we would preserve. Not only in laborious duties, but, also, in moral and social qualities, the pioneers generally were a noble and select class of men and women. Their ears were open to every call of aid and assistance. I would to God that I had the skill to paint in proper colors, and to describe their kindness and sympathy, and their vigils around the couches of their suffering, dying neighbors, but I am powerless to do them justice.

And around their firesides, in social evening gatherings, their friendship and kindness knew no limits. And, if it were not for the want and destitution and constant hardships endured by them, and the gloomy, deadly autumnal sickness, I could wish to meet them once again, though in the gloomy forest, to enjoy another social gathering in a humble log cabin where every thought and every word came up fresh and pure, gushing from the heart. But they are gone. They have long since gathered by the “side of the beautiful river,” in a friendship now changed into perfect love, where God shall wipe away all tears, to receive the glorious rewards of well-spent lives. We

owe to their memories a vast debt for the beautiful country which their labors and sufferings have left us, and yet still more, for their examples in goodness and virtue, which by night and by day still go with us, and kindly, and softly, and sweetly, in angelic whispers, invite us to walk in their footsteps and practice their virtues. They are gone, but still they are with us and live in our memories as fresh and as green as the beautiful grass that, mournfully drooping, in spring-time waves over them. They are gone, but still affection, though it linger, will follow on and cling to them, and for long years to come will often return with soft, silent footsteps to plant nature's sweet emblems of virtue on their graves, the choicest and richest and rarest of flowers, which will spring with fresh vigor, and bloom in new beauty and glory, and shed richer fragrance, sweeter than incense, because they grow on the graves of the pioneer fathers and mothers, and because they were planted by children and kindred who loved them and nurtured them with tears of richest affection.

In the northwest corner of Johnson and northeast corner of Morgan and over north in Marion county, was once a large farm and a town of Delaware Indians. The acres which had been in cultivation, in the judgment of the first settlers, in 1820, although overgrown by bushes, must have exceeded two hundred, the greater part of which was in Johnson county. It was delightfully situated on a plateau twenty-five or thirty feet above the overflowage of the river, and was cut on the northeast and southeast by White river. When William Landers, Esq., settled on a tract of land adjoining the town in April, 1820, there still resided on that portion of the farm in White River township and west of the river, Captain Big Fire, Little Duck, and Johnny Quack, and on the east side of the river, in White River township, on the old Morgan or Denny place, Captain White, another Indian, where also a large field had been in cultivation at a previous date. And on the left bank of the river, three-fourths of a mile below Captain White's, on the lands of John J. Worsham, was another Indian location and burial ground, but no cultivation. This encampment was owned by Big Bear. On the Morgan county part of the old Indian field Captain Tunis had his wigwam, and just adjoining, in Marion, old Solomon had his. The wigwams were situated on the right bank of the river at the southeast corner of the farm, near the middle of section 31. Here seems to have been once a stone wall, thirty or forty feet long and five or six feet high, built of portable undressed stones and laid parallel with the river and a hundred feet distant. The Indians said this wall was built for defensive purposes against the Kentuckians; that there had been a bloody battle fought there once between them and the whites, beginning on the east bank of

the river, where they were surprised, and that they were forced over the river, assaulted in the town and finally driven out. That thereafter the farm had never been occupied, except by a few returning families. The size of the brush growing on and about the once cleared land at that date, 1820, showed that it had but recently been abandoned. An old Kentuckian of great reliability, Stephen Watkins, on a visit to White River township, twenty-five years ago, repeated precisely the same history of this town, and the battle and all the circumstances of the fight. He went so far as to point to the near battle-field; he said he had the particulars from one of the actors and knew them to be true. Does history give any account of this battle? In Dillon's history of Indiana, it is shown that the "Pigeon Roost Massacre" took place in the north part of Scott county, about eighty miles south of the Indian town, on the 3d day of September, 1812. The next evening one hundred and fifty mounted rifle-men, under command of Col. John McCoy, followed the trail twenty miles. On the 6th, the militia of Clarke county (no number given) was reinforced by sixty mounted volunteers from Jefferson county, and on the evening of the 7th three hundred and fifty volunteers from Kentucky were ready to unite with the Indiana militia of Clark and Jefferson for the purpose of making an attack on the Delaware Indians, some of whom were suspected of having been engaged in the destruction of the Pigeon Roost settlement. * * * "But, it is said, a spirit of rivalry which prevailed among some of the officers defeated the intention of those who at the time proposed to destroy the towns of the friendly Delawares who lived on the western branch of the White river." Now hear what Major John Tipton says about these "friendly Indians" on White River: "In their way out, they (the escaping Indians) passed the Saline or Salt creek and I there took an old trail leading direct to the Delaware towns, and it is my opinion that while the government is supporting one part of that tribe (the Delawares), the other part is murdering our citizens." * * *

"It is much to be desired that these rascals of whatever tribe they may be harboring about these (Delaware) towns, should be routed, which could be done with one hundred men in seven days." With this purpose and spirit openly declared by the whites, how long, do we imagine, they waited for an opportunity to execute it? Will any one make me believe that six hundred armed men at the "Pigeon Roost Massacre," after viewing the slaughtered and roasted human bodies and burning houses, quietly dispersed and went home? Col. Joseph Bartholomew raided these towns on White river with one hundred and thirty-seven men on the 15th day of June, 1813. He found three towns, two of whom had been burnt about a month before (see Dillon,

524). Who destroyed them? The reason that the battle at the Delaware, if a battle did occur, and the breaking them up on White river was never reported, is that the government, during the war with the other Indian tribes in 1811, 1812 and 1813, was supporting and protecting the Delawares who had promised to engage in peaceful pursuits. General Harrison had directed the Delawares to remove to the Shawnee Reservation in Ohio, and most of them had done so soon after the battle of Mississinewa, December 17, 1812. Those who refused to go received but little mercy. But another proof of this battle is the fact that on the twenty-acre field, in the southwest corner of the northwest quarter, section 32, township 14 north, range 3 east, near Captain White's old camp, large numbers of leaden bullets of every size, battered and bruised, have been found. I have had at least one hundred of them myself, and have picked up at least nine, recently, in a wash of the river and have been told of hundreds being found by others. I have passed a short distance from this field, on other ground more suitable for finding them, but never yet found any except on this locality. And a few years since, on John Sutton's farm, one mile and a fourth north of the battle field, and only one mile east of the Indian town, four frames of human bodies were washed out of a low, wet piece of bottom land. The skulls were carried off before I had an opportunity of examining them. No Indian ever buried his dead in a low, wet piece of land. They must have been buried there under pressing circumstances and by white men.

PLEASANT TOWNSHIP.

There was not one of the pioneers of Johnson county, about whom so much has been written and spoken, and of whom so little is known, as Daniel Loper. In October, 1820, Simon Covert, Jacob Demaree, Prettyman Burton, George King and some others made a tour through central Indiana, and, on their return, crossed White river at Whetzel's, and followed his trace out to the crossing of the Indian trail, now within the limits of Pleasant township. At that place a little cabin was newly built, the roof was partly on, and a family had just come up the trace from the east, and were ready to take possession. This is the first heard of Daniel Loper, the first white inhabitant of two townships of Johnson county—Pleasant and Clark. But Loper did not remain long in his cabin at the crossing. Nathaniel Bell, from Ohio, "entered him out" in December of 1821, and Loper moved over to Camp creek.

Bell was a man of bad character, so much so that persons hunting homes

in the woods shunned him and his place, and, unlike most other men who came to stay at that date, he was not the founder of a neighborhood. It was currently reported of him, and generally believed, that he availed himself of the opportunities that were presented to extort money from travelers who stopped at his cabin, by secreting his horses in the woods, and then, for a sufficient reward, returning the animals.

As soon as settlers began coming in, Bell built a horse-mill, the first of the kind in the county. This was a very primitive affair, the tub in which the stone revolved being a section of a hollow sycamore, and the harness with which the horses were hitched to the levers being of rawhide. But Bell was an unworthy miller and so managed the grists that came to his mill as to steal more of the corn and meal than he took by lawful toll. He wore the sleeves of his hunting shirt open and large, and he not only managed to pick up a few extra grains while tolling the grist, but, on the pretense of examining the meal as it came from the spout, he managed to catch in his open sleeve a good share of the meal, and then, folding his arms about him as he sauntered to his own chest or to his cabin and unloaded. Sometimes his victims would remonstrate with him, but his usual reply was "Well, the little old man must live." On one occasion, it is said of him that the miller's sleeves being well gorged with meal, the horses took fright, ran away and knocked the mill stones from their frail scaffolding, and otherwise damaged the property. Bell himself received a blow from the flying debris that knocked him down and scattered the meal stored in his ample sleeves. Shame or conscience so worked upon him that he promised to do better in the future, but his promise was soon broken; he never mended his ways. For many years after the settlement of the county, every man's stock ran the range, and hogs soon became wild and, when fattened on the mast, were hunted and shot by their owners the same as were the deer. Bell, it was believed, made a practice of killing other men's hogs, and once at a log rolling Permenter Mullenix, who had lost hogs, charged Bell with the theft. Apparently much shocked that such a charge should be made, he went to Indianapolis and employed Judge Wick, then practicing law, and Calvin Fletcher, to prosecute Mullenix for slander. The action was accordingly begun, but Mullenix made good his defense by proving the charge to be true, whereupon the grand jury indicted Bell, and he was tried, convicted and sent to the penitentiary, the first convict sent from the county.

In 1823, John B. Smock and Isaac Smock moved from Mercer county, Kentucky, and settled near the head waters of Pleasant run. A road was cut out to Franklin, but from thereon the Smocks were compelled to bush their

own way, and they were two days about it. The next year their brother James followed them, and, in 1825, Garrett Brewer, Garrett Vandiver, Garrett Sorter, Robert Lyons and Joseph, John and Samuel Alexander also came. The Smock settlement was a half-way house between Franklin and Indianapolis, and from this may be accounted the fact of its slow growth for many years. Up to about 1830, it appears that the number moving in was quite small. In addition to those already mentioned, may be named John Comingore, who came in 1826, Cornelius Smock in 1827, Alexander Wilson in 1828, and Isaac Voris in 1829.

In 1824 the State road was cut out, and notwithstanding the country in the center and south side of the township was inclined to be wet, settlers shortly began making entries of land, and, in 1828, David Trout and, a little later in the year, James Tracy and his grown sons, Nathaniel, Thomas and John, William Pierce and James Chenoweth built cabins and started clearings extending from the center of the township southward. All these men, excepting the Alexanders, who were Pennsylvanians, and David Trout, who was a Virginian, and had moved from Nineveh, were Kentuckians. On the 4th day of May, 1829, Pleasant township was created by striking off from White River all the territory east of the range line, making the west boundary the same as it is now; but, up to 1828, Clark township formed a part of Pleasant. Elections were ordered to be held at the house of Isaac Smock, and Isaiah Lewis was appointed inspector. The township took its name from its principal stream, Pleasant run. Two explanations have been given, accounting for the name of the creek, one of which is, that when the country was first settled the stream was a gently flowing, pleasant running stream; and the other that it was the reverse of this, and the name was given by way of irony.

Here, as everywhere else, it is difficult to fix upon the years when men moved in, but it is certain that an impetus was now given to immigration into the township. By mid-summer of 1834, the following persons are known to have moved into and about the Smock neighborhood, to-wit: The Comingores, Henry and Samuel, the McColloughs, John Lyons, Peter Whitenack, Samuel Eccles, the Henrys, Robert, Hiram and Samuel, J. D. and William Wilson, John and James Carson, Dr. William Woods, William Magee and sons, William and Joseph Benton, Marine D. West, Berryman Carder and the Todds. All these were from Kentucky, except the Henrys, from Virginia, the Wilsons, who were from North Carolina, the Woods, the McColloughs and the Carsons, who were from Tennessee. Lower down in the Tracy and Trout neighborhoods, Thomas Gant, the Hills, Littleton, Joseph, Squire and Charles, James Stewart, David Lemasters, Reuben Davis, William Mc-

Clelland, Daniel, David and John Brewer, Robert Smith, Abraham Sharp, and probably others, moved in, while over toward the southeast corner and east side came in Thomas Graham and his three sons, Samuel, James and Archibald, and also Lewis Graham, Isaac Clem and Andrew McCaslin, followed soon after by Ashford Dowden, Abraham Banta, Solomon Steele, Jacob Pegg and others. By the close of 1834 persons were located all over the township, but it could not be said to be fairly inhabited until 1840.

The first sermon preached in Pleasant township was at the house of John C. Smock, in 1824, by the Rev. George Bush, who afterward became a professor in a theological school in New York, and wrote "Bush's Notes on the Gospels," and a life of Mohammed. A Presbyterian church was organized in the Smock neighborhood, the first in the township, after which a meeting house was built, which was used for a time as a school house.

About 1828, James Richabough undertook to operate a cotton spinning factory and a carding machine in a frame building. He put it up a mile or less south of the present town of Greenwood, but his venture proved a failure.

Pleasant township is favorably located. It has a thrifty, industrious people, who are blessed with good soil, and who have had the enterprise to utilize their gravel deposits in the building of gravel roads.

HENSLEY TOWNSHIP.

On the 10th of March, 1799, Richardson Hensley was born near Fredericksburg, in Virginia. While he was yet a child, his father moved to Fayette county, Kentucky, after which he moved to Mercer county, where, in 1800, Richardson was married to Elizabeth Cully. In the war of 1812, he served as a first lieutenant on the frontier; and in March, 1825, he brought his family to Johnson county, this state. Accompanying him was William Davenport, a North Carolinian, and William Mitchell, a Virginian, his sons-in-law, and their families. Five or six families were living around Edinburg, and at the Nineveh settlement the road ended. Stopping at some point at the time not now known, but probably on the Nineveh, Hensley and his companions made a tour through the woods, and selected the central part of congressional township 11, range 3, on the banks of Indian creek, as the place for their homes. Among the woodsmen of that day Curtis Pritchard stood at the head, and, employing him to select the best route through the wilderness from Nineveh to Indian creek for a road, he went ahead with horn in hand, and at intervals would wind a blast as a signal to the axmen to cut through the woods to his vantage ground. Selecting a quarter section, cornering with the center

of the congressional township, Hensley put up a cabin, and then, on the 17th of February, he entered the first tract of land in the township that was occupied by a pioneer.

In 1823, three hundred and twenty acres had been taken up in the northeast corner of the township, and at the same time two hundred and forty acres just across the township line, now in Union, by David Scott. But Scott never came to his purchase, and many were the conjectures accounting for it indulged in by those who knew of the "Scott lands." The most popular of these was, that he had been murdered before reaching home, after his entry had been made; and it was seventeen years after the purchase before it was learned that Scott was a trader, living at Cheat Neck, near Morgantown, in Virginia, and that he had invested the proceeds of a trading voyage to New Orleans in congress lands in Johnson, Bartholomew, Shelby and other counties in Indiana, and then had returned to his home and reported to his creditors the loss of his cargo in the Mississippi, and made with them a composition of his debts. But his fraud availed him nothing, for shortly after he came to his death by being thrown from his horse, and his secret died with him. Not even had he divulged it to his wife and daughter. William Y. Johns, a young man living in Scott's neighborhood, being lured to Johnson county about 1837, by the memory of an old sweetheart, and remaining here, was elected to the office of county treasurer, in 1844, and the "Scott lands" coming under his notice, he made the discovery that they had been entered by his old neighbor from Cheat Neck. William Y. Johns' brother was then married to Scott's only daughter, and the widow, who was still living, and the daughter, came to Indiana. And although the "Scott lands" had long been sold at tax sales, they were partially redeemed.

Hensley cleared a little field in the woods the first spring, and planted it in corn; but the wild turkeys invaded his field and scratched the seed out of the ground. Replanting and keeping the turkeys away, when the little crop was raised the squirrels came and did great damage. After these, a band of forty well dressed, well mounted Indians came and encamped on Indian creek—so called because it was a famous Indian resort in the early times—and although they had plenty of money, they begged and stole everything they wanted. Hensley's corn patch was peculiarly tempting to them, and, in spite of his best resolutions and utmost vigilance, they carried his corn away by the armfuls.

The same spring that Hensley, Mitchell and Davenport came in, John Stephens, from Tennessee, and Nathaniel Elkins, from Kentucky, came, and some time during the last of the year Peter Titus came from Ohio, and settled on what has since been known as the Bridges farm. In the fall of that year,

it is believed that Charles and Mitchel Ross settled on the west line of the township, and about the same time Richard Perry must have moved into the northeast corner.

The township grew rapidly in population. The lands along Indian creek were peculiarly inviting to land hunters, who had traversed the level lands of the country in search of suitable locations and immigrants came trooping in. At least twenty men came in and bought, and more than half that number moved in. Of these, Isaac Holeman, Henry Musselman, Arthur Bass, Albert Roberts, John Schrem, John and Lewis Shouse and Aaron Holeman may be mentioned. By the close of 1833 more than fifty families had moved in, and, while it would seem to be impossible at this time to make any degree of classification as the time when these came in, or even to give the names of all, yet the following may be set down as being early settlers, to-wit: James Taggart (who was afterward killed at the battle of Buena Vista), William Skaggs, Holland Jones, John Brunk, Nicholas Hobbs, Hiram Porter, Reason and John Slack, John Voris, Simpson Sturgeon, Montgomery Smith, Andrew Underwood, Leonard Leffler, John McNutt, William Mitchell, Thomas Lyman, S. W. Weddle, Thomas Lockhart, Thomas Alexander, John Clark, Jesse Wells, Samuel Fleener, Hiram T. Craig, John Boland, Samuel Woolard, Frederick Ragsdale, George Bridges, William Clark, Abraham Massey, McKinney Burk, Avery M. Buckner, Levi Petro, James Wiley, Elijah Moore, Stith Daniel, Thomas L. Sturgeon, James Forsyth, David and Uriah Young, Godfrey Jones, R. W. Elder, James Hughes, George White, Richard Joliffe and Perry Baily.

Hensley was the fourth township, in point of time, organized in the county. At the March term of the board of justices, in 1827, the organization took place and the name was bestowed upon the suggestion of Samuel Herriott, in honor of its founder.

The elections for twenty years were held at the house of Richardson Hensley, after which the place was changed to Henry Musselman's house.

In 1834 Henry Musselman opened the first store in the township, and sold goods for many years. He was a very active man, but totally devoid of book education. He could neither read nor write, and yet, for a great many years, he carried on business successfully. But what is the more remarkable, he did a credit business and kept accounts in his peculiar fashion. He knew and could make figures, however, and could carry on processes of addition, subtraction, multiplication and division mentally. His accounts he kept by marking upon the walls of his storeroom with a nail or pencil. Every customer had his own place of account allotted to him, and so well trained was

Henry Musselman's memory that he never forgot the right place nor the meaning of his marks, nor did any man ever dispute his accounts. One story is told, and vouched for as being true, tending to show that it was possible for him to forget, and it is this: A debtor came and called for a settlement and among the items charged was a cheese. "But I never bought a cheese of you in my life," said the debtor. "Didn't you? Well, what did you get? Think!" and the debtor thought. "Ah," said he, light breaking, after a pause, "Yes, I got a grindstone." "Oh, so you did, I forgot to put the hole in it." On another occasion, when Musselman was in Madison buying goods, a merchant, with whom he was dealing, asked him how he managed to know what per cent. to put on his goods, seeing that he was unacquainted with letters. "Well, I don't know anything about your per cent. but I do know that when I buy an article of you for one dollar and take it out to my place and sell it for two, that I am not losing anything." He could and did mark the cost price on his goods, however, but no one understood it but himself. After his son, George W., grew up he procured books and had George keep his accounts, but so retentive was his memory that he could and often did sell goods all day, and at night repeat the exact quantities of goods sold, to whom sold, and at what price.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

The political township of Union is co-extensive with the twelfth congressional township in the third range. The township is well watered. The North fork, south fork, middle fork and Kootz's fork of Stott's creek, flow westerly, partly through and out of this township, and draining into the White river. Moore's creek takes its rise in the northeast part, and runs into Young's creek to the east. The table lands lying upon the divide between the head waters of the Stott's creek and the Young's Forks creek tributaries, and also between the North, South and Middle forks, are level, and at the time of the settlement of the county, were extremely wet.

These table lands are true highlands of the township, and from their level to White river the fall is great. Hence, the streams flowing westward have, during the lapse of ages, cut deep channels through the soils and clays, and the high banks left on either side have, by the action of rain, frost and other agencies of nature, been molded into hills and knobs, which are now generally known as broken lands.

Some time in 1823, Bartholomew Carroll moved from Kentucky by the way of the Three Notched Line road, then newly cut, and found his way through the brush to the South fork of Stott's creek, and settled in section 34.

where John Vandiver afterward built a mill. Carroll had a family, consisting of his wife, three sons, William, John and Samuel, and two girls. The grandfather of his children lived with him—a very aged man, who died, it is said, when he was one hundred and ten years old. Bartholomew Carroll was a genuine backwoodsman. He spent his time in the wilderness hunting game and wild honey. The country about him was well stocked with all kinds of game, common to the country, and an experienced bee hunter could take honey in vast quantities. It is said that Carroll would sometimes have as many as one hundred bee-trees marked in the woods at a time.

There is some uncertainty as to the time when many of the pioneers moved into Union township. It is next to impossible at this time to get the names of all who came in or the time when they came. In fifty years, much that was at the time of interest sinks into oblivion.

Growing upon the farm entered by Peter Vandiver is a beech tree, bearing in its rough bark, this date: "16th October, 1826." Strother Vandiver, then a good-sized boy, cut this inscription in that tree, to commemorate the day of his father's arrival upon the eighty-acre tract which he immediately entered. With Vandiver, when he moved from Mercer county, Kentucky, came his old neighbors, John Garshwiler, Joseph Simpson and Mrs. Christina Garshwiler. These settled over on the east side of the township. The same year, Thomas Henderson, living at the Big Spring, notified Simon Covert that a family had moved into the woods some miles to the west, and proposed they should go and see who it was. Taking their axes with them, they at length found Mrs. Gwinnie Utterback, a widow, with a family of eight sons, Corban, Laban, Henry, Hezekiah, Perry, Joseph, Elliott and Samuel and a daughter, Rebecca, encamped by the side of a log, a little south of the present site of Union Village. Joining their help with the boys, Henderson and Covert soon had a cabin of poles raised and a shelter provided for the family. These are all who are now believed to have made settlements that year.

In 1827. George Kepheart moved to the township, and settled in section 23, and the same year Alexander Gilmer settled in the northeast corner.

In 1828 there was growth. Nearly two thousand acres were entered this year by twenty-two men, and at least ten or twelve moved in. Peter Zook and Samuel Williams and Henry Banta stopped in the Vandiver neighborhood; Jacob List and Philip Kepheart located near the east boundary line of the congressional township; Benjamin Utterback moved near to his sister-in-law, who came in the year before, while Adam Lash and James Rivers moved farther to the north, and John Mitchell still further out, but toward the north-

west corner of the township. Jesse Young located on the northwest quarter of section 27.

Rock Lick was a famous resort for deer during the early times. There was not probably in all the county a deer lick that equaled it. For miles and miles in every direction run-ways led to it. Jesse Young, who had settled on the Nineveh in 1825, and who was much of a hunter, visited this place, and was so impressed with the enormous mast crops thereabout, that he determined to make his home in the neighborhood. Accordingly, some time before he moved, he drove his hogs to the oak forests, and built a camp not far from the lick. Here he hunted, tended his hogs and read his Bible and Young's Night Thoughts. With these two books he was quite familiar, and in his old age it was his habit to interlard his discourse with apt quotations, especially from the last-named work. Young was a strict observer of Sunday, and on one occasion it is said he lost his reckoning, and kept the Jewish Sabbath instead of the Christian. The next morning he went into the woods and, killing a deer, brought it into camp. Soon a party of hunters came by, and finding Young engaged with a deer newly killed, they reminded him of his Sunday principle. But he vindicated himself by assuring them that he had kept the day before, which was Sunday. A re-count of the time convinced him that he was mistaken, and after disposing of his venison, he turned into camp and kept the rest of the day as sacred.

Young carried a large-bored and far-shooting rifle, which he affectionately named "Old Crate." At the time he went to the Nineveh, a white deer was known to range the woods in the west and southwest parts of the county, and every hunter was naturally anxious to secure that particular game. But this deer became exceedingly shy, and it must have been two or three years after it was first seen before it fell a victim to a ball from "Old Crate." Young killed it, firing from a great distance.

Another of the successful hunters of Union township was Robert Moore, who afterward was elected to the office of associate judge.

In 1829, ten more men with their families moved into Union. Robert Moore and Joseph Young into what afterward came to be known as the Shiloh neighborhood, and William Bridges, John James, near Vandiver's place, and William Kepheart, James Vaughn in the Utterback neighborhood, and Henry Graselose, toward the northwest corner. Peter Bergen and Andrew Carnine moved into the east side adjoining the Hopewell neighborhood. About the same time John Mullis settled near Rock Lick.

The next year, Garrett Terhune settled at the Three Notched Line road.

near Vandiver's. Gideon Drake moved out to within a mile of the Morgan county line. Bennett, Austin and William Jacobs moved up to the north side. Nicholas Wyrick settled on the North fork of Stott's creek, and David and Cornelius Lyster moved over to the east side.

By the close of this year, about forty families were living in the township, as now constituted, and on the 5th day of July previous Union township was organized by an order of the board of justices. As then bounded, it was much larger than it is now. One tier of sections now on the south side of White river was attached, and two tiers extending the entire west side of Franklin and two sections out of the southwest corner of Pleasant. From time to time, however, changes have been made in the boundary lines of the township, until they have been reduced to the congressional township lines.

In 1831, Isaac Knox, John McColgin and Joshua Hammond, who were Virginians, settled in the northwest corner of the North fork of Stott's creek. Willis Deer and Wesly, his brother, and John L. Jones settled near Mrs. Utterback; John Henderson to the northwest of them some miles; George Kerlin and Peter Shuck on the east side of the township, and Garrett Vandiver not far from the present site of Bangersville, while Serrill Winchester and Jacob Core moved into Jesse Young's vicinity.

The next year, Jacob Banta and Samuel Throgmorton moved in and in 1833, Daniel Newkirk, the gunsmith, Peter D. Banta, David Demaree, John Knox, John Gets, Joshua Landers and, probably, Jesse Harris, Peter Voris and John Shuck.

The families moving into the North Fork neighborhood were nearly or quite all Virginians, but all the others, with but few exceptions, were Kentuckians. Garrett Terhune was New Jersey born, but moved from Kentucky. Jesse and Joseph Young, Gideon Drake and Robert Moore were from Ohio. Out of more than seventy families referred to, three-fourths were from Kentucky.

The growth of the township was slow, but those who came came to stay, and the work of improvement went on. In 1828, Peter Vandiver built a horse-mill, the first mill in the township, which was run night and day and supplied the country for a great distance around with bread. In 1832, George Kerlin put up a horse-mill, which was long a place of general resort for grinding wheat and corn. About 1834, John Vandiver built a mill on the South fork of Stott's creek, where Carroll had settled, and in about two years after John Young built one lower down on the same stream, and Thomas Slaughter put one up near Rock Lick on the Middle fork.

Up to the introduction of underground draining, the level lands of Union

township were not esteemed as of very great value, but since the era of ditching has set in there has been a great and wonderful development in everything that goes to make up the welfare of a people.

The township has ever been remarkable for the absence of gross violations of law. But one murder has ever occurred within its precincts, and that was the murder of Peter T. Vannice, in 1863, by a stranger to the place, whom Vannice employed on his farm. Taking advantage of his employer, he shot him down in his own door-yard, and then robbed him of his money and fled, with a gun, up the Three Notched Line road toward Indianapolis. George F. Garshwiler and some others gave pursuit and, on overtaking the murderer near Greenwood, he turned aside and shot himself dead.

CLARK TOWNSHIP.

The territory now organized into Clark township originally formed a part of White River, and, from 1829, when Pleasant was organized, up to 1838, it formed a part of that township. In the last named year, Clark township, with boundaries as at present, was set off from Pleasant, and the name was bestowed by virtue of the Clark family, which settled, at an early day in its history, in the northern part of the township.

This township was the youngest of the sisterhood of townships in Johnson county, and was unfavorably located for early settlement. Sugar creek touches upon the southeast corner, and Leatherwood and Flat creek, having their sources near the north boundary line, flow southward and unite their waters in what was known as the Great Gulf in the early years of the county's history, and from the south side of the gulf the waters of Little Sugar flowed down to Big Sugar. In the west side, and well up toward the north boundary, Whetzel's Camp creek, or, as it is now called, the Hurricane, takes its rise, and sends its waters creeping down to Young's creek, at Franklin. All these, excepting Big Sugar and Little Sugar, for a few miles above its mouth, were sluggish streams. The traveler on the Jeffersonville railroad will observe, a mile south of Greenwood, quite a cut through a ridge of land. This ridge extends eastward from that point, and into Clark township a distance of nearly, or quite, eight miles from Greenwood, where it bends to the northeast and, running parallel to Sugar creek, ends in Shelby county. All of Clark township north of the south line of this ridge is high ground and here did the work of settlement take its firmest hold in the beginning. The banks of Sugar creek, being drained by that stream, afforded comparatively dry sites

for cabins, but nearly all the rest of the land of the township, excepting the high ground in the north, was **exceedingly wet and swampy**.

In 1820, as we have seen, Daniel Loper built a cabin at the crossing of the Great Indian Trail and Whetzel's Trace in Pleasant township. Shortly after Nathaniel Bell entered the land at the crossing, and some time in 1821 Loper moved back on the Whetzel Trace, to Whetzel's old camp on Camp creek, where he made the first permanent home that was made in the township. How long he remained here is not known. John Varner, an old man who lived with him, died in his cabin within a short time after it was built, and Loper, with the assistance of Peter Doty and Nathaniel Bell, buried him in a walnut trough. Not long after Loper disappeared, but no one knows where he went. A deserted "Loper's Cabin," seen by Thomas Walker in Hendricks county some years after he left, gives rise to the surmise that he may have gone there. The circumstances attending the death and burial of John Varner, and Loper's disappearance shortly after, gave rise to a current belief among the first settlers that Loper was a murderer. After he left his place was a great camping ground for travelers, and the more superstitious sort sometimes told of seeing ghosts of the murdered dead. But from all that can be learned it would seem that Loper was a thriftless frontiersman, and becoming disturbed by the encroaching settlements at White river, Blue river and Sugar creek, moved away.

At a very early time John Ogle moved into the southeast corner—some authorities say as early as 1821, but others put it a year later. In 1822 a settlement was made on the east side of Sugar creek in Shelby county by Joseph Reese, John Webb and some others, and, attracted by this, a few men came out quite early into Clark township, on the west side of the creek. In 1822 William and John McConnell moved in, and I think that John Ogle did not come until the same year.

It is extremely difficult at this time to ascertain with any degree of certainty the dates of arrival of the first and subsequent settlers, but, next after Loper's cabin and the Sugar creek settlement, pioneers began moving upon the highlands in the north. The first one to go in was Hugh McFadden and the second Glen Clark. Both were here in 1825, and the probability is that both came that year. In 1826 there moved into the settlement thus begun John L. McClain and Alexander Clark, from Kentucky, and three Hoosiers, Robert, Jacob and Abraham. The next year James and Moses McClain and Robert Ritchey came in from Kentucky and Moses Raines from Virginia. The year after Jacob and Thomas Robinson, Kentuckians, and Edward Wilson and Samuel Billingsley, North Carolinians. In 1832 David Justice,

Abraham Jones, Mathias Parr and James Kinnick, from North Carolina; and in 1833 Andrew Wolf, George Wolf, Tennesseans, and all those mentioned above, save the few Sugar creek settlers, and David Parr and John Fitzpatrick went into the neighborhood of Loper's old cabin. In 1834 there was quite an influx of immigrants: Allen Williams, John Tinkle, Robert Farnsworth, David Farnsworth, Henry Farnsworth, Aaron Huffman and Daniel McLean, Tennesseans, and Henry White, Ellis White, Joseph Hamilton, Henry Grayson and Taylor Ballard, Kentuckians, and Charles Dungan, a Virginian; John Eastburn, a North Carolian, and Oliver Harbert, born in Dearborn county, Indiana, moved to the township in 1834.

Clark township was now filling up quite fast. The following persons are believed to have moved in during the year 1835, to-wit: Joseph Hamilton, Theodore Vandyke, John Wheatly, Lyman Spencer, Parker Spencer, Caleb Davidson, Conrad McClain, Thomas Portlock and Samuel McClain; and James Williams, David McGauhey, John Harbert and James White followed the next year, while James Magill, David McAlpin and Jacob Halfaker came in 1837.

In May, 1838, Clark township was organized, and it was ordered that the elections be held at the house of Jacob Hosier.

The Leatherwood school house, erected on the land of Charles Dungan in 1838, was the first one built, and scholars came a distance of three miles through the woods to attend the first school taught there by a Mr. Fifield, who was a Christian preacher, and by courtesy addressed as "Doctor." The first church was organized by the United Brethren, under the leadership of George Robush and William Richardson. The first blacksmith shop was opened by John Wheatly. The first tannery was started by Allan Taylor, and he and Henry Byrely opened the first store.

The swamp, known to the early settlers of the county as the Great Gulf, and through which Jacob Whetzel cut his road when he came to the country, but which road was found to be untraveled, was long regarded as irreclaimable. Water stood in it save at the driest times of the year, and it was covered by immense forests of timber and dense thickets. The greater part of the Gulf was entered by Jacob Barlow in 1834 and 1835, but no attempt was made to drain or otherwise improve it until about 1853. In that year John Barlow, his son, moved into the Gulf and entered upon the work of clearing and draining and has made of it one of the best farms of the county.

In the early settlement of the county the Gulf was a famous game resort and as the country came to be cleared off this was the last place the wild

beasts left. Another celebrated game resort was the "Windfall," across the Marion county line, and as late as 1840 hunters were in the habit of organizing a "drive" of deer from one to the other place, while the sharpshooters stationed on the runway between brought down the game.

In 1854 a deer was shot and killed between Barlow's house and barn, and in the same year a catamount in broad daylight chased his hogs and in their fright they ran into the dwelling house for protection. The same summer forty-seven wild turkeys came feeding close around the house and in 1856 a wild turkey made a nest within fifty yards of the house and brought out a flock of young ones. As late as 1860 a man became lost in the woods on the lower end of the Gulf and was compelled to lie out overnight.

But a great change has taken place in Clark township. The timber has been cleared away and the natural drains opened.

In 1865 Thomas Campbell and John Dean, Irishmen, moved in and bought wet lands and at once began the work of drainage on a more extensive scale than theretofore practiced. Since then about thirty Irish families have moved in, and the work of ditching has been rapidly carried on by both native and foreign born, and such changes made as warrants the belief that Clark township in a few years will rank as one of the wealthiest townships in the county.

CHAPTER VIII.

EARLY LIFE AND CUSTOMS.

The first settlers coming into the woods were confronted with the necessity of making a clearing for the site of the cabin. While the clearing was making, a "half-faced" camp was constructed in the Indian style, with one open side which served for windows and door and where the fire was built. Sometimes the rear of the lodge was placed against a large log, and such was the first home of Samuel Herriott while the clearing was being made for the erection of his log cabin.

The first log cabins were made of round logs halved together at the corners, the cracks between the log "chinked" with wedges of wood and "daubed" with clay. Openings were cut for windows and doors, the windows being covered with skins or blankets until greased paper could be provided or glass obtained. The doors were swung on leather or rude wooden hinges, the latches fastening on the inside with strings hanging outside. By pulling the string within the door, the house was securely locked.

But it was not long after the settlement of Johnson county until saw mills furnished the settlers with material for the erection of frame houses. Smiley's mill, on Sugar creek, was built as early as 1822; Collier's mill, on Sugar creek, just west of Edinburg, and another at the present site of what is now known as Furnas mill, were probably erected at about the same time. A little later Porter's mill was built on Indian creek in Hensley township, and other mills were erected at different points, especially in the southern half of the county. But long after these mills were erected the ordinary home of the farmer was built of logs, and it was only the quite well-to-do who built their houses of framed materials and weather boarding.

In the making of the log houses it was the custom for all the neighborhood to meet and help raise the new house, for the logs were too heavy to be handled alone. After the cabins were built and a clearing made, the log rolling followed. All the men for miles around came to help, bringing their wives to aid in the cooking and serving of the bountiful meals. The log rollings and house raisings called forth the generous feelings of the entire community and neighbors were not careful to keep account of the time spent in

these neighborly offices. They bred sentiments of generosity and encouraged a spirit of neighborly kindness that the present-day methods of living do not inculcate.

This neighborly spirit also manifested itself in all the industrial life of the community. In sugar-making time, at harvest time, at wool-shearing time, and at the corn huskings the neighbors were called in to help in the labor and to enjoy the social occasion. Women of the households also shared in this spirit and apple parings and quilting bees were as common as log rollings and house raisings. The same spirit permeated the religious life of the time. The quarterly meetings of the Methodists, the yearly meetings of the Old-School Baptists and many other gatherings of religious bodies called out the men and women of an entire community. If the meeting was held at a church, each settler living in the immediate neighborhood would provide for a score of the members coming from a distance. At many of the camp meetings rude houses were erected in the woods and the community gathered there for from one to three weeks' religious services. From these neighborhood meetings came the spirit which has been manifested even to this day by the farmers' wives in inviting many of the neighbors' families home for Sunday dinners.

In the school life the meeting house or school house also became a neighborhood center, and spelling matches and singing schools were held frequently and were largely attended. The pictures drawn by Edward Eggleston in the "Circuit Rider" and the "Hoosier Schoolmaster" are true to life and fairly represent the customs and manners of these social gatherings.

It is worth while to consider some of the difficulties which confronted the home makers of those early days. Before the friction match was invented the problem of keeping fire was oftentimes a troublesome one. The flint, steel and tinder were found in every home. The tinder was made of the ravelings of old linen or of tow, sometimes from dried pith of the elder or other like vegetable matter. If tinder was wanting, the fire was sometimes lighted from the flint by the aid of gunpowder. Often, however, when by mischance the fire went out, someone, usually a small boy, was sent to the house of the nearest neighbor with shovel or covered vessel to bring back live coals for the relighting of the fire. Great care was taken, however, to prevent this necessity, and before the settler left his home for a day's absence, the fire was carefully banked against a great back log and protected with ashes.

Before the days of the kerosene lamp, the usual method of lighting the

home was by candles. The method of making these candles is well described in Alice Morse Earle's "Home Life in Colonial Days": "The making of the winter's supply of candles was a special autumnal duty of the household and a hard one, too, for the great kettles were tiresome and heavy to handle. An early hour found the work well under way. A good fire was started in the kitchen fireplace under two vast kettles, each two feet perhaps in diameter, which were hung on trammels from a lug pole or crane and half filled with boiling water and melted tallow, which had had two scaldings and skimmings. At the end of the kitchen or in an adjoining room, sometimes in the lean-to, two long poles were laid from chair to chair, or stool to stool. Across these poles were placed at regular intervals like the rounds of a ladder smaller sticks about fifteen or eighteen inches long, called candle rods. These poles and rods were kept from year to year, either in the garret or up on the kitchen beams.

"To each candle rod was attached about six or eight carefully straightened candle wicks, the wicking being twisted strongly one way; then doubled, then the loop was slipped over the candle rod, while the two ends, of course, twisted the other way around each other, making a firm wick. A rod with its row of wicks was dipped in the melted tallow in the pot and returned to its place across the poles. Each row was thus dipped in regular turn; each had time to cool and harden between the dips, and thus grew steadily in size. If allowed to cool fast, they of course, grew quickly, but were brittle and often cracked. Hence, a good worker dipped slowly, and if the room was fairly cool, could make two hundred candles for a day's work. Some could dip two rods at a time. The tallow was constantly replenished, as the heavy kettles were used alternately to keep the tallow constantly melted and were swung off and on the fire. Candles were also run in molds, which were groups of metal cylinders, usually made of tin or pewter; each wick was attached to a wire or nail placed across the open top of the cylinder and hung down in the center of each individual mold. The melted tallow was poured in carefully around the wicks."

The farmer's kitchen was always large and roomy and the center of the home life of the family. The rest of the house was cold and cheerless, but the large fireplace in the kitchen made that room, except in the severest weather, fairly comfortable. Over the fireplace and across the top of the room poles were hung, on which hung the winter's supply of dried fruits and dried vegetables. On the pot-hooks were hung the pots and kettles, the principal domestic utensils. Most of the cooking was done in these pots and

kettles, and boiling was the favorite method of preparation. Most of these pots and kettles were provided with long legs, so that the utensils might be set on the hearth and a good fire of live coals maintained beneath them. Many of the pioneers' kitchens were provided with iron skillets and Dutch ovens, with cover for baking, the "johnny cake" being a favorite article of diet. Every fireplace was provided with andirons, usually made of iron, and some of the more pretentious homes had brick ovens built at the side of the fireplaces.

Every schoolboy is familiar with the picture of the kitchen fireside in Whittier's "Snow Bound," but, as Mrs. Earle has pointed out, "The discomforts and inconveniences of a colonial home could scarcely be endured today. Of course, these culminated in the winter time when the icy blasts blew fiercely down the great chimneys and rattled the loosely fitting windows. The rooms were not warm three feet away from the blaze of the fire." Had it not been for the great featherbeds and warm comforts and home-made blankets, sometimes supplemented by heavy bed curtains, the long winter nights could scarcely have been endured.

At the table the pioneer fared well. Of course, in the very beginning many suffered from the want of proper food. Mrs. Lydia Herriott, wife of Samuel Herriott, one of the first settlers of Franklin, often told of their family being without breadstuff of any sort for a month, but after the clearings had been enlarged so as to provide a plentiful supply of corn, the early settlers had little reason for complaint in the matter of food supply. Game was everywhere abundant. To quote Judge Banta:

"Venison was plenty indeed, and unskillful was that pioneer who could not now and then secure one for his table. Many persons kept the larder supplied the year round. William Rutherford, on one occasion, knocked one on the head with an axe, as it ran past him where he was making rails. One, pursued by dogs, took shelter in Gideon Drake's sheep pen adjoining his cabin, and Mrs. Drake and a neighbor woman, closing the door of the pen, slaughtered it, and made venison of it before the pursuing hunter came up. One Sunday morning, shortly after King's cabin was built, Isaac Voorheis was sitting on the bank of Young's creek, immediately south of Judge Woollen's residence. Hearing the bay of a dog up the creek, he looked that way, and saw a deer coming toward him. Keeping quiet, it came down to a point opposite to him and plunged in, but the current carried it down against a log, when Voorheis rushed in and caught it, and in his hands it became venison for the family."

"Wild turkeys were more abundant even than deer. Wherever there was food for them they were to be found in goodly numbers. Their 'keonk' was a familiar sound to the inmates of every cabin. In the spring of 1823, a drove passed over the after-site of Franklin, numerous enough to make a well marked trail a hundred yards in width, but they were extremely poor and were, no doubt, migrating in search of food. Simon Covert has been heard to say that for several years after he moved to the neighborhood of the Big Spring, he could at any time within a two hours' hunt during the fall and early winter season, kill one or more turkeys. Jacob Fisher was an expert turkey pen builder, and thought nothing of catching six or eight turkeys at a time in his pen. As late as 1850 flocks of fifty were to be seen in the woods in Union township, and in 1856 a wild turkey then hatched a brood within fifty yards of John Barlow's house in Clark township. Wild turkeys often did much mischief scratching up the newly planted corn, eating it after it was grown, and treading down the smaller grain before it was harvested. Richardson Hensly, of Hensly township, lost his first planting of corn by the turkeys scratching it up.

"Men who bring a wilderness, inhabited by wild beasts, to a state of civilization, never lack in romantic incidents with which to add flavor to the tales told in old age. There are but few, indeed, who do not yield to the charm of border-life incident. Men who came in conflict with the wild beasts of the country, necessarily met with experiences that, when afterward related, bordered on the romantic. However dangerous some of the encounters had with the wild animals by the pioneer hunters of the county, no man ever lost his life, or for that matter, received serious injury, save Lewis Hendricks, who lived in the Sugar creek neighborhood, in an encounter with a bear, when he met with an accident that left him disabled for life. He had wounded the animal and, in company with a neighbor, was hunting for it. One on either side of a brush fence in which it was supposed to be lying, they were walking slowly along, when it rushed out and attacked Hendricks. His companion ran to his assistance and shot the infuriated animal, but not before it had stripped the flesh from his arm, and otherwise injured him.

"Hardly a hunter of any note lived in the county during the first ten years, who could not boast of his success as a bear hunter. Curtis Pritchard, William Spears, Robert Worl and Jacob Woodruff, while hunting, found three full grown bears holed in trees. Kindling a fire in one of the trees, one was smoked out and shot. Cutting the tree down, before it fell another de-

scended and ran with such rapidity as to escape the flying bullets. Five dogs pursued it, and after a half-mile chase, brought it to bay. Two of the dogs it killed outright and crippled badly two others before it was dispatched. The third beast was shot and killed as the tree fell in which it had concealed itself. Bear meat was prized by some as an article of food. Benjamin Crews had at one time eight hundred pounds of the meat cured and smoked like bacon, which he sold for the same price.

"The most ferocious beast that roamed the woods was the panther. The bear, the wolf, and even the deer, would fight savagely when in close quarters, but each would run from the hunter whenever it could. The panther, on the contrary, was reputed to make battle with man without provocation. Two brothers by the name of Smith, living in Nineveh, in the early days, went to hunt straying cattle. They carried no guns, and when night came they made a camp fire and lay down and slept. During the night one of them was awakened by a noise and, stirring the fire to a blaze, he plainly heard a panther leap off through the bushes to an open space, not far distant, where it stopped and lashed the earth with its tail. Several panthers were shot at Collins' Lick, one by a man named John Weiss, and under circumstances showing the narrow risk an unskilled hunter sometimes ran. Weiss carried a very inefficient arm and had no experience as a hunter. He went to the lick to watch for deer, and while hiding in ambush he happened to look around and was horrified to see, close by, a panther crouched, ready to spring upon him. Without a thought, he brought his gun to bear upon it and, through sheer good luck, shot it dead in its tracks. Weiss never went hunting again.

"Near the headwaters of Honey creek, Samuel and John Bell were lying in wait at a marsh much frequented by deer. The sun went down and twilight was coming on, when Samuel's attention was directed to an object crawling toward his brother, who was several yards away. It was a panther, and he knew enough of the habits of the animal to know it meant mischief. But he was an experienced hunter, a good marksman and, withal, had a cool head and steady nerves. Taking deliberate aim, he shot the beast through the head. More hunters, however, got into trouble with wounded deer than with all the other animals of the country. John Smiley once knocked one over, and on going to it, it arose to meet him with 'hair turned the wrong way.' Smiley sprang behind a sapling and it made a rush at him with lowered antlers. Laying hold of a horn on either side of the sapling, he held on for dear life. Round and round went both until, wearied with the fruitless contest, the buck smoothed its hair in token that his fight was over, when Smiley let it go, and

he walked off undisturbed. Joseph Young, of Union township, knocked a buck down one day, and on touching its throat with the knife it sprang to its feet and made at him. Young jumped behind a large oak tree and the deer took after him, but by hook and by crook he managed to keep the tree between him and his assailant, receiving no more than an occasional prick of the horn. After its rage had abated, it gave its antlers a toss and disappeared in the thicket.

"One of the most desperate encounters with a wounded deer was had by Henry Musselman. To the throat of a paralyzed buck he touched his knife, when it gave an unexpected flounce, sending his knife through the bushes. It was a powerful deer and the hunter, who had his knee on its head and a firm hold of its antlers, saw at a glance that his safety depended on holding it down. Of course there was a struggle and, although the advantage at first was with the hunter, yet it soon became evident to him that the animal's power of endurance was equal to, if not greater than his own. His knife was lost, and his unloaded gun was leaning against a tree more than twenty feet away. What was he to do? Realizing more and more that his safety lay in keeping on top, he held on in grim desperation. In their struggle a spice bush was broken, and in the splintered stub he thought he saw a weapon of deliverance. If he could only put those baleful eyes out, the victory was his. One after another he broke off the splintered stubs, and jabbed them into the creature's eyes, till their sight was gone, after which he left the blind Sampson of the woods to stumble over the logs and thrash through the bushes in impotent rage until he could load his gun and give it the death shot.

"Another incident in this connection may be mentioned. Jesse Wells, an old-time settler on the Blue river, who was long well known as a Methodist preacher, was given to hunting. On one occasion he 'creased' a deer, and proceeded to bleed it. Taking hold of its hind legs to turn it over, the creature came to life and, giving one tremendous kick, which knocked the knife so far away that it was never afterward found, the animal leaped to its feet and furiously assailed him. Wells was a lithe, active man, but in spite of his best efforts to secure shelter behind a large poplar tree standing close by, the enraged brute succeeded in piercing his knee with one of the sharp prongs of its antler. Once behind the tree, the animal abandoned the fight and disappeared in the forest. Jesse Wells ever after walked with a stiff knee, which came of the wound received in that fight."

The pioneers were able to find an abundance of honey of the wild bees and some became expert bee hunters and spent much of their time in the

woods in this interesting and profitable enterprise. Johnson county was blessed with an abundant supply of maple trees and sugar making was everywhere common. The maple trees were tapped in the early spring time when the sap began to run, a notch being cut in the side of the tree, a spile of pawpaw or elder inserted and the sap drained into a huge trough. It was then brought in buckets to the camp and boiled down, either to sugar or molasses.

The first settlers brought with them from their older homes in the South and East the cuttings and seedlings for their orchards and vines and there was soon an abundance of fruits for the table. Apple, peach and pear trees thrived, and wild berries and small fruits were abundant. In the autumn the housewives prepared large supplies for the winter's need. While they lacked the present sanitary methods of canning, dried fruits and preserved and spiced fruits were put up in large quantities. The making of apple butter, peach butter and many fruit liquors was an avocation of every housewife.

Within a very few years after the settlement of the county, "foreign merchandise" began to be brought in by enterprising merchants and the products of other countries, such as sugar, molasses, tea and coffee, were to be had in exchange for the produce of the farm and field. The business must have proved profitable, for it was one of the few callings which were required to pay a license under the early tax levies. For example a license to run a coffee house was issued to Abraham Lay in 1839, and, while license fees for retailing "foreign merchandise" had been fixed in the tax levy of 1826, this is the first record found of the sale of coffee in Johnson county.

Indian corn provided the early settler with the chief articles of diet. Not only was the green corn a substitute for bread, but with hominy, porridge, succotash, there was little need for the finer breads of the present day. Much of the corn was prepared for the table by hand by the means of rude mortars and pestles, but, like the saw mills, grist mills were fairly abundant even in the beginning of the county's history. Most of these were located on the small streams, but a few were driven by horse power. By the middle of the thirties, the following grist mills had been erected within the limits of Johnson county: Smiley's mill; McDermitt's mill, later known as Beard's mill and Clark's mill; Collier's mill, and the Thomas Williams' mill, all on Sugar creek; Thompson's mill, on Blue river at Edinburg; Isaac Williams' mill, on Nineveh creek; Covert's mill, near Franklin; Houghter's mill, Slaughter's mill and St. John's mill, on Stott's creek in Union township; and Barnes'

mill, on Indian creek in Hensley township. These were all rudely constructed mills and their product was not of the best, but the pioneer farmer was glad to make use of them, even though it took a day to get his bag of corn ground.

Corn not only provided food for the table, but it was used in many of the games enjoyed by the pioneer children. Checkers, fox and geese, and "Hull, Gull, how many" were all favorite recreations of the boys and girls in the pioneer homes.

A pioneer family was clothed in homespun. The fathers raised sheep, but the mothers dyed the wool with home-made walnut and butternut dyes, carded it into rolls, spun it into yarn and wove the web of the durable jeans.

One reading the early records sometimes wonders at the large bounty offered for the killing of wolves. For each wolf scalp, the hunter was allowed one dollar, quite a large prize in that early day, and the wolves must have been fairly plentiful, for in the year 1828 the county paid a bounty for eleven wolf scalps, and in 1829 for fifteen scalps, but of the latter eight were from wolves under six months old. It will thus be seen that the pioneer farmer was much concerned about the loss of his flock from these pirates of the woods.

As soon as the early settlers had cleared their fields from stumps they planted one field of flax and occasionally one of hemp. The seed was sown broadcast and while the flax was growing its cultivation usually depended on the women and children. The flax was cut or pulled shortly before it was fully ripe and laid out carefully to dry and was turned several times in the sun. It was then "rippled," the stalks of flax being drawn through a "ripple" comb fastened on a plank. After the seed "bolles" were thus pulled off, the stalks were tied in bundles and set up in the field or taken to the barns. While in the Eastern states the flax was allowed to stand in the fields until the fibers had rotted, in Indiana it was usually taken from the barns and spread on the grass at night time to be rotted by the dews. After the flax was rotted it was then broken in a flax brake, a heavy base with three raised planks set thereon, above which was a top with a plank so set as to work between those in the base, the upper portion being worked by hand from a pivot at one end. The flax was usually broken twice, so as to remove all the outside fiber, and it was then "swingled" with a fork or knife to remove any small particles of the bark that still adhered. This work must be done in dry weather when the flax was dry. The clean fibers were then bunched into "strikes" and were again "swingled." After being thoroughly cleaned it was sometimes "beetled" by pounding in a trough, so

as to make the fibers soft and smooth. After this came the "hackling," and upon the number of "hacklings" depended the fineness of the flax. "Hackling" required much dexterity, for if care was not used all the fiber would be converted into tow. The hackles were made of iron teeth set closely together in a board, through which teeth the flax, after being slightly wetted, was pulled and laid into threads. This process was repeated with hackles having teeth set more closely together until the fiber was of sufficient fineness to be spun. Mrs. Earle thus describes the process of spinning: "Seated at a small flax wheel, the spinner placed her foot on the treadle and spun the fiber into a long, even thread. Hung on the wheel was a small bone, wood or earthenware cup, or a gourd shell filled with water, in which the spinner moistened her fingers as she held the twisting flax, which, by the movement of the wheel, was wound on bobbins. When all were filled, the thread was wound off in knots and skeins on a reel. Usually the knots or 'lays' were of forty threads and twenty 'lays' made a skein or 'slipping.' To spin two skeins of linen thread was a good day's work." After the spinning, the skeins of thread were bleached, sometimes in the brooks, until the thread was washed and rinsed to the proper color.

The farmers' wives and daughters knew how to weave as well as to spin, and in nearly every pioneer home was a loom upon which the linen cloth was woven. Even after the linen was woven into cloth it still had many processes to undergo before it was ready for garments. It was oftentimes worked through as many as two-score processes of rubbing, rinsing, drying and bleaching before it was used, but the linen thus made, if it were well done, was of the finest quality and had a finish and durability never found in the machine-made product.

Few of the men and boys, however, were able to afford this costly garment. Their shirts were usually made from the coarser threads of the tow, and, while the garment was prickly to the wearer, it was strong and serviceable. Even the women's garments were made of cheaper materials than linen, and linsey woolsey, a fabric made of the fibers of flax and wool woven together, was the dress worn by women, and not only about the home, but on social occasions as well.

Not only did the housewives weave their linen and woolen garments, but the bed spreads and even the carpets were woven on hand looms. The pioneer mothers not only spun and wove, but had many other laborious duties. The making of home-made soap was one of these. Throughout the year scraps of grease and meats were saved, as well as the wood ashes

from the great fireplaces. In the early spring time the husband made a large hopper or barrel, in which the ashes were placed; water was poured on them and the lye caught in a trough beneath. The lye was then boiled, with the grease added, until the soft soap became like a jelly and it was then ready for use. The housewives also picked the geese and the ducks and made the feather beds and pillows. A few made their own brooms, although this was not common in Johnson county.

While the burden of all these household duties fell largely upon the women, the men were scarcely less industrious. Farm implements of the pioneer days were hand-made and of the rudest character. Col. W. M. Cockrum, in his "Pioneer History of Indiana," gives an excellent account of the makeshift implements of the earliest days in Indiana, when nearly every farmer was his own blacksmith and carpenter. He says:

"In the pioneer days, there was no wagon or blacksmith shop in the country and the early settlers had to depend on their own resources for such farming tools as they needed. They made a very serviceable plow with a wooden mould-board. The plow share, point and bar were of iron, all in one piece. Three short bolts, two for the mould-board and one to fasten the handle to the heel of the bar, and one long bolt from the bottom of the share up through the plough sheath to the top of the beam, was all the iron about the plow, and that cost more than the best two-horse plow would cost now.

"The wooden mould-board was made of the best hard wood obtainable. White oak was often used. Post oak was the hardest of any, and when dried was the smoothest. After fashioning the mould-board, it was dressed down to the proper size and shape and then placed in the chimney above the fire to season. The stock was made of the best hard wood and much after the fashion of today, only not so smooth nor in any way finished as well, but it was strong and serviceable.

"They had a very serviceable harrow made entirely of wood. They secured a slippery elm or iron-wood, if they could find any large enough, and cut four pieces the proper length for an 'A' harrow, first sloping the two side pieces at one end, and fitting them to the center or tongue-piece, a hole having been bored through each of the three pieces, and securely pinning them together. A cross-piece was then placed about the middle of the harrow and pinned to the center and the two side pieces. Two inch auger holes were then bored along the side pieces about ten inches apart and filled

with dried hickory pins that extended about eight inches below the side timbers, thus making a harrow that did good work and required a heavy pull to break in any way.

"For single and double trees, they made them much after the fashion of today, except that the clips, clevices and lap-rings were made of hickory withes, which, if properly made, would last for a season. The horse collars were made mostly of corn shucks, platted in large rope-like sections, and sewed together hard and fast with leather thongs, to make the bulge or large part of the collar, short pieces of platted shucks being made and fastened up as high as needed. A roll made by sewing two platted parts together was securely fastened on the edge of the collar, forming a groove for the hames to fit in. They also made collars of rawhide, cutting it in the proper shape and sewing the edges together, stuffing the inside with deer hair to make it hold its shape. Hoop ash timber was pounded up fine and when mixed with deer hair made a better material for the purpose than the manufactured excelsior of today.

"The bridle was made of rawhide. For a bit, they took a small hickory withe, made a securely fastened ring on both ends of it, leaving enough of the withe between the rings to go into the horse's mouth, and wrapping that portion with rawhide to keep the horse from biting it in two. A bridle was made very quickly by securing a piece of rawhide long enough for the reins, then putting the leather in the horse's mouth and looping it around his lower jaw just back of his front teeth, and with this a horse was guided better and with more ease than with the bridle bit.

"A wagon that was termed a truck was made by cutting four wheels from a large tree, usually a black gum. A four-inch hole was made in the middle of the wheels, in which axles fitted. Then splitting a tough hickory or white oak pole three or four feet at the big end, spreading these split pieces apart about fifteen inches, and boring two holes through the front axle and the two ends of the tongue, they then fitted a piece called a sand-board over the ends of the tongue with holes in it to correspond with those in the axle. Having pinned it all securely together, they fastened the end to the front end of the wagon. A coupling pole was fitted into the center of the two axles and pinned there. Heavy bolsters were put on over the axles and on them a board bed was made.

"Oxen were the usual teams that were hitched to these crude but serviceable wagons. A heavy wooden yoke went on the oxen's neck. Two hickory bows enclosed the neck and up through the the top of the yoke. thus

fastening the two oxen together. There was a hole made in the middle of the yoke, and a strong hickory withe was fastened into it with a loop for the end of the tongue. A better ring was made for the tongue and fastened to the yoke by twisting into a strong cord a heavy rope of rawhide. The tongue was put into this ring and a pin of wood through the end of the tongue before and behind the ring. These wagons were very serviceable for hauling wood, gathering corn, and for many other purposes on the farm. They were very musical as well, for the more grease one put on the wooden axle to make it run lighter, the more it would squeak, making a noise that could be heard a mile.

"The pitch forks for all purposes on the farm were made of wood. A young forked dogwood sapling was secured, the bark taken off, and the two forks pointed for tines, and this made a good fork. Wooden rakes were made of strong seasoned wood, some of them being made by fitting the head piece with deer horns, and they made very useful implements. A good spade was made of hickory and, if properly seasoned and kept well oiled, this tool would do good work as long as wanted. Sleds were made in many ways and were universally used by all who had either oxen or horse teams. In early times the hickory withe and deer hides were used for all purposes on the crude farming implements, as is the binder twine and fencing wire of this period."

But it must be remembered that in Johnson county the village smithy and shop followed hard upon the footsteps of the first settlers, and the pioneer farmer in this county, if he had the money, was not left entirely to his own resources. Most of them chose, however, to fashion their own implements, as they did the little household furniture they required. And, like the Kentucky pioneers who passed through the cane-brakes of what is now the "Blue Grass Country" to settle upon the hills where fuel and water was abundant, the Johnson county pioneers settled on the highest and driest lands, near a spring, if possible, to avail themselves of the best that nature had provided for home making.

The work in the fields was of the character rendered necessary by the want of good implements for the clearing of the lands and the cultivation of the soil. After the ground was cleared for the small field of corn it was broken and dragged or harrowed, and then "laid off" with a single shovel plow, generally in both directions. At the intersections of the furrows the corn was dropped by hand and covered with a hoe. In the corn planting the women and children were usually relied upon to drop the corn, but the men as well girded themselves with aprons, knotted in front, and helped in planting the corn crop. As one could drop as much as two could cover, effort

was soon made to find an implement that would save the labor of the hoe. The "grasshopper," a small side-bar plow, and later the "straddle-jack," two small plows set so as to straddle the row, were the first improvements upon the work of the hands in covering corn. A "jumping-jack," for the same use, was a small shovel plow run in the row and lifted at the hill so as to cover the corn. The next time-saver invented was a "marker," used to lay off the rows transversely, and next came the corn drill and corn planter, the latter making its appearance in Johnson county about the middle of the fifties. The check rower did not make its appearance until about the time of the Civil war, and it is worthy of note that one of the first types of this machine was invented by a citizen of Johnson county and thereafter manufactured under the name of the Hayworth check rower. In the wheat fields the crop was in the beginning reaped with a hook, but the cradle was also in use from the beginning of the county's history. The first of the wheat harvesters to make its appearance in Johnson county was known as Mann's patent. One of these was brought to the county by John T. Forsythe as early as 1855, and it was a one-wheel machine with a sickle and canvas carrier which carried the wheat from the sickle to a platform elevated fourteen or fifteen inches, from which the wheat fell into a concave box resting against teeth fashioned like a revolving hay rake. One man drove the machine while his helper, sometimes a boy, sat with his back to the driver and when the box filled with wheat, revolved the box so as to throw out the sheaf ready to be bound. Isaac Bergen and John P. Banta also owned harvesters of this type.

During the latter part of the fifties other harvesters, notably the Ball, the Kirby, the Manny and the Kentucky harvesters, came into use. The Ball had two wheels and the wheat fell from the sickle upon a platform and was raked off in bunches by a boy sitting with his back to the driver. The one-wheeler Kirby was of almost the same type, except that the helper stood and removed the straw with a hand rake; the Manny was a much larger machine, on which two men besides the driver rode and bound the straw as it was elevated to a small platform. The Manny met with little favor because of its weight upon the horses' necks.

The Marsh harvester, patented in 1858, was of the same type as the Manny. The Dropper came into use early in the sixties and continued to be quite generally used until after the middle of the seventies. The first self binder brought into the county, of which the writer has been able to get precise information, was purchased by "Uncle Matt" Alexander, about the year 1878. A year previous Daniel Deupree, living just north of Edinburg, but in Shelby county, had bought a self-binder, and within a year or two

many of the prosperous farmers had followed his example. When first introduced the self-binder was an object of much curiosity and men drove for miles to see the new-fangled implement. These were wire binders, the twine binders not coming into use until about the year 1883.

After his wheat crop was harvested, the pioneer farmer removed his sheaves to the barns, and in the beginning was obliged to beat the grain out with a flail, tossing the wheat in sheets that the wind might blow the dry chaff out. The better class of farmers had their barns provided with threshing floors, on which the sheaves were laid and small boys rode unshod horses around over the straw, with men turning and removing the straw until the grain was tramped out and worked to the bottom. Hand mills were then used to blow out the chaff and dirt. Sometimes the horses were hitched to a beam fastened to an upright revolving in the center of the threshing floor, the horses being led by a pole extending from the upright.

The first machine for the threshing of wheat was called the "ground-hog," a huller set in the field between the stacks of wheat and operated by horse power. The "ground-hog" did not separate the wheat from the straw, but men stood at the tail end of the machine with forks and removed the loose straw, the remainder being fanned out at the barns. In a few years probably about the middle of the fifties, came the separator, driven first by eight, then by ten to twelve horses. The horse-power machines were driven by a tumbling shaft which ran from the "power" to the thresher. The band-cutter, standing next to this shaft, had to be very careful to avoid the danger of being caught. Steam power was first used with separators in Johnson county about the beginning of the Civil war, but in 1864 a distressing accident drove the steam engine out of favor. In that year near the present site of New Bargersville an engine attached to a wheat separator blew up, killing Commodore Tresslar, James Utterback and a boy and seriously injuring others. At about the same time a like engine exploded at the state fair ground, killing more than a score of people, among whom were some citizens of Johnson county. The farmers feared a repetition of these accidents, and it was past the middle of the seventies before the steam engine returned to favor in the threshing field. The "blower" was still later coming into use. Many men yet in middle life worked on the straw stack and remember the overpowering dust at the mouth of the carrier. With the coming of steam power it was no longer necessary to stack wheat in the field. Still later came the traction engine, the self-feeder and the automatic weighing device with machines capable of threshing two thousand bushels of wheat per day.

When the farmer was not busy in the field he found work in clearing

his lands, and the best timber was split into rails. Johnson county was favored by a fine growth of timber suitable for rail making, and it has only been within the last twenty-five years that the farmer was obliged to resort to other materials for his fencing.

One of the few diversions of the pioneer was the neighborhood shooting match. To these contests marksmen came for miles around and the rivalry at the matches, while friendly, was always very keen. The weapons were usually home-made, muzzle-loading rifles and, in the hands of the pioneer marksmen, were a very accurate and deadly weapon. Every neighborhood boasted its champion marksman and a few marksmen, notably William H. Barnett, Jonathan Yount and Thomas Stine, had a reputation countywide.

Muster days and election days were occasions eagerly looked forward to by the pioneer residents, and they were always made the occasion of more or less hilarious conduct. Election days were much more exciting than those of the present day. Indeed, for weeks before the election the excitement was intense, manifesting itself in great party meetings at the county seat. The different parties, toward the close of the campaign, held their meetings on alternate Saturdays and great was the rivalry between the parties in the matter of parades, torch-light processions and erection of party poles. In these campaign meetings each community vied with its neighbor in the arrangement and decoration of floats, in the arrangement of drum corps and horseback troops, and after the election the victors always met for jollification meetings with parades and torch-light processions, the marchers carrying banners taunting their opponents with defeat. The last of these expressions of partisan sentiment to arouse much enthusiasm in our county were the parades and meetings held in the city of Franklin during the general election of 1892.

CHAPTER IX.

EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS IN JOHNSON COUNTY.

The ordinance of Congress of date July 13, 1787, providing for the government of the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio river declared certain articles should be considered an unalterable compact between the original states and the people and states in the new territory. Among these, Article 3 declared that "Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged."

The act of Congress of date April 19, 1816, to enable the people of Indiana to form a constitution and state government, made certain propositions to the convention, "for their free acceptance or rejection," of which *the* first was: "That the section numbered 16, in every township, and when *such* section has been sold, granted or disposed of, other lands equivalent *thereto* and most contiguous to the same shall be granted to the inhabitants *of* such township for the use of schools." Another section reserved two *entire* townships for the use of a "seminary of learning." These propositions were favorably received by the constitutional convention, which ratified *them* by the vote of June 29, 1816, and the new state government made *prov*ision for rural schools, for county academies and for a state university, *all* *fr*ee and open to the people of the state.

"None of the lands that had been granted to the state by the federal government for school purposes could be sold until 1820, and actually none *were* sold until eight years later. The legislation, from time to time, for *public* schools was as advanced as in any of the states, but there were no *funds* to maintain the authorized schools. There were many reasons for *this*—the sparseness of the population, slender school revenues from taxation, lack of qualified teachers, opposition of the few and indifference of the *many* who needed their children to work at the clearing of the forest and *the* planting and gathering of crops. Superintendent Cotton reminds us that *the* settlers were busy felling the forest, draining swamps and making homes. They exhausted their time and energies in providing for *their* families *the* necessities of life and in baffling malaria. They had no leisure

for the contemplation of educational problems, and the spiritual life had to wait. The day of free schools was afar off and illiteracy grew apace.' Even the elementary schools were left to private enterprise."—Levering, "Historic Indiana," page 421.

In Johnson county none of the school sections were sold in the regular way until 1832. In that year Pierson Murphy, school commissioner by appointment of the county board, conveyed a part of section 16, now in Needham township. In 1834 he conveyed parts of the school sections in Union and White River. The sale of school lands progressed slowly, however, a few being made by Dr. Murphy in 1836 and 1837, and by his successor, Thomas Alexander, in 1838. As late as 1854 some of the school lands had not been conveyed, the county auditor having succeeded to the duties of school commissioner.

But this is not to say that education was being neglected in all parts of the county. In many places throughout the county, according to tradition, schools were being conducted in the settlers' cabins and in the "meeting-houses." The act of January 27, 1824, had provided that lands might be conveyed to trustees for the use of schools, meeting houses and Masonic lodges, and some neighborhoods had, probably as early as 1827, by voluntary donation of a building site and material, erected log houses for the three-fold use mentioned in the statute. In that year Jefferson Lowe, of White River township, conveyed to Daniel Boaz, Andrew Brown and John Grose-close two acres of land in the northeast corner of section 8, "for the use of a school, meeting house and a public burying ground."

Rev. P. S. Cleland, in his "Quarter Century Discourse," delivered at Greenwood, December 18, 1864, is authority for the statement that a school society was formed in Greenwood on the 4th day of January, 1826, and trustees were chosen to receive title to lands donated by Garrett Brewer and Isaac Reed for a school house, meeting house and burying ground, but if such be the case action was delayed, for no such conveyance was actually made until April 30, 1832.

At the March term, 1829, the board of county justices order Thomas Williams, county agent, to convey to trustees for the use of the citizens of Franklin and vicinity a lot on which to erect a school house. The deed was not executed, however, until July 2, 1831, at which time lot number 1 in the Old Plat was conveyed to Hezekiah McKinney, Robert Gillcrees and John Foster.

In the latter year the town of Flemingsburg was platted, one lot being

reserved for a school house and a second for a meeting house. This separation of the community interests was well considered, as the holding of school and church in the same room was likely to lead to a conflict. The circuit rider could not always time his visit to a Sunday meeting, and in such event he must use the only house in the neighborhood suitable for preaching. In one of the earliest conveyances made for a joint school and church house a happy solution of the difficulty is met by a compromise. John S. Barger, making his deed under date of August 18, 1831, imposes the following conditions: "The above house is also intended for a school house for the instruction of the children. And the teacher is to permit the minister to preach at the hour of twelve o'clock on a week day, if it is not practicable for the circuit preacher to attend on the Sabbath. And if at any future time there should be a Sabbath school, the school is to give way at the hour of preaching".

A brief sketch of the school law of 1831 is of interest as showing forth the educational affairs of that day. By section 37 of the act approved February 10, 1831, it is provided that the township trustee should divide his township into school districts and appoint three sub-trustees for each district. The next section requires the sub-trustees to call meetings of the householders and freeholders of the district at some convenient place, "and after making known to such meeting the law on the subject of township schools, shall proceed to take the sense of the meeting by ayes and noes, in writing on the question, whether they will support a public school for any number of months, not less than three in each year." If the vote favored such support the sub-trustees select a site for a school house as near the center of the district as possible, "taking into view its convenience to water, fuel and healthiness," and appoint a time for the inhabitants of the district to meet and commence the building of a school house, "said house to be of brick, stone, hewn timber or frame, according as a majority of said inhabitants may agree. Every able-bodied male person, of the age of twenty-one years and upward, being a freeholder or a householder, shall be liable equally to work one day in each week until such building may be completed or pay the sum of fifty cents for every day he may so fail to work.

A later section provides that as soon as the school house is in readiness the trustees shall call a meeting of the voters of the district at the school house and "take the sense of such meeting whether they will suffer any proportion of the tax, if any tax be necessary for the support of such school, to be raised in money, and, if so, what proportion and the time they may wish

to employ a teacher. These trustees are also to make out a list of the taxable property of the district, but special provision is made "that no person shall be liable for such tax unless such person wishes to and does participate in the benefit of such school fund." No person could be employed as a teacher until he produced the certificate of the township trustees "that they have examined him touching his qualifications, and particularly, as respects his knowledge of the English language, writing and arithmetic, and that in their opinion, he will be a useful person to be employed as a teacher in said school."

In 1838 the Legislature required the circuit court of each county to appoint three suitable persons as examiners of common school teachers, but "the certificate of any such examiners shall only be used as auxiliary to aid trustees in determining qualifications of teachers and shall not entitle the possessor to employment without the examination and approbation of the trustees. No school could receive public aid unless "there is a school house in the district (either built or adopted) of convenient size, with sufficient lights, and that it is so furnished and repaired as to render the teachers and pupils comfortable."

These provisions of the law outran public opinion on the necessity of education at the charge of the public, and so far as the records show, no tax for schools was ever levied in Johnson county until the same was made compulsory under the Constitution of 1851. Public-spirited citizens, however, continued to support schools in nearly every corner of the county. Especially after 1837, at which time many land owners began to donate school house sites to the "Inhabitants of School District No. —," houses and grounds ample to accommodate the children of the county began building.

As the time for the adoption of a new Constitution drew near the question of the public school support became poignant, and at least three times the citizens of Johnson county voiced their sentiments on the same at the polls. At the August election, 1849, 604 votes were cast in favor of a school law of the proposed character, and 1,190 were cast against "public schools." A year later the vote stood: For, 588; against, 1,054; and in August, 1851, the question was again submitted, with the following result:

Township.	For Common Schools.	Against.
Nineveh -----	72	105
Clark -----	76	36
Hensley -----	31	100
White River -----	69	80
Union -----	22	87

The vote in Blue River, Pleasant and Franklin is not of record. An interesting side-light on the sentiment of the times is also seen on the vote at the same election (1851) on the proposal to exclude negroes and mulattos from the United States. The vote is as follows:

Township.	Exclusion	No exclusion.
Nineveh -----	164	6
Clark -----	62	17
Hensley -----	121	1
Blue River -----	116	14
Pleasant -----	111	2
White River -----	138	6
Franklin -----	359	52
Union -----	101	3

The vote of Johnson county on the two propositions named are not flattering to us, and yet the record is fairly indicative of the state of culture of the period. After the adoption of the Constitution of 1851 a great impetus was given to school work, and the several townships of the county soon took steps to levy a tax for the support of schools. Even yet, however, opposition was sometimes met. The records show that on October 3, 1853, an election was held at Worthsville to vote upon the question whether a school tax should be levied upon the inhabitants of said township. The vote was in the affirmative, but so close that contest proceedings were filed before the county board. And it would seem that the new law did not at once and everywhere result in the erection and maintenance of school buildings, for as late as 1856 school was taught in a room at the court house. It must have been a "loud" school, the order of the board reciting that Professor Brand must vacate the room in the court house now occupied as a school room, "as it operates to the serious disadvantage of the county officers."

Of the earliest "district schools," which were really private schools conducted by teachers who were itinerants, for the most part, no record is left. John L. Jones, the oldest living ex-teacher in the county, attended a summer school at the Union meeting house in 1832. The school was taught by William Bond, a Kentuckian, in the old hewed-log meeting house. The boys, many of them clad in leather breeches, and the girls in homespun, sat stiffly erect on log slabs, each reciting in turn to the teacher. One little girl pupil had a pet fawn, which, like Mary's little lamb, followed her to school, much to the diversion of the other children. In the early forties he went to

Columbus to attend a school conducted by Professor Pigeon, a pedagogue with a wide reputation for liberal learning. Returning from school he himself became a teacher and in 1843 opened a school in a log school house near the former farm house of Peter D. Banta in Union township. He contracted to take one-half his wages, amounting to ten or twelve dollars, in cash, the balance to be paid in merchandise. Of the merchandise he secured enough jeans to make a pair of pants and with a part of his cash he bought calico for a coat, and this became his outfit of wearing apparel for his first time in Franklin College the next year. The late John C. Miller was one of his pupils, and the teacher recalls that young Miller brought to school as his only text book a pioneer history of Kentucky, with the back off and in a much dilapidated condition.

Of these and other early schools the following sketch by B. F. Kennedy, one of the early teachers of Hensley township, will illustrate the methods and manners then in use:

"To go back to the schools under the management of the first generation, the generation of entry, we have to record a system of many faults, but the primitive beginning rapidly developed into the present school system.

"The generation of entry built the little log school houses. These were built of round logs. In raising, the corners were taken by four pioneers, who, with axes, notched and saddled the logs as they went up. This process was continued until a sufficient height was reached, when there was a gradual tapering to the comb. The rib poles were then placed on from the eaves to the comb, three and one-half feet apart. Upon these were placed the four-foot boards which were weighted down with poles steadied in place by the white oak hearts. The spaces between the logs were chinked by oak hearts and daubed with mud. The stick-and-mud chimney was wide enough to take on great backlogs five feet long. The floor was made of split halves of great logs, called puncheons. A long window, made by displacing one log, extended the entire length of the room. The window panes consisted of thick greased paper. Split halves of logs, with wooden legs, served as seats. A large writing desk under the window across the room was held by three great wooden pegs driven into the wall. The holes were bored with a two-inch auger. The building was then ready for school.

"Before the opening of a term of school the teacher would canvass the district with his article. It is impossible to give the numerous forms of articles which were used. One sample is sufficient:

"I, John Dunn, agree to teach an English school (here state county,

township and district) for the term of six months, at \$----- per scholar; to begin (date). Will teach spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic as far as the single rule of three. My government will be: for being idle, two lashes with beech switch; for whispering, three lashes; for fighting, six lashes; for pinching, three licks across palm of hand with my ferule; for tearing the books or thumbing, four licks with ferule across palm of hand.

“‘We, the subscribers, agree to pay said Dunn in vegetables, such as potatoes, onions, beets, cabbage; in fruit, such as apples, peaches; in corn, bacon and wheat, all at market prices or money in payments; last payment at end of term. (Following this were the names of subscribers and number subscribed by each.)

“‘We, the subscribers, further agree to furnish said Dunn a house, or we agree to board him according to number subscribed.’

“Note.—One proposition was house for the teacher with a family. The other was for a single man.

“In those school houses the lessons were studied aloud. The recitations were in classes consisting of one to the class, and the custom was that the first who entered the school house in the morning was the first to recite. After the first recitation it was the general rule for those following to recite in the order in which they reached the teacher’s side. Some of those races were amusing. Every one spelled from the old Elementary Webster book. The readers were the old English Reader and ‘Robinson Crusoe.’ Next were Goodrich’s History and McGuffey’s readers. The first arithmetic was Guthrie’s; next two were Smiley’s and Pike’s. These were grand old books, which contained shillings and pence for money. The introduction of Ray’s arithmetic was in 1848. From that date dollars and cents superseded the shillings and pence form of money exchange. I should note that as advancement gradually progressed stronger teachers appeared and were candidates for schools. These new teachers taught much the same as the first class of teachers. Arithmetic was taught through the single and double rule of three. The advancement was that the teacher proposed to teach, in addition to the last teacher’s proposal, ‘square and cube roots.’ Those old pioneer teachers were not exact in morals. At least some of them were not, but the teachers of the second generation were found generally worthy and better. Many of them taught the ‘eight branches,’ using the following books: McGuffey’s speller and readers, Olney’s and Mitchell’s geographies, Ray’s arithmetic and algebra; Kirkham’s grammar, Goodrich’s history, Comstock’s physiology and copy books. The second generation built the small box frame

school houses with window sash and pane. These buildings contained stoves, seats with tops to write on, shelves to hold books and slates, with places in the top for the inkstands. Steel pens were used instead of goose quills and good ink instead of that made from red oak pods and pokeberries.

"The system of schools of the second generation has passed on, but a few of those good old teachers still live and a few of those framed box houses are still in use in some counties. The third kind of school house is the brick with ante room and deposit room and many improvements in furnishings and in beautifying and enclosing the yard. An entire change has been made in text-books, and there is systematic grading from the first through the eighth year and on through the high school.

"The schools from 1816 to 1839 were controlled by the township. The school board consisted of three members, a president, secretary and treasurer. Those men, under the school provisions of 1816, had much authority to arrange and levy taxes. The principal burdens, however, were paid by manual toil, the citizen receiving so much per day for his labor, which was to liquidate the tax assessment. That system was done away with by the act of the convention of February 10, 1851. After that each township was controlled by a trustee elected by the voters of his township.

"The school of the first generation had customs that have almost passed away—the base play called 'the playing of base,' the ball play called 'bull pen.' Base consisted of two sides evenly chosen by two captains. The two homes were two or three hundred feet apart. When ready, one captain would call to the other, 'Give us a dare.' The other captain would start out one of his swiftest runners, who, if bold enough and had the confidence in his ability to make a circle around the other captain's base would bring off to his captain's base a prisoner by so doing. When he made his start the other captain would send one of his fleetest runners after him. By this the excitement and anxiety were great, and one after another, in regular order, members were sent from each side, until the two bases were deserted for the time. In such races both bases would lose many and the result would be a victory to one or the other side. Frequently those races by fleet and active, nervy boys would not end in time for books. Over the plain, fields, hills, creeks and valleys would the chase continue, sometimes until time to dismiss school. Again, another way of the play was that each side would have a prison to retain the captured. Those prisons would be large trees some few rods from the base, and when a prisoner was taken he was put on the prison and closely watched to keep anyone from his base from retaking him.

This would very frequently bring into the race every one from each side. If the prisoner were reached and touched with the hand of one on his side he was released from prison and given the right to enter again the play. 'Bull pen' was a great play. One side was in the pen, the other side on the corners. The yarn ball covered with leather sewed around it carefully was rapidly passed from one base to another until a throw at those in the pen was made, and if one were 'hit' all the side on the corners ran, and some member of the party in the pen would hastily pick up the ball, run to the edge of the pen and if he could hit one of the runners it would save the one struck in the pen. Those plays were of much exercise and gave delight to all. Another play was 'hide and seek.' Another was 'ante over,' very much enjoyed by all. It is naturally the general opinion of the older generations that those plays of our first schools have not been bettered by the many changes made since.

"Another custom of the first schools, that of turning the teacher out at Christmas, has passed away. A treat was the universal demand of the schools. Those treats generally consisted of several bushels of apples and a holiday of a week. Many plucky teachers resisted the move. Then the door and chimney were barricaded and the teacher was not permitted to enter till he accepted the terms demanded by the school. Those parleys would, sometimes, last a week and the determined teacher would be chased day and night till he capitulated or was caught, taken to the creek, ice broken, and ducked until he came to terms. On some of these occasions the teacher held out firmly, gave up his school and went elsewhere. That custom has passed away long ago.

"The old teacher, generally of the first generation, and many of the second generation, used the arithmetic keys to Smiley's and Pike's arithmetics. Some of the teachers of the second generation can today boast of having in their libraries keys to Davies', Ray's, Loomies' and Robinson's mathematics. But that custom is of the past. In the schools of the first generation very few of our county seats even had a graded school; some had what then was called an academy. Those academies had one teacher only, who taught the 'common branches,' with algebra, geometry, physiology and sometimes Latin. Our townships had no high schools, and very often the higher studies were not pursued in the entire county. At that time the counties had a school examiner, which, under the revised school law in 1873, was changed to county superintendent, who by a revision act of the school law was given the duty of county visitation of schools. Those old examin-

ers, many of them, were business men and some were lawyers; some were county officers; some were one thing and some another. In an examination the teacher had an easy time. There was nothing to interrupt his happiness and nothing to change his equilibrium. Frequently those examinations would be held while walking from the street to the office of the examiner. One one occasion an examiner, a lawyer, was met on the streets by the candidate and after the greeting informed the examiner that he wanted a certificate. On their way to the office the examiner asked the candidate, 'How many genders have nouns?' The candidate's answer was 'Four.' 'All right,' said the examiner, 'of course you could name them.' On to his office and after a little conversation the examiner wrote him out a two years' certificate. Again, an old lawyer who filled the office had a class of about twenty. After seating them he began a conversation on teaching. Then, taking his chalk, he went to his little blackboard and began a discussion on decimal fractions. He gave some examples and after doing the principal part of the work himself, took his blanks, filled them out, gave his teachers good advice and dismissed them. On another occasion, when there were two examiners, a county treasurer and a lawyer, an applicant applied and was examined by both. The lawyer's examination was: 'It rains. What does *it* stand for? Give its antecedent.' The treasurer took up an old arithmetic. Gave: 'What is the interest on \$100 for 1 year 1 mo. 18 days at 6 per cent.? What is percentage?' The examination closed and the candidate walked out with a two years' license. One more: An elder of the church and examiner was the teacher of a county-seat school. A candidate went into his recitation room where he had a large class at the board. When he mentioned his business the elder asked him to wait an hour, when he would be through with the forenoon's work. After dismissal he asked the candidate to take a piece of chalk and write the following on the board: 'God said, Let there be light, and there was light.' 'Mr. _____, will you please punctuate that sentence?' After which the candidate was given a two years' certificate and kindly invited to dinner."

Much valuable information as to the early schools of Johnson county is found in Judge D. D. Banta's History of Johnson County (1888), pages 361-368, but a later and more general review of educational conditions of the early days is found in a series of articles written by him for the *Indianapolis News*, and published in weekly installments running from January 6 to March 16, 1892. The same are herewith reprinted that they may be available to local students of such conditions:

"There is a class which entertains the belief that the early settlers of Indiana were not as well educated as were the early settlers of her sister states. I think this belief was quite generally entertained a half century ago, and, perhaps, even later by the people of these sister states. I do not know why this belief should be held by any one today. I know of no reason why the Indiana pioneers should not be considered as the equals in every respect of the pioneer settlers of any of the other states at that period.

"It is stated by Gilmore, in 'The Advance Guard of Western Civilization,' that of the two hundred and fifty-six settlers who moved in 1779-80 to the after site of Nashville, all but one could write his name. Of thirty-six settlers on the north side of the Ohio, within the present boundaries of the state of Ohio, who signed the petition directed to Lieutenant-Colonel Harmer, in 1765, one only signed by his mark. Mr. Roosevelt, in writing 'The Winning of the West,' had occasion to examine a great many documents written and signed by the pioneer Tennesseans and Kentuckians, and he gives testimony as following:

"In examining original drafts of petitions and the like, signed by the hundreds of original settlers of Tennessee and Kentucky, I have been struck by the small proportion—not much over three or four per cent. at the outside—of men who made their mark instead of signing.'

"I have no doubt that the same fact would appear from an examination on as large a scale of original documents signed by the Indiana pioneers. I have done a little of that kind of work myself and have found the same result that Mr. Roosevelt did.

"Of course, all the schools of the pioneering period were inferior to the schools of today. In methods and appliances the schools of the two periods were as wide asunder as the poles, but in results, take it school for school and month for month, I am inclined to think the difference was not so very marked. Dr. Boone, in his 'History of Education in Indiana,' does not, as I remember, discuss this question, but if he did he would hardly agree with me. Nevertheless, the evidence is abundant that the pioneer schoolmasters were, in general, fairly efficient workers in the schoolroom.

"However much or little of school training the Indiana pioneers had, of two facts, I think we may be assured: First, they differed, as a class, in no respect as to their education, from the pioneer settlers of any other state of that period; second, the sentiment quite generally prevailed among them, as it did with the people of all other states, of an earnest desire that their

children should enjoy far more excellent educational privileges than had fallen to their own lot. Or, in other words, they entertained, in common with all the United States people of their day, the American idea of the great value of school training. Of the truth of these two propositions I think there can be no doubt. Dr. Boone, in his history, makes it quite plain that later on in Indiana there came a time when there was a seeming indifference in educational affairs that was not at all creditable to the people of the state, but that charge can not in justice be laid to the door of the first comers. The truth is that long before any steps had been taken in Massachusetts or New York, or anywhere else in the western world, looking to a free-school system to be supported by the state, Indiana, in her organic law, had made provision for a system of free education, commencing in the township schools and ending in the state university, and but for the great poverty of the people, which rendered the scheme absolutely impracticable, there can be no doubt that there would have been a free-school system in active operation in this state twenty years or more before the first blundering steps were taken toward it in any other state.

"If one would take the time for it he might secure quite a varied and extensive assortment of 'first schools' in the state. Randall Yarbrow, who came to Clark county in 1810, said: 'What was probably the first school in Indiana was opened in 1811 in Jeffersonville, near the river bank.' From a work entitled 'Indiana Methodism' I quote: 'The first school of any kind in the territory of Indiana was taught one and a half miles south of Charlestown, in 1803.' In the summer of 1796 Volney visited Vincennes, and declared that nobody ever opened a school among the French there till it was done by the Abbe R. [Rivet], a missionary banished hither by the French Revolution; and he adds the further statement that 'out of nine of the French scarcely six could read or write, whereas nine-tenths of the American emigrants from the east could do both.' From the testimony of John Tipton, a capital-site commissioner, we are warranted in believing that a Frenchman taught school in an Indian village situated on what is now the northwest corner of Johnson county, before M. Rivet's day.

"The first school within the present borders of the state was a French school, probably at Vincennes, and the first Anglo-American school was taught in Clarksville, whose settlement was begun not later than 1785, and probably two or three years before that. At any rate the place was a 'small town' in 1789, and although it was never a place of more than a few log houses, we might safely assume that schools of some sort were provided for

the children of the settlement, for this would accord with what I believe to have been the unvarying American practice. After the peace of Greenville, in 1795, the Clark's Grant settlement naturally grew faster than it did before, and in 1800 its population numbered nine hundred twenty-nine. Surely there must have been schools maintained by this time. But we are not left to conjecture merely. From the old records of Clarksville, kept from the first, there are frequent entries relating to the schoolhouses and schoolmasters almost from the very first.

"The presumption is next to conclusive that a school was opened in Dearborn county prior to 1802. In the spring of 1796 sixteen families moved across the Big Miami and became the first settlers of Dearborn county. They had settled on the Ohio side of the Miami three years before, and during their first three years' sojourn there they organized a school and brought in the first schoolmaster known to that part of the country, one Isaac Polk, who 'was known far and near as Master Polk.' What these sixteen families who moved on southeastern Indiana soil in the spring of 1796, and who were joined by four or five of the families of the Ohio neighborhood the same year, did in the matter of schools, the most of history, unfortunately, has not seen fit to say. We are left to conjecture, but with the record made during the three years of their residence in Ohio, we may feel very confident that the year of their moving, or at farthest the following one, marked the advent of the schoolhouse in southern Indiana.

"Without further discussion, we may accept that in general, whenever and wherever a neighborhood contained enough children to warrant the enterprise, a schoolmaster was secured and a school was opened. But it must be remembered that neighborhoods in the early days covered far wider reaches of country than is generally the case now. To that schoolhouse south of Charlestown referred to in the 'History of Methodism in Indiana,' D. W. Daily, of Clark county, went when a boy, walking a distance of three miles through the woods. Young Daily's school path, like thousands of others, was not very plain, and was sometimes crossed by wild and savage beasts. His devoted mother, realizing the dangers that beset her boy, went with him part of the way every morning, carrying her youngest born in her arms, and every evening she met him on the way as he returned to his home. One of the first schools taught in Spencer county drew children to it from a distance of four miles in every direction, and it was by no means uncommon for school children to trudge, morning and evening, three and four and even more miles to attend their schools.

"In the beginning, houses were not built exclusively for school uses, if an unoccupied cabin or other place was found available for the purpose. The first school taught in Martinsville, certain chroniclers say, was a summer school on a gentleman's porch, by Dr. John Morrison. There are others, however, who insist that the first school was taught in a barn by James Conway. Barns were not infrequently turned into summer schoolhouses during the pioneer educational periods. The first school taught in Newburg, Warrick county, was in John Sprinkle's barn, and many other barns were given up during part of the temperate season to the pedagogue and his pupils. Mills were also utilized on occasions. The first school ever taught in the English language in the town of Vevay was by John Wilson, a Baptist minister, in a horse mill. An early school in Waynesville, Bartholomew county, was taught by a retired distiller in a blacksmith shop, which school, for reasons not stated, was attended by young men and boys only. In Spencer county a deserted tannery was utilized. In Knox, in Jackson, and perhaps elsewhere, the old forts, after the close of the Indian wars, were turned into schoolhouses. In the towns of Franklin, Brownstown, and some others, the log court houses were occupied between courts. In Dubois county Simon Morgan, the county recorder, kept school for many years in the recorder's office. John Godlove, of Delaware county, taught one of the first schools in the precincts of his own kitchen, while in every county south of the Wabash, and doubtless, north of it also, abandoned cabins of one kind or another were quite frequently used for school purposes.

"The appropriating of the mills and the forts, of the barns and old cabins for schools was, however, the exception and not the rule. The rule was that if a house of some kind was not found ready-made when the time for organizing a school came around, those expecting to be its patrons usually made short work of building one. The first were the plainest and cheapest form of log cabin. The neighbors of the Stotts settlement on White river, in Morgan county, began and finished ready for occupancy their schoolhouse in one day. Of course, it was the rudest of log cabins, but it may well be supposed that there were hundreds of not much if any better in Indiana from first to last. I have been told of one such that was built and occupied in White River township, in Johnson county, at a very early day. It was a pole cabin without window, floor or chimney. The fire was kindled on a raised clay platform or hearth in the center, and the sparks and smoke escaped through a large opening in the roof. The children sat on benches next the walls, facing the center, and studied their lessons by the light that

came whence the smoke escaped. The house was modeled, evidently, after a hunters' camp. In another part of the same county, a first temple of learning was erected and finished without windows or openings for the light to come in save at the door and the wide throat of the enormous chimney. A similar one was a schoolhouse in Nashville, this state. We usually associate with the primitive schoolhouses the "greased paper windows," but the truth is, 'paper glass' marked a step in the process of the evolution of these structures. In the history of Spencer county the statement is made that the first schoolhouses had uncovered openings through which the light entered. There were first school houses elsewhere in the state that were without windows. The paper covering, made transparent by a free use of hog's lard or bear's oil, had not yet been thought of, but was to come as an improvement and mark an era in the improvement of schoolhouse architecture. The settlement of Spencer county was begun as early as about 1812, and the statement may well be true, for its earliest-built schoolhouse belonged to the first of the territory. In Blue River township, Hancock county, the first one was built of logs and had five corners. It was not chinked and daubed, had no windows, and but one door. This must have been as late as 1830. The uncovered openings of the Spencer county houses are suggestive of the portholes in the blockhouses built during the early days as a protection against the Indians. It is a well-known fact that after the final cessation of Indian hostilities the old forts were in some instances converted into schoolhouses, and I find it recorded that a school was taught in 1808 in the dwelling house of John Winder, 'which house was almost a fort,' having been constructed with special reference to making resistance against attacks of Indians. Indeed, there is direct authority for the statement that schoolhouses were constructed in Washington county with portholes for shooting at the Indians, and if in Washington county, we have good reason to suppose that they were likewise so constructed elsewhere at the same time. I have not come across any record or tradition to show that a cabin full of school children was ever beleaguered in Indiana, or even that the schoolmasters of the state ever at any time carried rifles to their schools with which to defend their scholars in case of attack; but when we remember how very few of the specific acts of a man or of men, which belong to every-day life and are not required by some law to be entered of record, find their way into history books, we can see that schoolmasters may have gone armed to their schools here in Indiana, and the fact remains unknown; and I have no doubt they did.

"While the old schoolhouses were, whatever their dimensions, generally

rectangular in shape, this was not always true. I find an account of two in Orange county, in Northwest and Southeast townships respectively, that seem to have been five-sided, one end being built 'in the shape of a fence corner for a fireplace.' This unique style of architecture may have been practiced eisewhere. In fact, a five-cornered schoolhouse was erected in Hancock county as late as 1830.

"Can those who attended the old cabin schoolhouses ever forget the total want of everything connected with them that was calculated to cheer and comfort the youngster in his ascent of the hill of knowledge? No attempt, whatever, was ever made by the men who constructed these houses toward beautifying them in any degree, and, judged by the standards of today, not much was done with a view to securing the comfort of the children.

"The following description of an old time schoolhouse and its furnishings is taken from 'Recollections of the Early Settlement of the Wabash Valley,' by Sanford C. Cox:

"The schoolhouse was generally a log cabin with puncheon floor, "cat and clay" chimney, and a part of two logs chopped away on each side of the house for windows, over which greased newspapers or foolscap was pasted to admit the light and keep out the cold. The house was generally furnished with a split (splint) bottom chair for the teacher, and rude benches, made out of slabs or puncheons, for the children to sit upon, so arranged as to get the benefit of the huge log fire in the winter time, and the light from the windows. To these add a broom, a water-bucket, and a tin cup or gourd, and the furniture list will be complete.'

"The writer omits one important adjunct, viz., the writing-table or bench, as it was in some schoolhouses not inappropriately called. This usually consisted of a broad board, sawed or sometimes rived, nailed to stout pins driven into holes bored in the logs at a proper slant upward beneath the long window. In the absence of a suitable board, a puncheon hewn to a smooth face, or even a half-log so hewn and mounted upon pins driven into the wall or upon stakes driven into the earth, was made to serve the purpose of a lighter writing table.

"It would be a waste of words to point out the squalor and discomfort of the old cabin schoolhouses. Most of us, however, who caught glimpses of learning within their portals in our younger days, think we treasure very tender recollections of them, but I suspect the tender recollections are of the youthful friendships we then formed, and of the surrounding woods and streams that witnesses indulgence in all manner of lawful sports, without a shadow of fear of trespassing on the rights of others.

"Before advancing upon the 'masters,' the books, the methods, the manners and the customs of the pioneer schools, something ought to be said of the pioneer children who made these schools a necessity.

"Let me recall the reader's attention to the long paths that oftentimes stretched their serpentine ways between the cabin homes and the cabin school-houses—two, three and even four miles long, they sometimes were. In general it was a fall or winter school that was kept—most generally a winter, for every child big enough to work was required at home to aid in the support of the family. We of today, with our farms all made and with a superabundance of farm machinery, can scarcely conceive of the extremities to which the pioneer farmers were often driven to secure the planting, tilling and harvesting of the crops. And so the children, in the beginning, could be spared best in the winter seasons, and in consequence the country schools were in general winter schools.

"Happy were those children who had a fall school to attend! The long and winding school-paths threaded a region of delights. What schoolboy or schoolgirl of those far-off days can ever forget the autumn wood, with its many-hued foliage, its fragrant and nutty odors, its red, ripe haws, and its clusters of wild grapes; its chinquapins (acorns of the pin oak) and its hickory nuts? And think of the wild life that was part of it all? Gray squirrels barked and chattered from tree to tree, while the voices of glad birds were heard amid the branches from sun to sun. And the school-paths themselves! Were there ever such paths as those winding over hill and through hollow, and filled, as they were, with dainty, rustling leaves that were as cool and soft to schoolboy foot as silken carpet?

"But how different the winter school! When the snow came, blockading the paths, how it tried the temper of the young folk who were limited to one pair of shoes per winter. And how infinitely worse was it when the winter rains came. The whole face of the Indiana earth, whether along the country roads, in the cleared fields or in the woods, was filled with water like a sponge, and the most careful of school children seldom failed to reach school or home with feet soaking wet. Fifty years ago it was not the fashion for boys to wear boots. For that matter there were few men in the country places that wore them, while boot or bootee for girl or woman was not even to be thought of. Riding astride or making a speech would have been no more shocking, and so boots were seldom or never seen in the schoolroom, but it was the custom of both boys and girls, on occasion, to draw over the ankle and the top of the shoe a sock or stocking leg, or a piece of cloth, which,

being well tied to shoe and ankle, kept the dry snow out of the shoe fairly well.

"I have known boys and girls to attend school in the fall long after the hard frosts came, and even after the ice began to form, with their feet encased in old socks or stockings so badly worn at the toe and heel as to be fit for no other purpose than wearing in this manner, and so common an occurrence was it that no one thought it worthy of special attention. Sanford Cox, in his 'Wabash Valley,' draws a graphic word picture of the town of Lafayette, as it appeared to him about 1825, in which he tells us that he had 'often' seen the Lafayette juveniles skating upon the ice, 'some with skates, some with shoes, and some barefooted.' It would seem that if the boys of Lafayette were of such hardy nature we might expect to find in some other places satisfactory evidence that the winter weather did not deter the barefooted from attending school. I have, accordingly, carefully looked through such records as have fallen in my way, and candor compels me to say that I have found only one other instance. This is related by the author of the 'History of Monroe County,' who says:

"It was then the custom to go to school, winter and summer, barefoot. That seems unreasonable, but it was done, and how? The barefooted child, to begin with, had gone thus so long that his feet were hardened and calloused to resist the cold by several extra layers of epidermis. He could stand a degree of cold which would apparently chill him to the bone, and could walk for some time in the snow and frost without suffering more than he could bear with reasonable fortitude. When he had to do extra duty in the snow and cold, however, he would take a small piece of board, say a foot wide and two feet long, which had been seasoned and partially scorched by the fire, and after heating it till it was on the point of burning, he would start on the run toward the schoolhouse, with the hot board in his hand, and when his feet became too cold to bear any longer, he would place the board upon the ground and stand upon it till the numbness and cold had been partly overcome, when he would again take his 'stove' in his hand and make another dash for the schoolhouse. Sometimes a flat, light piece of rock was substituted for the board and was much better, as it retained heat longer.'

"While we may feel assured that there never was a time when it was the fashion in Indiana generally for the children to attend school in the winter-time barefoot, nevertheless I have no doubt that during the territorial and early state periods it so frequently occurred as to occasion little or no remark.

"I find but one reference as to the buckskin clothing worn by school chil-

dren during the earlier periods mentioned. In the early school of Vanderburg county the local historian tells us that the boys wore buckskin breeches and the girls wore buckskin aprons. Though this is the only statement found by me, yet there was a time when buckskin clothing must have been as common with school children, especially boys, as it was with their fathers.

"One of the greatest drawbacks to the efficiency of the pioneer schools was the want of competent teachers. This want was felt from the very beginning and continued on down for many years. 'The pioneer teachers were generally adventurers from the East or from England, Scotland, or Ireland, who sought temporary employment during winter, while waiting for an opening for business,' said Barnabas C. Hobbs on one occasion. The Southern states furnished their quota, and western Pennsylvania was not behind any section of equal area in the number sent forth to become educators of the youth of the land. Of course there were many of the old-time teachers who were admirably equipped for their work, and who did it so well that they found a place in the lasting remembrance of their pupils; but while this is true, it is, on the other hand, equally true that the admirably equipped teachers were the exception. So loud were the complaints of the inefficiency of the school teachers throughout the state that they reached the ears of the governor. In his annual message to the Legislature, in 1883, Governor Noble thus calls attention to the subject:

" 'The want of competent teachers to instruct in the township schools is a cause of complaint in many sections of the state, and it is to be regretted that in employing transient persons from other states, containing but little qualification or moral character, the profession is not in that repute it should be. Teachers permanently interested in the institutions of the country, possessing a knowledge of the manners and customs of our extended population, and mingling with it, would be more calculated to render essential service and be better received than those who come in search of employment.' And he proposes as a remedy for the evil the establishment of a seminary for the special training of our native teachers, or the incorporation of the manual labor system with the preparatory department of the Indiana College at Bloomington.

" In the beginning of our state's history and for many years thereafter the people held in slight esteem the vocation of the pedagogue. Not because he was a pedagogue, but because he did not labor with his hands. Lawyers and ministers and even doctors who did not show their mettle now and then by acts of manual labor were very apt to receive less favor at the hands of the

people than otherwise. An Indiana secretary of state once, while in office, kept a jack for breeding purposes, and he caused the announcement to be made through the newspaper that he gave to the business his personal attention. It was considered a very proper thing for a secretary of state to do. This one was an invincible politician before the people. It is related of an early Posey county teacher, one Henry W. Hunt, that when he first applied for a school the people looked upon him as a 'lazy, trifling, good-for-nothing fellow who wanted to make his living without work.' What was true in Posey in pedagogue Hunt's case was generally true in every pedagogue's case throughout the state.

"Teachers quite often in those days went on the hunt for their schools. They were a kind of tramp—homeless fellows, who went from place to place hunting for a job. When the prospect seemed good the candidate would write an 'article of agreement,' wherein he would propose to teach a quarter's school at so much per scholar. With that in hand he tramped the neighborhood over, soliciting subscribers, and, if a stranger, usually meeting with more scorn than good-will. He was too often esteemed a good-for-nothing who was too lazy to work. 'The teachers were, as a rule,' says the historian of Miami county, 'illiterate and incompetent, and selected not because of any special qualifications, but because they had no other business.' The only requirements were that the teachers should be able to teach reading, writing and ciphering. The teacher who could cipher all the sums in Pike's arithmetic, up to and including the rule of three, was considered a mathematician of no mean ability.

"The wages paid the ordinary teacher were not usually such as to give respect to the profession. One of the curious chapters of the times is the low wages paid for all manner of intellectual labor. The governor received only one thousand dollars per year, and a judge of the circuit court but seven hundred dollars. Teachers were by no means an exception to the rule. Rev. Baynard R. Hall, the first principal of the State Seminary, at Bloomington, came all the way from Philadelphia to accept of the place at a salary of two hundred and fifty dollars a year, and John M. Harney, who subsequently made such a figure as editor of the *Louisville Democrat*, walked all the way from Oxford, Ohio, to apply for the chair of mathematics at a like salary, also, of two hundred and fifty dollars per annum. Jesse Titus, an early schoolmaster in Johnson county, taught a school during the winter of 1826-27 at one dollar per scholar, which yielded him six dollars per month, out of which he paid his board of one dollar per month. The first school taught on the present site of

Moore's Hill was by Sanford Rhodes, in 1820, at seventy-five cents per quarter for each pupil, which was paid mostly in trade. In 1830 John Martin taught in Cass county at eight dollars per month. Seventy-five cents per quarter was a price quite commonly met with as late as 1825, or even later, but the price varied. In some sections one dollar per scholar seems to have been the regular price, in others one dollar and fifty cents, while in a very few instances two dollars was paid. In many cases, probably a majority, the teacher was obliged to take part of his pay in produce. I find wheat, corn, bacon, venison hams, dried pumpkin, flour, buckwheat flour, labor, whisky, leather, coon skins and other articles mentioned as things given in exchange for teaching. 'At the expiration of the three-months' term,' says one writer, 'the teacher would collect the tuition in wheat, corn, pork, or furs, and take a wagon-load to the nearest market and exchange it for such articles as he needed. Very little tuition was paid in cash.' One schoolmaster of the time contracted to receive his entire pay in corn, which, when delivered, he sent in a flat-boat to the New Orleans market. Another, an Orange county schoolmaster, of a somewhat later period, contracted to teach a three-months' term for thirty-six dollars and fifty cents, to be paid as follows: 'Twenty-five dollars in State scrip, two dollars in Illinois money, and nine dollars and fifty cents in currency.' This was as late as 1842, and there were seventy school children in his district.

"A large per cent. of the unmarried teachers 'boarded around,' and thus took part of their pay in board. The custom in such cases was for the teachers to ascertain by computation the time he was entitled to board from each scholar, and usually he selected his own time for quartering himself upon the family. In most instances, it is believed, the teacher's presence in the family was very acceptable. The late A. B. Hunter, of Franklin, once taught a school under an agreement to board around, but one of his best patrons was so delighted with his society that he invited him to make his house his home during the term, which invitation the young man gratefully accepted. It was not the practice for the married teachers to board around. If not permanent residents of the neighborhood, they either found quarters in the 'master's house,' or in an abandoned cabin of the neighborhood. Quite common was it to find a 'schoolmaster's house,' which had been erected by the district, hard by the school house, for the use of the married masters.

"The school terms were usually called 'quarters.' There were two kinds of quarters known in some localities, the 'long quarter' and the 'short quarter.' The long quarter consisted of thirteen weeks, and the short quarter of twelve weeks.

"Notwithstanding the people were inclined to look upon the pioneer schoolmasters as a lazy class, yet they were looked up to perhaps as much if not more, than in these days. I have already said that the presence of the schoolmaster as a boarder in the family of his patron was welcome, for he was generally a man of some reading, and his conversation was eagerly listened to by all. Books and newspapers were scarce in those days, and so conversation was esteemed more than it is now.

"A few years ago I had occasion to look into the standing and qualifications of the early teachers of my own county, and on looking over my notes I find this statement: 'All sorts of teachers were employed in Johnson county. There was the "one-eyed teacher," the "one-legged teacher," the "lame teacher," the "teacher who had fits," the "teacher who had been educated for the ministry but, owing to his habits of hard drink, had turned pedagogue," and "the teacher who got drunk on Saturday and whipped the entire school on Monday."' A paragraph something like this might be truthfully written of every county south of the National road, and doubtless of every one north of it, but as to that I speak with less certainty, for want of knowledge. The lesson the paragraph points to is that whenever a man was rendered unfit for making his living any other way, he took to teaching. Mr. Hobbs, I believe, states that one of his first teachers was an ex-liquor dealer who, having grown too fat to successfully conduct that business any longer, turned schoolmaster. It is related of the first teacher of the first school in Clay township, in Morgan county, that he was afflicted with phthisic to such a degree that he was unable to perform manual labor; but he was a fairly good teacher, save when he felt an attack of his malady coming on. 'That was the signal for an indiscriminate whipping.' The first schoolmaster of Vanderburg county lived the life of a hermit, and is described as a 'rude, eccentric individual, who lived alone and gained a subsistence by hunting, trapping and trading.' John Malone, a Jackson county schoolmaster, was given to tippling to such excess that he could not restrain himself from drinking ardent spirits during school hours. He carried his bottle with him to school, but he seems to have had regard enough for the proprieties not to take it into the schoolhouse, but hid it out. Once a certain Jacob Brown and a playmate stole the bottle and drank till they came to grief. The master was, of course, properly indignant, and 'for setting such an example,' the record quaintly says, 'the boys were soundly whipped.' Wesley Hopkins, a Warrick county teacher, carried his whisky to school in a jug. Owen Davis, a Spencer county teacher, took to the fiddle. He taught what was known as a 'loud school,' and while his scholars roared

at the top of their voices the gentle pedagogue drew forth his trusty fiddle and played 'Old Zip Coon,' 'The Devil's Dream,' and other inspiring profane airs with all the might and main that was in him. Thomas Ayres, a Revolutionary veteran, who taught in Switzerland county, regularly took his afternoon nap during school hours, 'while his pupils,' says the historian, 'were supposed to be preparing their lessons, but in reality were amusing themselves by catching flies and tossing them into his open mouth.' One of Orange county's early schoolmasters was an old sailor who had wandered out to the Indiana woods. Under his encouragement his pupils, it is said, 'spent a large part of their time roasting potatoes.' About the same time William Grimes, a teacher still further southwest, 'employed his time between recitations by cracking hickorynuts on one of the puncheon benches with a bench leg.'

"How hungry did some who were boys here in Indiana fifty years ago become for something fresh and entertaining to read! Often have I heard that lover of good books, the late A. B. Hunter, of Franklin, tell the story of a book that was owned by a man living on the outskirts of his neighborhood. He had read everything owned by the neighbors that he cared to read, and now came the story of a new book—one unlike anything that he had thus far seen, and he was wild to get hold of it. At last there came a day when his father could spare a horse from the plow, and young Hunter went in pursuit of the new book, which was found, borrowed, and subsequently read with a zest almost unknown up to that time, for it was one of Sir Walter Scott's immortal stories.

"It seems to me that scarcely any other thing so distinctly marks the difference between the present and the past of which I am writing, as the great scarcity of reading matter in that past, compared with its great abundance now. I think it not too much to say that in my own 'Shiloh neighborhood,' all the books, excluding Bibles, hymn books and spelling books, owned by the neighborhood, could have been packed in a bushel basket. I call to my mind 'Hozzy's Life of Marion,' 'Trumbull's Indians,' 'Carey's Olive Branch,' a 'Natural History,' 'Western Adventure,' a 'Life of Selkirk,' 'Young's Night Thoughts,' 'Josephus,' and 'Pilgrim's Progress,' and that was about all. No wonder if a boy living in that neighborhood would become so hungry for something to read that he had recourse to the inside of the lid of a certain big box in which was stored the family linen, that he might read the two exposed pages of a copy of the *Western Luminary* that had been pasted thereon. The story may seem incredible, but that boy thus read the two pages of that old *Luminary* many a time, and every time he did so he imagined he found a freshness in it that was charming.

"But it is to the school books, or rather want of school books, of that time that I wish to call attention. There were comparatively few school books published in those days. Every school child, at least after learning the letters, was expected to have a spelling book, and Dillworth's and Webster's American were used in the beginning. The child who had not been taught his letters out of a Bible or hymn book at home, usually brought a primer. I have, however, seen a paddle with the alphabet pasted thereon used instead of a primer or spelling book. I never saw Dillworth's Webster's elementary spelling book, the most wonderfully successful strictly educational book that was ever published in America, at an early day occupied the entire field in Indiana, and practically held it until the appearance of McGuffey's Eclectic Speller, which was published somewhere about 1850. The elementary served the double purpose of spelling book and reading book. The old schoolmasters placed great stress on spelling. The custom, it is believed, existed universally in the country schools, at least up to and for some time after 1850, for the whole school to stand up twice a day and spell for head. A half-day in every week was given to a spelling match, besides which night spelling schools were of frequent occurrence. No one ever grew so large or so learned that he was exempted from the duty of spelling. I have known the head man of a long row of pupils to spell the first word without dictation, after which the next in line would spell the next word, and so on down to the foot, and then from the head on down again. The words in the elementary spelling book were generally written in a sort of rythmical order which made them easy to memorize. There were spellers who claimed to be able to spell correctly every word in it.

"I have said the elementary spelling book was used as a reader as well as a speller, and so it was. On nearly every page was reading matter made up of moral sentences in each of which was usually found one or more words belonging to the annexed spelling lesson. It was the practice to teach a pupil to spell first, after which he might read. Some teachers, after the scholar had learned to spell sufficiently well, required him to pronounce the words in the book at sight, and after he was able to do this sufficiently well he was formally set to reading. The 'pronouncing lesson,' as it was called, may have had its uses, but I have no doubt that many a pupil was reading quite well at home before being allowed to read at school. Do I not remember the first reading lesson in the elementary spelling book? No matter if the pupil could pronounce at sight all the words in the book, Charles Disbrow, of blessed memory (my old teacher), insisted that he who was going to take the

long leap into the reading world should read the first lesson. As the boy who could read the Testament at home and pronounce all the words of the spelling book at school stepped up to read his first and formal lesson, consisting of words of three letters, how silent that hitherto loud school would become, and how loud his own voice would sound as he read :

“‘She fed the hen. The old hen was fed by her. See how the hen can run.’

“Was ever ordeal worse than that? After the book had been read through and through, say half a dozen times, another reader was in order, provided it could be had. There were few school readers in those days. Here and there was to be found an old copy of the ‘English Reader’ or the ‘Columbian Orator.’ Rev. George K. Hester tells us that he read a dream book and ‘Gulliver’s Travels.’ I have seen Gulliver myself in the schoolroom; and so of the ‘Life of Marion,’ ‘Pilgrim’s Progress,’ histories, sermon books and the Holy Bible. Henry Eaves, a pioneer schoolmaster of Switzerland county, in his extremity, took the *Frankfort Argus* into his school, which served the uses of a ‘reader.’ About 1835 B. T. Emerson’s readers came into use to a limited extent. Somewhat later—five years, perhaps—McGuffey’s Eclectic series appeared and ultimately occupied the field to the exclusion of all others. The introduction of this series marked an era in the schools of the state. They were of incalculable benefit to the people of the Western country. I think it not too much to say that the higher readers of the series did more to cultivate a taste for the better American literature than any other books of that day. But for them the names of Percival, Bryant, Longfellow, Hawthorne, Irving, Paulding and other American authors of the first half-century would have been known to few indeed of the school children of Indiana of thirty and forty years ago.

“The pupil having learned to read sufficiently well, he was next set to writing. The mothers usually made the copy-books by sewing a few sheets of foolscap together. The geese furnished the quills that were fashioned into pens, and the ink was home made. Maple bark, sumach and oak balls and vinegar were the materials out of which most of the ink of that period was made. In its season pokeberry juice was sometimes used, but, notwithstanding its ornamental capabilities, its use was never very general. It was too apt to sour. The inkstands were generally home-made also. A favorite inkstand was a section of a cow’s horn, sawed off and fitted with a wooden watertight bottom. Another favorite one was made of lead or pewter. Many of the boys of the old school days understood the art of casting ink-

stands. The pupil's first exercise in writing was the making of 'pot-hooks' and hangers. In the fulness of time his teacher would set him his best round-hand copy, and in doing so he never failed of placing before the eyes of the scholar some moral or patriotic precept worthy of his remembrance, such as, 'Commandments ten God gave to men'; 'Eternal vigilance is the price of Liberty'; 'Washington was the father of his country'; 'Evil communications corrupt good manners.'

"The next thing in order for the boys was arithmetic. Not many girls gave any attention to this study. Not much was ever said about it as a girls' study, but I think it was generally considered that the girls did not have 'heads for figures.' Instead of arithmetic, they took to geography and grammar, when they took to anything. It was the practice with a good many teachers to require their arithmetical scholars to copy all the 'sums' in a 'ciphering book.' George Adams, who attended school in Johnson county away back in the twenties, had, a few years ago, such a book, and judging from it the writer must have understood fairly well his subject. Students in arithmetic never recited, they simply 'ciphered.' The teacher seldom paid any attention to them unasked. The boys usually helped each other, but when help failed in that quarter the teacher would, on request 'work the sum.' The majority of teachers though they had done all that was necessary when that much was done. Sometimes a boy would 'sneak' his arithmetic and slate into the school and 'cipher' for a considerable time before the teacher discovered it. I did this myself, and traveled over addition, subtraction, multiplication and short division, before my teacher let on that he knew what I was about. I had reached long division, which I found so very hard that I broke down at it in despair. Washington Miller, my old teacher, seeing my trouble, came to me, and without any reproaching gave the needed assistance, and thence on I was recognized as an arithmetical student. My friend, Mr. Hunter, who is mentioned above, went to school to a teacher who did not pretend to teach arithmetic beyond the 'single rule of three.' Young Hunter had advanced beyond that. He took his seat in the schoolhouse, however, and ciphered away till he went through the book. There was a greater variety of arithmetics than any other school book. Pike's was the one most generally in use. The familiar pages of a copy of this old veteran are now before me. Their matter consists of abstract rules and of examples. I am not much surprised that I stalled on the long division hill on that school day so long past. 'Take for the first dividend as few of the left hand figures of the dividend as will contain the divisor, try how often they will contain it, and

set the number of times on the right of the dividend,' and so on. Not a word of explanation; no development of the process; nothing but the abstract rule. The other arithmetics of the time were Smiley's, Bennett's, Jess's, Dillworth's, Western Calculator, and probably some others. Smith's and Ray's appeared shortly before 1840, and in five or six years the latter had the field.

"The geographies used were Moore's, Woodbridge's, Smith's and Olney's. These were the only school books, and there were very few children who did not delight to turn the leaves of a geography and look at its pictures. Lindley Murray's English grammar was the first in the field; after that came Kirkham's. There was not much studying of either geography or grammar in the early days. As to the former, it was considered a proper enough study if one had the time to spare for it, but by some the study of the latter was deemed useless waste of time. As late as 1845 the trustees of Vevay in employing a teacher required in the written contract that he should 'not teach grammar.'

"The first schools I attended were 'loud schools.' Loud schools were the rule in the beginning here in Indiana; silent ones were the exception. The odds in the argument were believed to be in favor of the loud school. A celebrated Scotch teacher, Alexander Kinmont, of Cincinnati, as late as 1837, would conduct school by no other method. He claimed that it is the practical, philosophical system by which boys can be trained for business on a steamboat wharf or any other place. Both boys and girls spelled and read at the tops of their voices, on occasion, and sometimes the roar of their lesson-getting could be heard for a half to three-quarters of a mile. It is not much wonder that Owen Davis took his fiddle to school and solaced himself by playing airs while his scholars were shouting over their lessons. The teacher of a loud school who would keep his pupils at work labored under a great disadvantage. The idler who was roaring at one word, or over a line of poetry, or trumpeting through his nose, was, for aught the teacher knew, committing his lesson. It was said of one boy in an Orange county school that he 'repeated the one word "heptorpy" from morning till noon and from noon till night in order to make the teacher believe that he was studying his lesson.'

"Fifty or a hundred years ago the swishing of the switch was heard everywhere, in the family circle and in the schoolhouse, throughout the length and breadth of the land. The fathers made their children 'mind.' The switch was the usual instrument, and its prompt and free use doubtless gave birth to such expressive phrases as 'lick and a promise,' 'the word with the bark

on,' and 'tan your jacket.' The schoolmaster, standing in the place of the parent, punished as freely and savagely, and usually with the full approval of the parent.. One of the most curious phases of the flagellating period was the almost universal prevalence of the sentiment that the schoolmaster who neglected the frequent use of the rod was a failure as a teacher. I had a friend who, much less than fifty years ago, was in the habit of occasionally playing pedagogue. In one of his schools he had a nice company of country urchins, between whom and himself there was the very best of feeling. After the school had run smoothly for a month or six weeks and no whipping done, his patrons began to think something was wrong. One morning one of them met him and bluntly told him that he was making a mistake—that he was 'not whipping anybody.' 'Why, who'll I whip?' he asked. 'Whip Sam,' was the prompt answer. 'What for? He's lazy, I know; but I can't whip him for laziness, can I?' asked the pedagogue. 'Yes, give it to him. Sam's my boy and I know he needs it every day.'

"Now and then the circumstances were so ludicrous that the master's punishment, instead of inspiring terror, provoked laughter. I once heard a story told on a Johnson county teacher to this effect: He was in the habit of opening his school with prayer. His pupils, for some reason distrusting his sincerity, sometimes during the services would wink and smile and even snicker out. One morning he carried an empty flour sack to school which he put on the seat beside him, and while he was praying that morning, the irreverent conduct of two or three of the larger boys attracting his attention, he broke off his prayer and, seizing the empty sack, he struck each of the misbehaving lads over the shoulders, powdering them all over with the white flour, after which he concluded his prayer. Mr. Chute was an eminent schoolmaster in Evansville at an early day, who opened his school with prayer. He always stood, with a 'long fishing cane in his hand,' and prayed with his eyes open. 'When he caught a boy in mischief during prayer he would stop short and call out: "Woe be to you, John," and strike him over the shoulder with his long cane, and then resume his prayer.' Another and similar but better story than either of the others comes from Pleasant township in Switzerland county. An old gentleman by the name of Curry taught in that township for several years. 'He was a widower and married man by turns.' Once when in the former state he went to the schoolhouse early in the morning to write a love letter. When the pupils came he carelessly left it on his desk and proceeded to open school with prayer. Kneeling down he prayed with his 'whip in his right hand and his right eye open.' One of the boys,

stealing up to the desk where the love letter lay, began reading it; but ere he was aware the old man broke off in the middle of a sentence and, collaring him, gave him a sound thrashing, after which, adds the historian, 'he resumed his devotions with equanimity.'

"It was the custom to whip on the slightest provocation, and not infrequently without any provocation at all. There is scarcely a county in the state that has not had, at one time or another, its teacher who would drink to intoxication on Saturday and soundly thrash every scholar in the school on Monday. The neighborhoods are full of the traditions of the savagery of the old schoolmasters. The schoolhouses fairly bristled with switches cut from the neighboring thickets. According to the historian of Morgan county, 'these old instruments of punishment were always present and usually hung on wooden hooks over the old fireplace, so that they became so hardened by seasoning from the heat that they resisted the severest exercise of the teacher in an application on some offending pupil, and even cut the wooden benches as the teacher in his fervor pursued round and round the howling culprit.' I read of a Bartholomew county school master who 'kept his switches standing in the corner or lying on pegs in the wall, but the cat-o'-nine tails lay in the desk. He punished with the former and terrified with the latter.' A Martinsville school master flogged his pupils, it is said, on the least provocation, with a 'long hickory gad, well-seasoned in the hot embers of the fire.'

"It would be a mistake to infer that there were no other punishments, save corporal, given in those days. The 'dunce block,' the 'fool's cap,' the 'leather spectacles,' 'bringing up the switch,' 'standing in the corner,' 'standing on one foot,' 'sitting on the girls' side,' and any and all other schemes the wit of the old school master could devise were tried. I remember to have seen a teacher remove a puncheon from its place in the floor and incarcerate a big girl in the 'hole under the floor,' which had been dug for clay to make the hearth, jambs and backwalls of the fireplace. I shall never forget how he pushed her fingers off the edges of the floor when he fitted the puncheon back in its place.

"Among the school customs of early days which have entirely disappeared was that described as 'turning out' or 'barring out' the teacher, a sport that was never indulged in in Indiana at any other than Christmas time.

"The ostensible object in barring out a teacher was to compel him to treat his school. It was a sort of legalized rebellion of the scholars against the master's authority, accompanied by a forced levy with which to purchase the particular article that was to compose the treat, or else to furnish the

treat outright himself. Usually the deposed monarch furnished the money and the rebels bought the 'treat.'

"The 'treat' here in Indiana, as far as I have seen, always consisted of something to eat or drink. In western Pennsylvania, according to Breckenridge's 'Recollections of the West,' the object was to compel a vacation. In all cases the barring out was made the occasion of more or less revelry and disorder. According to a statement made in the 'Life of Thomas Jefferson Fisher,' a Kentucky preacher, barring out was observed 'on the first holiday that came, or at the end of the session.' I find no evidence of its observance in this state at the end of the session, although some teachers were in the habit of making presents to their scholars at that time. Such presents were always voluntarily made, however, and as far as my observations went, always consisted of something else than articles of food or drink.

"I find but two instances of the use of whiskey in this state with which to treat the school. One of these was in a school in Jefferson county and the other in Morgan. The episode in the last-named county is reported to have occurred at Christmas of the cold winter of 1825-26. When the teacher reached the school house on that extraordinarily cold morning he found the door barred and all the big boys inside. Of course the pedagogue wanted in, but the boys declared that it would take a 'treat' to open the door that morning. Accordingly, Mr. Conduitt, the teacher, went to the nearest 'grocery' and purchased about a gallon of whiskey, with which he returned and again applied for admittance. The door was at once unbarred and the man with the jug admitted, whereupon a season of 'high jinks' followed. The master dealt out the liquor liberally, it would seem, for some of the boys, becoming 'too much for utterance,' had to be 'sent home in disgrace.' One of these boys, it is recorded, 'went home swaggering, happy as a lark, loaded to the muzzle with a ceaseless fire of talk, but his father quietly took down the big gad and gave the boy a dressing that he remembers to the present.'

"The following account of a 'turning out' will prove of interest in this connection. It occurred in Nashville in this state. 'The custom,' says the historian, 'was so universal that the scholars demanded their right to it, and were upheld by their parents. Christmas came, and Mr. Gould was informed that he must treat. The scholars refused to come to order when called and the teacher refused to treat. After a short time the larger boys forcibly captured the teacher, bound him hand and foot, and carried him down to Greasy creek to be severely ducked in cold water unless he surrendered and treated. Several men of the town accompanied this novel expedition. The

stubborn teacher was carried out into the stream by the larger boys, who took off their shoes and rolled up their pants and waded out. A parley was held, but the teacher was obstinate and was on the point of being unceremoniously baptized, when W. S. Roberts interceded, and after some sharp words, pro and con, secured from the teacher the promise to treat on candy and apples. He was released, and the cavalcade marched up to the store, where all were given a taste of the above-named delicacies.

"Stubborn teachers did not always come out as well as did this Brown county man. The school boys of a certain district in Posey county, having determined to compel their teacher to treat, 'upon his refusal he was promptly sat upon by the boys, who soon overcame him and carried him down to the creek and broke the ice. The alternative was once more given him, but he was stubborn and held out. Without ceremony he was plunged beneath the icy water, and, yet holding out, his tormentors placed chunks of ice on his bare bosom, and but for the arrival of outsiders who rescued him, serious consequences would doubtless have been the result.' It is more than probable in this case that the victim had been a hard master, and his pupils took advantage of their opportunity to get revenge. Jacob Powers, a Hancock county teacher, fared worse. He had recently had a tooth extracted, and, despite his warning as to the risk, was plunged in the cold waters of a creek. The result was lock-jaw, from which he died.

"While the teachers, as a general rule, resisted the demand to their utmost, there were others, however, who fell in with the humor of the occasion and found as much fun in it as the boys themselves. Indeed, if the teacher resisted in good earnest, even to the point of being ducked in the ice-cold water, he was, nevertheless, 'expected to forgive his enemies,' and I do not remember to have come across an instance of a teacher ever being accused of subsequently holding malice against any one who had wronged him in a Christmas frolic.

"It must be said that those teachers who looked on the bright side of the custom, and gave in after a brief show of resistance, usually came out the best. On one occasion the big boys of one William Surface's school barred the school door against him. On reaching the school house he was, of course, refused entrance except on the usual condition. But the teacher declined answering their oral demands, because he said, 'some dispute might arise as to what was said.' If they had terms to propose they must present them in writing. This seemed reasonable, and so the boys put their demand on paper, which, together with pen and ink, was handed to the diplomat on

the outside. Beneath the boys' scrawl he wrote, 'I except to the above proposition—William Surface,' and passed the writing back. The boys were satisfied, and at once opened the door. 'You had better read with care what I have written,' said the master to the scholars, when safe within. 'It is one thing to accept a proposition and quite another to except to it.' The boys, now crestfallen, acknowledged their mistake, but the teacher, after 'improving the occasion by warning them against the evil of carelessness in the business transactions of life,' generously treated, and was thereafter loved better than ever before.

"A teacher by the name of Groves, who taught in a district close up to the Marion county line, found himself barred out one Christmas morning. Living in 'the school master's cabin,' hard by, he called in his wife to assist him. The weather was extremely cold, and it occurred to him that if he could drown out the fire he could freeze out the rebellion, and so, ascending the roof to the top of the chimney, his wife handed up buckets of water, which he poured down on the school fire. But it was all in vain. The boys, raking the coals out upon the broad hearth, defied him. His next thought was to smoke them out, and to that end he laid boards over the chimney top. But the boys had thought of that and provided themselves with a long pole with which to remove the boards. Not to be outdone, Groves replaced the boards over the chimney and calling upon his wife, who seems to have entered with spirit into all his plans, she gallantly mounted to the comb of the roof and took her seat on the boards to hold them down while her husband stationed himself at the door below. But the boys tried the pole again, and with such vigor that they overthrew the master's dame, who at the risk of her life and limb, came tumbling to the ground. Picking herself up, she retired to her own domicile, leaving her lord to fight the battle out as best he could. As the girls and smaller children arrived he sent them to his own cabin, where his wife agreed to keep watch and ward over them. One by one the garrison became captive to the vigilant master, who stood guard at the door, and was sent to the other house. By the time for dismissing in the afternoon every rebellious boy had been taken in and the school was in full blast in the master's cabin."

LIBRARIES.

Ten per cent. of the proceeds of sales of lots in county seat donations was, under the early statutes, to be applied to the use of a county library. The fund began to accumulate almost at the beginning of our county's his-

tory, for we find in the final settlement account of the first county agent, John Campbell, this item: "John Campbell, agent, is allowed \$2.61¾ for whisky and stationery furnished while agent [no doubt to stimulate interest in the public sale of the lots], also 13¼ cents depreciation in library money." The fund did not grow rapidly, of course, and nothing further is known of the library until twenty years after. In 1845 Royal S. Hicks was appointed by the county board a "commissioner" to collect together all the books belonging to the Johnson County Library, and at the next term he reports that he has collected "forty-four volumes belonging to said library, also some fifteen pamphlets." No Johnson county library was ever incorporated, and the funds accumulated having been spent in books and they lost or worn out, the Johnson county library evidently passed out of existence before the middle of the last century.

Township libraries were encouraged by special laws under the new constitution, and in at least one instance a corporation was organized to manage a township library. Deed record N, page 213, contains the record of a meeting of the citizens of Franklin and vicinity at the court house on April 9, 1852, who had subscribed to stock in a corporation to start such a library. F. M. Finch presided at the meeting, and A. B. Hunter was clerk. It was found that sixty-one persons had subscribed five dollars each, and directors were chosen in the persons of G. M. Overstreet, M. W. Thomas, G. W. Branham, F. M. Finch, Henry Fox and Thomas Williams.

Under the law of 1852 township libraries became very generally established and for the next thirty years afforded the best opportunities to be had for general reading. But at their best, township libraries were of limited usefulness. From statistics at hand, it is probable that the total number of volumes belonging to such libraries in Johnson county never exceeded one thousand five hundred. They were under the control of the township trustee, and no effort was made in most townships to maintain the library or to encourage the circulation of books.

One movement deserving special mention was the Young People's Reading Circle, instituted under the auspices of the State Teachers' Association in 1887. It was specially designed for the children of the district schools, and the book lists were carefully made out by a state board. This movement reached its highest efficiency in the early nineties. In the year 1896, two thousand fifty-nine school pupils (almost one-half of the total enrollment) were members of the reading circle. The books were very generally bought by the trustee, and when he failed to do so, schools arranged entertainments

and with the sales of tickets bought the books for the schools. After the books were used during the school year, they became the nucleus of a neighborhood circulating library. The average number of volumes for a year was twenty, and the average cost twelve dollars.

FRANKLIN PUBLIC LIBRARY.

By far the most successful movement for a public library in the county was begun by the women's clubs of Franklin early in 1911. Acting under the provisions of the act of 1901 (section 4916 R. S. 1901) as amended by the acts of 1903, page 301, they obtained a subscription list with pledges totaling about one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars. This list was filed with the clerk of the circuit court on June 10, 1911, and the judge at once named the following trustees: For one year, R. M. Miller; for two years, Elba L. Branigin, and for three years, Martha C. Johnson. On notice from the said clerk, the common council appointed Robert J. Mossop and Jeannette Zeppenfeld each for a term of one year. The city school board also named Myrtillus J. Voris and Nettie Craft each for a term of two years. All members whose terms have expired have been reappointed, and the same now constitute the Franklin public library board.

These members of the board held their first meeting on June 23, 1911, and organized by the election of R. M. Miller as president, and Elba L. Branigin as secretary. Under the law the county treasurer is ex-officio treasurer of the library funds. The board, in September, contracted with Paul Hulsman for the rental of the old armory room at the second floor of the Hulsman block, at the southwest intersection of Jefferson and Water streets, at twenty-five dollars per month. After certain improvements were made the library was formally opened on December 5, 1911, with Mary Rue, of Coshocton, Ohio, as librarian. Miss Rue made a splendid record, but, because of ill health of her family was obliged to resign September 1, 1912, and her place was temporarily filled by Ruth Wallace. Miss Helen Davis was chosen the next librarian and began her duties November 15, 1912.

The library board made a levy in September, 1911, and again in 1912 of seven-tenths of a mill on each dollar of taxable property in the city, which yielded a return of approximately two thousand dollars, but this levy was increased at the September levy of 1913 one-tenth of a mill. On August 13, 1912, the board of trustees voted to make the Franklin Public Library open to all the citizens of Franklin and Needham townships, on condition that the

advisory boards of the townships make a levy of five-tenths of a mill. John W. Ditmars, James B. Payne and Walter Farmer, constituting the advisory board of Franklin township, promptly accepted the offer, levied the tax, and the Franklin Public Library was at once thrown open to all the people of Franklin township. By this progressive step about two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars was made available to the support of the library, and the city and township are united in a most promising educational movement.

The first annual report of date December 31, 1912, shows the following interesting facts as to the finances and work of the new library. The total income from taxation in the city was \$1,988.67, and from the original subscriptions \$1,520. The total number of books in the library was 1,987, and twenty periodicals were regularly received. The circulation of books for the year was 18,589 among 1,352 patrons. The most notable gift to the library was Hart's "American Nation," McMaster's "History of the United States," and complete sets of the works of John Fiske and Francis Parkman, from the Alexander Hamilton Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Other large givers were Mrs. M. J. Voris, the ladies of Shiloh church of Needham township, the Baptist Young People's Union of Franklin, and the late Malvina C. Hall.

Andrew Carnegie has offered the library a building, if a suitable site is provided, and the near future will doubtless see the Franklin Public Library properly housed.

ACADEMIES AND SEMINARIES.

The Johnson County Seminary, an account of the building of which is given in Chapter IV, was intended as a school for pupils desiring more advanced work than the common schools afforded, but, owing to lack of funds it was never successful and so far as the writer is able to learn no high school branches were ever taught in the building, except in a few private schools held there. The total funds to the county seminary account in 1845 amounted only to \$71.25, which by the year 1847 had increased only to \$259.45, with no record of expenditures. It is evident that with such a financial condition, no work could be undertaken and when under the new Constitution it was required that the seminary buildings be sold and the proceeds converted into the common school fund, there was neither a suitable building nor sufficient school revenue to maintain schools, at public charge, to provide for higher education. Little is remembered of any of the schools taught in the County Seminary. John L. Jones remembers that, in 1844, only one room had been

finished, and prior to that time only one term had been taught in this school. It was known, however, that in the fifties a girls' school was maintained in the seminary building, and James Sloan attended one school there conducted by Samuel Demaree. Higher education provided by the state was not to be had until the prosperous days following the Civil war, and in the meantime only private schools and academies supplied the needs for more liberal education.

But, while the public authorities were slow to undertake higher education at the public charge, one community in the county made a splendid effort to supply the need. As early as 1854 public-spirited citizens of the Hopewell neighborhood by popular subscription raised sufficient funds to start a building for an academy, and work was so far advanced that school was opened in the yet unfinished building in 1855. According to Miss Ruth Terrill, the historian of the Hopewell schools, "the academy was built a short distance east of where the present building now stands, at the top of the first level of the hill. It contained six rooms, three above and three below. The building had three wings, and a bell tower on the top. There were two large pillars, with large double porch in front. Some essays which had been given at a spring exhibition were put in a tin box and placed in the pillars when they were built. A history of the school was also placed with them. On remodeling the school building some years later, these were destroyed. The largest room in the building was used as an assembly room. All the pupils from the primer to the highest grade were in this room, where both the primer and Caesar was taught. The east room on the first floor was the music room. Just above the assembly room was a large hall used for the meetings of the literary societies. The rooms were heated with long open stoves. The lower hall, where the wraps and lunches were kept, was called the ante-room. It was not heated and the dinners were often frozen. The studies were writing, reading, philosophy, physiology, analysis on English grammar, American history, algebra, geometry, Latin, arithmetic, higher arithmetic, botany, familiar science and literature. The school year was divided into three terms, the first from September to December, the second from December to March, and the third from March to the last of May or the first of June. Students from all over the state attended this academy. It was then the only advanced school in the county. A boarding house was provided for students who came from a distance to attend, and what is now the Orphans Home was used as a boarding house. Almost immediately after the organization of the academy a Baconian Literary Society was organized for the young

men. The duties consisted of orations, debates, declamations and essays. The meetings were held on Friday evenings, and every month open-door debates were held for the benefit of patrons and friends. The girls also had a literary society which they called the Athenian. The motto for the Baconian society was '*Lux et Scientificus*,' for the Athenian, '*Puritas et Veritas*.' The school had rhetorical exercises every other Friday. Frequent exhibitions were given by the girls at the church, which were very pleasing to the community. These exhibitions were important events and drew people from miles around. The school progressed rapidly, but when the time of the Civil war came, the general peace students were called away to the war never to return."

Perhaps the first teacher who included algebra and Latin in the curriculum of the Hopewell schools was Miss Fairchild, who is well remembered by some now living as a scholarly teacher. But the first principal of the Hopewell Academy was Prof. T. P. Killen, who came hither from Waveland. He was a college graduate and a man of much force as a teacher, and his school soon attracted attention throughout this section of the state. One of his pupils, S. Watson Van Nuys, later volunteered as a private in the Civil war, was rapidly promoted, but met an untimely end at the battle of Petersburg. He had attained to the rank of adjutant-general on the staff of General Duncan. Professor Killen, according to the recollection of R. V. Ditmars, served four years as principal of the academy, when he was followed by Prof. Samuel D. Voris, who came from Vevay and taught two years. Rev. Quincy McKeehan, according to the testimony of some, taught during the school year of 1861-62, while others place him before Voris. It is fairly certain that Prof. Joseph Shaw was principal in 1861 and continued a highly successful school for four years. Shaw came from Bellefontaine, Ohio, and was, like his predecessors, a man with college training, and of fine teaching abilities. Other pupils of the academy speak of a Professor Johnson, a Hanover graduate, who taught the academic work for a year, just prior to Voris' term.

The Hopewell Academy sent other of its sons to war, including John Henderson, Sr., J. M. Dunlap, Will Gordon, J. D. Van Nuys, A. B. Lagrange, Joseph Fisher, Thomas Fisher, and the following named, stricken on the battlefield: Samuel List, Peter D. List, Robert Sloan, who died in the Andersonville prison, and John Graham, who died from wounds and disabilities.

The Hopewell Academy was easily first among efforts to extend high school privileges to Johnson county students, and in some sense it was even a rival to Franklin College in the years just preceding the Civil war.

There is now before me a prospectus of the Hopewell Academy for the year 1862. It reads:

"HOPEWELL ACADEMY

is situated three miles west of Franklin, the county seat of Johnson county, Indiana, and just twenty miles south of Indianapolis, in the center of a wealthy and highly respectable neighborhood. For miles around, the population is almost exclusively Presbyterian, and is remarkable for intelligence and high-toned morality. The academy being in the country, and in the midst of a large and flourishing church, the pupils are free from the enticements to evil of town and city.

"The subjects usually taught in seminaries and colleges will be attended to, and in addition a Normal Department has been opened to qualify teachers for the duties of the schoolroom.

"Facilities are offered for both male and female education. Young men will be prepared for the classes of Hanover College, Indiana. The building is a two-story brick, in the form of a T, containing six spacious rooms. The young gentlemen have a room in which they maintain a Literary Society of some twenty-five members.

"Persons living in large towns or cities, wanting a good situation for their sons and daughters, where good health is combined with educational advantages, will do well to send them here.

"Terms:

Primary course (12 weeks)-----	\$3 per term
Common schools (12 weeks)-----	\$4 per term
Scientific (12 weeks) -----	\$6 per term
Classical (12 weeks) -----	\$8 per term
Extras, piano, guitar, etc.-----	\$8 per term
Use of instruments -----	\$2 per term

"Three terms each year, opening September 15, January 6, and April 6. Boarding, ranging from \$1.25 to \$2.00 per week, can be had in the immediate vicinity of the academy.

"Text Books—Bullion's Greek and Latin Grammars, Ray's and Robinson's Mathematics, etc.

"For particulars inquire of Jacob Aten, Samuel Vannuys, P. J. Banta, trustees, or of the Rev. John F. Smith, pastor of the Hopewell Congregation, Franklin, Johnson county, Indiana.

"JOSEPH SHAW, Principal."

Following Mr. Shaw as principal came Smith G. Blythe, 1865-1866; Robert Shaw, 1866-1868; David Moore, 1868-1873; Robert Sturgis, 1873-1875; E. P. Cole, 1875-1881; Mons Coulter, 1881-1882, and Minard Sturgis, 1882-1883.

A certificate of graduation from Hopewell Academy admitted to the sophomore year in Hanover College, and both institutions being under the control of the Presbyterian faith, most of the graduates of the Johnson county institutions went to Hanover, rather than to Franklin College. The academy was of course supported by benevolences and the small tuition fees received. In March, 1870, the friends of the academy subscribed capital stock to the amount of four thousand dollars and the Hopewell Academy Association was duly incorporated.

Inspired doubtless by the record of the Hopewell Academy, Elder John C. Miller, of Nineveh, conducted a school on similar lines in the Christian church at Nineveh, for four or five years beginning about 1867.

In 1873 the Union Graded School Association was organized to establish a graded school at Union church.

TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOLS.

The township graded high school was not instituted in Johnson county **without** long and strenuous opposition. The first of such schools to be opened **in the** county was at Nineveh in 1872, but the movement was not popular. **In other** townships of the county no systematic effort was made to teach high school subjects, and, in at least one instance, the question of compelling the school authorities to provide high school instruction got into our courts.

The act of 1869 provided that "the common schools of the state shall be taught in the English language; and the trustee shall provide to have taught in them orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, English grammar, physiology, United States history, and good behavior, and such other branches of learning and other languages as the advancement of the pupils may require and the trustees from time to time direct."

It was argued by the opponents of higher education that it was not intended at the time of the adoption of the Constitution that education at public charge should extend beyond the "common branches"; that to give a high school training at the free schools would be to educate a few at the expense of the many. The other side of the question was well set forth in State Superintendent Smart's instructions to school trustees, in these words:

"It has been asked whether it is the duty of school trustees to provide a course of study adapted to the preparation of pupils for college. The question should be answered in the affirmative. It is fair to assume that the trustees must provide suitable instruction for all the children who have a right to attend school; that is, they must afford them such instruction as their attainments demand. If a child has mastered all the primary branches, and being less than twenty-one years of age, still desires to attend school, the trustees must provide suitable instruction for him. It is not reasonable to expect him to spend further time on branches which he has mastered. The fact that the law permits children to attend school until they are twenty-one years of age is presumptive proof that the trustees may be required to furnish such instruction as is suitable to their attainments till they reach that age."

This statement of Superintendent Smart, given out in 1875, must have fallen into the hands of Dr. William B. Grubbs and William H. Dungan, patrons of district No. 3 in Clark township some time during the year following. Grubbs had a son aged seventeen, and Dungan a daughter aged nineteen, who were advanced in school work and desired to study algebra and Latin in the district school. After repeated demands upon the trustee, James Williams, that he furnish them instruction in algebra and Latin, without success, the parent sought the aid of the courts. In February, 1877, they filed a petition for a writ of mandate to compel Trustee Williams to provide instruction to their children in these subjects. The complaint was drawn by Woollen & Banta and in brief alleges that petitioners are the heads of families and taxpayers of Clark township and have children of school age who are entitled to attend school at that district; that the children are "advanced in their studies, having a knowledge of the common English branches of education, to-wit: orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, English grammar, physiology and United States history, and that further advancement in useful learning can be best promoted by pursuing a course in algebra and the Latin languages; that James Williams as trustee has employed Josephine Carver in said school, and that she is qualified to teach said branches of learning."

The trustee, by his counsel, S. P. Oyler, answers that at a school meeting of the patrons of the district held just prior to his employment of Miss Carver, it was voted to give instruction only in the common branches, and that he has apportioned his funds in such manner that he has not sufficient money to provide instruction in algebra and Latin. Judge K. M. Hord heard the evidence, which was written down in long hand by Edward F. White

and is still on file with the papers in the cause. The evidence showed that no special demand had been made upon the teacher to give instruction in Latin, and hence the court refuses to mandate the trustee to furnish such instruction, but in respect to algebra the court's order and judgment is complete. The judgment of the court is unique, and the case being of such importance, we set out the judgment in full:

"The court finds that the said William B. Grubbs and William H. Dungan are residents of district No. 3 in Clark township, Johnson county, Indiana, and that William B. Grubbs, Jr., is a son of William B. Grubbs, the relator, and is of the age of seventeen years, and is unmarried and lives in his father's family, and that he is sufficiently advanced in learning to study the algebra and Latin language, and the court further finds that Elizabeth Dungan is of the age of nineteen years and resides with her father and is unmarried, and that she is sufficiently advanced in learning to study the algebra and Latin language.

"And the court further finds that one Josephine Carver is engaged in teaching a public school in said district No. 3 and that she refuses to teach the said William Grubbs and Elizabeth Dungan the algebra and Latin language, and that James Williams is the acting trustee of Clark township, and that a demand has been made of him to cause the algebra to be taught in said public school by the said Josephine Carver, but that he fails and refuses to so order and direct the said Josephine Carver to teach the algebra to such of her pupils as are sufficiently advanced to study the same, although requested so to do.

"Now, therefore, we do command you the said James Williams that you immediately after the receipt of this writ do order and direct and cause the said Josephine Carver to teach and instruct the children of the relators, to-wit: William B. Grubbs and Elizabeth Dungan, in the algebra."

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOL.

The Franklin township high school is widely known by the name of the community in which it is located, and as Hopewell neighborhood is characterized by the sterling integrity, high character and progressive spirit of its citizens, so the Hopewell schools are of high standard and represent the best ideals along educational lines. The following sketch is from the pen of Miss Ruth Terrill of the class of 1911:

THE HOPEWELL HIGH SCHOOL.

"The academy was organized into a high school in 1884. A high school building was erected in 1888. It was a large building, erected near where the present one now stands. General high school studies were taken. Literary societies were organized, boys and girls both belonging to the same one. Duties consisting of readings, essays, monologues, etc., were given. For a few winters the students had charge of a lecture course, which proved to be quite a success. Such men as Will Cumback, Dr. Willets, C. A. Bolten and Ridpath, the historian, were brought before the people. With the money made from the lectures, the school purchased a good library, a librarian was appointed each year and a general improvement of the reading matter for the pupils was made.

"An Alumni Association was organized in 1894, but did not succeed, as the interest of the older graduates was not enough to keep it alive. The class of 1894 was a very active one; they were organized, had their historian, class poet, and class song which was written by Miss Emma Covert, now Mrs. Gilbert Henderson. A new building was erected in the year 1904. There had never been but one teacher in the high school until in 1904, when an assistant was obtained. The school was certified under M. J. Fleming and commissioned under Merle J. Abbett, April 9, 1909. Then it became necessary to place three teachers in the high school. Under the supervision of Professor Abbett, the school has risen to a very high standard, more attention being paid to the general development of the pupil, not only in the way of book learning, but along all lines. Live, thinking boys and girls have been developed.

"In 1909 the junior class gave a banquet for the seniors, and a number of former students were present. This was a successful affair, and much credit is due to this class, as a whole, for this gave an impetus to the Alumni Association.

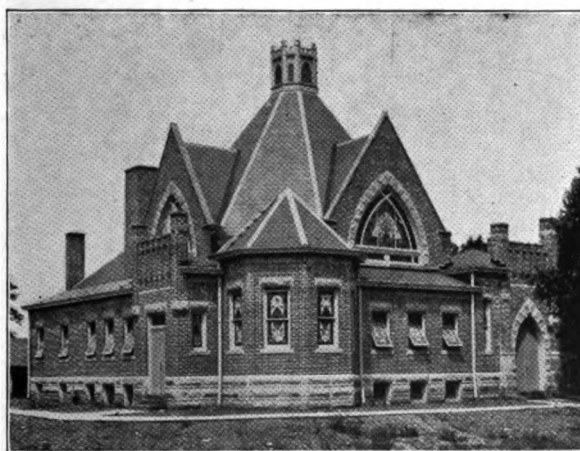
"In 1910 the junior class gave a banquet for the seniors, and a number of the alumni. This was a pleasing affair, and a success. In the summer of 1910 an alumni organization was formed with James G. Covert as president, and Miss Belle McCaslin as secretary.

"The school has made great advancements along all lines. May this always be said of our Hopewell high school and may it be counted a success.

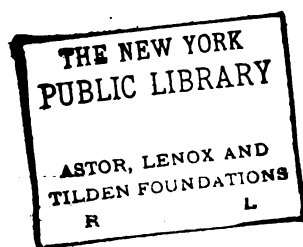
"Early in the history of the school the three R's, reading 'riting and 'rithmetic, were the fundamental subjects. Soon they desired to take up new



OLD HOPEWELL ACADEMY



HOPEWELL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH



topics and to gain new ideas. Latin was taught in the whole high school. In recent years more prose work has been taken, more books of Caesar and Cicero have been read, but much of this because more time per day is devoted to it. Nearly all the subjects taken now were taken when the high school was organized, but now there are more teachers and better equipments. Botany is becoming more and more one of the principal subjects, the detailed analysis of the plant and plant life in particular. By the aid of the microscope, which was purchased a few years ago, better work is accomplished.

"In 1907 a laboratory, which is used in the study of physics, was added; this was of special benefit, although a complete equipment was not secured, yet with what we have many experiments can be performed which greatly aid the pupil in the study.

"In 1908 the study of agriculture was taken up for the first time. This proved to be of special interest to the students, as many of them had lived on the farm all of their lives, and had always been interested in the farm and its products.

"Aside from the regular curriculum, music was introduced in 1905, under the direction of Miss Emma Ogle, who taught for two years and was succeeded by Miss Mable Williams, who was in charge of the seventh and eighth grades. Mrs. Eda Hair then had the supervision of the department for one year. She was followed by Mrs. Rose Meredith, who has continued in this place until the present time. Chorus work has been the principal thing taken by the seventh and eighth grades and the high school.

"Art was introduced in the fall of 1907. This was under the supervision of Miss Ethel Trout, of Franklin. This department made slow progress the first year, for it was entirely new to the pupils and only thirty minutes per week was devoted to it. Miss Trout taught for two years. She was succeeded by Mrs. Zella Lee Trout, an assistant teacher in the high school. She has continued teaching the art since. Great improvement has been made since that time and we are beginning to see the result of the effort that has been expended.

"More attention was paid to athletics in the fall of 1906, when Mark Webb organized and directed a boys' basketball team. Great interest was taken in this, the boys were successful, considering their lack of experience. In the fall of 1908 they won the pennant which was offered for the team winning the largest number of games in a league which comprised teams over the county. The members of this team were Noble Wilson, Leslie Tackett, Virgil Covert, Leslie Middleton and Ray List.

(17)

"A girls' basketball team was organized in 1909, consisting of Bessie Cosby, Pansy Norton, Elsa Combs, Mae Middleton, Janet Van Nuys, Marie Covert, Ruth Kerlin and Mary Brown. This team lost only one game to a high school, Franklin, also winning from this team by a similar score.

"Physical culture was introduced in 1910, under the direction of Miss Hazel Abbett; there were two classes organized, consisting of the girls from the seventh and eighth grades and the high school. The work consisted of fancy drills and exercises. This work was carried on successfully and at the close of the year the girls of the seventh and eighth grades gave a drill which showed what they had accomplished.

"Sewing was taken up in the fall of 1909 under direction of Mrs. Zella Lee Trout. The Beardsley system was introduced and carried out as nearly as possible. The girls proved industrious and many pretty articles were made by them. In 1911 a sewing machine was given them. This aided very materially and much better results were obtained.

"Manual training was introduced in 1909 in the school. The work of the first year or at least the first half year was that of the beginner, but from this time forward the various classes have advanced until the more complicated models in wood work are performed to an advantage. The purpose of the work is giving expression with the hand to the thoughts of the boy and carrying out his ideas, an appreciation of art, and a development of the art side of his nature.

"The results of the department are sufficient evidence of what interest the work is to the boy, also it is sufficient evidence of what can be done in our country high school by employing only a few minutes per week and utilizing a great deal of time that might otherwise be wasted were it not for this work. The models this year are not devised after or fashioned on mission lines of furniture, but will bear the closest test of scrutiny relative to proportion, symmetry, construction, etc. Its value to this school cannot be overestimated, and we sincerely hope the interest will continue until a greater standard of excellence is reached. The expense of having it installed in the school is small and the benefit is without a doubt large. The interest shows it comes from the desires of the boy, from the natural tendency and with interest, unity, care and supervision the work has succeeded.

"During the summer of 1912 extensive improvements were made to the school building. The old buildings consisted of six rooms above ground and five in the basement. Aside from the fact that the rooms were too few for the increased attendance, they were also too small, and the halls too narrow for

proper sanitation and lighting. The present building has eleven rooms above ground and eleven small rooms in the basement, which latter serve many excellent purposes. Two of the rooms contain dry closets, which took the place of the unsightly and unsanitary buildings outside. A larger room is used for manual training. Two more are for play rooms, another for the compression tank and acetylene plant, another for lavatory and shower bath, and the remaining space is used for the heating plant.

"The water supply is furnished to all parts of the building by a large compression tank. This system gives running fountains in the halls and supplies hot and cold water for the wash basins and bath. The water is forced into the tank by a gasoline engine, which does double purpose in also driving the fan in connection with the heating plant. The new heating plant not only heats as much surface as both the old ones, but with the aid of the motor keeps the air pure and properly distributed.

"Each room is now large enough to accommodate the present attendance, and care for a reasonable increase. Each is equipped with light fixtures connected with an efficient acetylene plant. This makes the whole school of service for social gatherings, as well as for the annual exhibition. The grounds are equipped with play-ground apparatus suited to all ages, and basketball courts for boys and girls are provided. In the adjacent field of Mr. List supervised games are played. A well graveled driveway passes under a porte-cochere, which enables pupils to alight from the school wagons under shelter.

"The new grade rooms are each twenty-eight by thirty feet and are lighted from one side only. The walls are tinted in light green, the wood-work stained to match. The assembly room is thirty by fifty-eight, and will accommodate three hundred and fifty pupils. The room is used daily for opening exercises and for the physical exercises. The old assembly room is converted into a study hall. Three recitation rooms are used by high school students. The library has a separate room. On the shelves are more than five hundred well selected books, and since September, 1912, it has been identified with the Franklin Public Library, which has extended all its privileges to the Hopewell schools.

"The rooms for the lower grades are equipped with maps, charts, sand tables, looms, and many other conveniences for hand work. For the fifth grade manual training in pottery, sewing and other lines is provided. The high school is equipped with Crowell apparatus for physics, sewing machines, a microscope and botanical apparatus. A complete set of Indian clubs, wands

and dumb-bells for physical culture is included, and the manual training room is fully equipped with carpenter's benches and wood-working tools.

"The regular course prescribed by the state board of education for commissioned high schools is followed. Required work in music and art is offered under the instruction of regular supervisors. A course in mechanical drawing is offered to the boys, and one in clay modeling to the girls. Special attention is given to a study of agriculture. Corn clubs and domestic science clubs have done much good work in connection with the schools."

TEACHERS OF HOPEWELL HIGH SCHOOL.

First, David G. Fenton, term one year; second, J. Edward Wiley, term one year; third, Charles Flinn, term one year; fourth, Will Hutchinson, term one-half year; fifth, Edward Remy, term, two and one-half years; sixth, Paul Monroe, term, one year; seventh, James Deer, term, seven years; eighth, Charles Carson, term, four years; ninth, Charles Deibler, term, one year; tenth, John Terman, term, one year; eleventh, M. J. Fleming, term, two years; assistant, M. D. Webb, term, two years; twelfth, James Moore, term, one year; first assistant, one-half year each, M. D. Webb and Grace Carney; thirteenth, Arthur Moore, term, one year; assistant, Grace Carney; fourteenth, M. J. Abbett, term, three years; first assistants, Bertha Lagrange, one year; Bertha Lagrange and Zella B. Lee, one year; Bertha Lagrange and Hazel Abbett, one year; fifteenth, Arnold V. Doub, term, one year; assistants, Hazel Abbett, Noble Wilson, Zella Lee, Mrs. Rose Meredith; sixteenth (1912-1913), Merle J. Abbett, superintendent; Hazel Abbett, principal; Zella Lee, art, and Mrs. Rose Meredith, music.

GRADUATES OF HOPEWELL HIGH SCHOOL.

- 1888—Ada Pugh, Belle McCaslin, Maude Combs Carroll.
- 1889—Victor Bergen, James Covert, George Jeffrey.
- 1890—Paul Covert, Hattie Jeffrey Covert, Bertha Combs Winters, Emma Bergen.
- 1891—Charles B. Henderson, Ezra McCaslin, Ira McQuiston, John A. McCaslin.
- 1892—John Hoffman.
- 1893—Estella Jones Webb, Emma Covert Henderson, Henry Huffman, Mamie Bergen.

1894—Alice VanNuys Oliver, Will Banta, Vassie Voorhees Henderson, James Handley, Kate Voorhees VanNuys, Lelia Covert McCaslin.

1895—Ophelia Henderson Dunlap, Gertrude Oliver Shufflebarger, Claud Helms.

1896—Ezra VanNuys, Watson VanNuys.

1897—Gilbert Voorhees, Gertrude Voorhies Demaree, Edna VanNuys Voorhies, Will Jeffrey.

1898—Bruce Voorhies, Mary Handley Forney, Hester Deere Balser, Gilbert Deere, Omer Henderson.

1899—Jessie Byers Henderson.

1900—Homer Luyster, Mabel Riggs Haymaker, Wheat Voorhies, Leta Voorhies, Edward Dollins, Chester Clore.

1901—Minnie Graham Meganhoffer, Mabel Kinnear LeMasters, Drusy Murphy, Mary Brewer Fisher.

1902—No graduates.

1903—Florence Voris, Cecil Byers Clore.

1904—Nelle Jones Henderson, Carrie Graham Banta, Earl Byers, Neva Henderson.

1905—No graduates.

1906—Fern Hamilton, Herbert Kinnear, Clarence Stimson, Hazel Harper Canary.

1907—Mary Demaree, Earl List, Cort Ditmars, Forest Graham.

1908—Hugh Hamilton, Mary Sullivan LaGrange.

1909—Noble Wilson, Ora Henderson, Leslie Middleton, Verna List, Ray List.

1910—Mary Brown, Janet VanNuys, Georgia Weddle, Pansy Norton, Ruba Harper, Leslie Tackett, Russell Voris.

1911—Besse Crosby, Ruth Terrill, Everett T. Henderson, Elsie Combs, Russell Hamilton.

HENSLEY TOWNSHIP GRADED SCHOOL.

The Hensley township graded high school building was erected in the year 1879 by Trustee William H. Jeffries, in the face of much opposition. The schools had for many years been under the control of Trustee Musselman, who, though a successful politician and a likeable man, was not in sympathy with "new fangled notions" as to education. The building was of four rooms and located on the west side of the town. In this building Principal

John W. Roseberry taught the more advanced work in the first two years. His assistant, C. E. Hodgins, succeeded him in 1881 and 1882, but it is not known that any regular high school work was attempted by either of these "principals."

John W. Woolfington succeeded Hodgins in 1882, and introduced normal school methods, giving especial attention to training for teachers of the district schools. Principal Harvey D. Vories, afterward county superintendent and still later state superintendent of public instruction, came to the Trafalgar school in 1883 for two years' work. Professor Vories gave the first definite organization of the school work and conducted the first common school commencement held in the township. The class consisted of Dr. R. W. Terhune, Joseph Alexander, John McNutt and Ella Pitcher. In 1885 he gave certificates of graduation to the first alumni of the Trafalgar high school, Lillie Ream Lochry and Alva Richardson.

Ben F. Kennedy followed Superintendent Vories and had classes in many high school subjects. Prof. T. D. Aker was at the head of the schools in 1886-87 and 1887-88. Aker was a fine teacher, but excelled in teaching the common school branches. He gave the first instruction in Latin to pupils of the Trafalgar high school, and during his first year Claude Moore graduated from the high school. Principal H. T. Guthridge succeeded Mr. Aker for the year 1888-89. He had a "freshman class" in high school work of about ten pupils, but no higher classes. J. T. C. Noe, fresh from a course in Franklin College, became principal of the school in 1889, and was quite successful as a teacher. He was followed by J. B. Lemasters, a veteran teacher of the county and a capable instructor. He had been the first teacher in high school subjects in the district schools of Union township. Will A. Burton, now treasurer of Franklin College, was an alumnus of the school under Principal Lemasters.

O. V. Eaton succeeded to the principalship for the years 1891 and 1892, and he was followed by Elba L. Branigin for the three years, 1893, 1894 and 1895. The writer remembers with peculiar pleasure his three years' experience as a teacher in the Trafalgar high school. The average enrollment in the high school work was thirty, the regular course of study for certified high schools was followed, and while only a six months' term was held, the interest and application of the pupils was such that the school work was completed with thoroughness. In 1895 Oren E. Burton, now holding an important position with Swift & Company at Atlanta, Georgia; George T. Ragsdale, recently a teacher in the Louisville high schools; Bert E. Tapp, now

principal of the Union township high school, and Dr. Jesse Deer, of Throntown, all received diplomas for four years of high school work.

Principal J. U. Jones, another alumnus of Franklin College, came to Trafalgar for four years, beginning in September, 1896. Jones was a fine disciplinarian and a scholarly instructor. In the year 1898 he graduated Chester Forsyth and Ernest Linton, both of whom are in good school positions; Beverly Bridges (deceased) and Lora Pickerel; and in the following year Simon Roache, later principal of the Franklin high school and now of the faculty of Shortridge high school at Indianapolis, Warren Sparks and Stella Thompson. The last named alumna was so much to the principal's liking that he adopted her as a permanent part of his domestic staff, and he and his estimable wife now reside at Hammond, Indiana.

George T. Ragsdale in 1900 came back to his "alma mater" to teach the high school work for one year, and proved a popular and efficient pedagogue. He was followed by J. A. Moore for a four-year term, and the latter by Simon Roache for one year. In 1906 Augustus Summers was principal, and in 1907 J. V. Masters headed the school. Warren Yount became principal in 1908, and taught the last school in the old high school room. Before the end of the school year the building was condemned and the trustee took steps toward the purchase of another site.

A long and bitter fight ensued between the school officials and a landowner whose lands were condemned for the new school property. The courts sustained the school authorities, and at last, in 1912, a contract was let for a new building which is at this writing nearing completion. The new building is a fine structure, equipped fully for school work, with the latest and best ideas in school architecture and will be a credit to the township and the town of Trafalgar in which it is located.

UNION TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOL.

High school work was first attempted in connection with the schools of Union township in September, 1888. From a class of thirteen common school graduates in the township the previous year came a demand for instruction in the higher branches. Jefferson Vandivier, trustee, responded and engaged J. B. Lemasters to give such instruction at district No. 6, known as the Dollins school. When school opened only three presented themselves for the new work: Otis M. Vandivier (the present trustee), Henry R. Vandivier and Isaac B. Ennis, and work was begun along with other classes in the district school.

But a beginning was made and the next year the class followed Lemasters to district No. 8 (the Vandivier school), and to their number were added Livy A. Young and Orion Deer; the first year work in the same school being taken by Gussie Shuck, John Hall and E. C. Taylor. Lemasters must have had his hands full, as at the same time every grade of common school work was taught and the enrollment reached forty seven.

In the autumn of 1890 the new district building of two rooms at Providence was completed, the one being intended for common school, the other for high school. High school classes were not organized, however, until the succeeding year, when Mr. Lemasters was again instructor, and since that date high school work of some character or other has continued to be taught. In the Providence "high school" the following have been teachers of high school subjects: 1892, W. P. Garshwiler, now a prominent physician of Indianapolis; 1893, Edgar W. Abbott, alumnus of Franklin College, class of 93; 1894, C. E. White; 1895, Mr. Lemasters again; 1896, John George; 1897, Oren A. Province, now a successful physician of Franklin; 1898-02, W. B. Owens; 1902-04, Henry E. White; 1904, Everett Wiley.

In the year 1905 the Providence school house was condemned and plans were at once formulated for a commodious graded high school building. After a legal contest over the question of its location the site now occupied (one mile south of Providence) was chosen. During the period of construction work on the new building, the high school work was taught in the abandoned school house at "Turkey Hill," in district No. 9, which district combined with district No. 5, Friendship, to form the graded school work at the new school house.

The new graded high school was begun by Trustee James W. Brown in 1905 and completed in the summer of 1906, at a cost of about thirteen thousand dollars. It is a substantial building, of good appearance, and of adequate size, and Union township has in this building the best results for the money expended of any township in the county. In the high school work, by this date fully organized, the following principals have had charge: 1906, Everett Wiley; 1907, J. B. Lemasters; 1908, Augustus Summers; 1909, M. J. Fleming; and from 1910 to the present time, Bert E. Tapp. The character of the work done is evidenced by the fact that the school was certified by the state board of education in 1909, and has now the requisite equipment to entitle it to a commission at the end of the present school year.

CLARK TOWNSHIP GRADED HIGH SCHOOL.

After the legal fight with Trustee James Williams over the vexed question of high school work elsewhere mentioned, no organized work of that character was attempted until 1897, when Ralph Jones taught some classes in advanced grade at a farm house in the township. In the succeeding year Trustee H. G. Williams built a two-room building at "No. 9," one room of which was intended for the high school. This was used as such until 1911, when the present trustee, John T. Overstreet, erected a fine, modern structure, fully equipped, at a cost of twenty thousand dollars. The building consists of seven rooms, with basement, in which is installed the best type of heating plant and an electric lighting plant. During the fifteen years of high school work in the township seventy-seven have been graduated, an ample justification of this type of school in the rural districts. These students have all come from the farm and the country district school. In this, as in the other township high schools of the county, the principals in charge of the advanced work have been teachers of college training, able to do work equal to that done in the best city schools.

Mr. Overstreet is building this year a new district school of the most approved type, and, while consolidation of schools has not been popular in the township, the eight district schools will, the trustee believes, soon take steps in that direction.

The principals of the Clark township high school to this date are: Ralph Jones, 1897; C. P. Melton, 1898; Arthur Banta, 1899-01; Jesse C. Webb, 1901; Omer Hougham, 1902; William Smith, 1903; Guilford Wiley, 1904-06; John Williams, 1906-10; Anna Byers, 1910; Agnes Tilson, 1911-13; Guilford Wiley, 1913.

WHITE RIVER TOWNSHIP GRADED SCHOOL.

The old graded school building at "Center Grove" was built in 1884 by Trustee Gradner Wilkes. It was a small two-story structure, consisting of three school rooms and one recitation room. The first high school teacher was William V. King. At that time, and for several years afterward, part of the grade work and the high school work was taught in the same room by the same teacher. Later the work was arranged so that the grades were separated from the high school, and one teacher gave his entire time to the latter.

Trustee J. Wesley Richardson built the present fine structure, in the years 1907-1908, and with this school as the center, the works of consolidation of the schools of the township was begun. The new building consists of five rooms for the grades, a large assembly and recitation room for the high school, a library, and spacious rooms in the basement for manual training and the gymnasium. The building is steam heated, and ventilated according to the best modern ideas, and is surrounded by ample playgrounds.

In 1908, the first year of consolidation, there were enrolled about three hundred pupils, including the high school, and six of the twelve district schools were combined in this, the pupils being hauled in wagons. Four grade teachers were then employed, and two were engaged in the high school, and for the first time, music and drawing were placed in the curriculum. The attendance increasing, in 1909 two additional teachers were employed, one in the grades and one in the high school. The work now doing will entitle the high school to a commission in two more years.

At present, two hundred pupils are enrolled and the work is equal to the best country high school. In 1911 the school graduated thirteen and in 1912 fifteen, all having completed the regular four-year high school course. The present corps of teachers is: H. M. Nickels, superintendent; Jane Grace Dorsey, principal; Helen Beers, assistant principal and instructor in art; Grace Fulmer, seventh and eighth grades; Hazel Clary, fifth and sixth grades; Blanche Berryman, third and fourth grades; Vinnie Kegley, first and second grades.

Since the town of New Bargersville sprang up about seven years ago that village has grown amazingly, it now having a population of about four hundred. As this point is not conveniently located for transportation of children to Center Grove, Trustee J. J. Clary in 1912 began the construction of a modern four-room graded school on a three-acre tract of land, conveniently located for the village school children. The building was completed in time for the opening of school on September 22, 1913. The enrollment for the first day was one hundred and forty-nine, which was increased in three weeks to one hundred and sixty-two. T. C. Wyrick is principal, and Lora Fulmer, Iva Johnson and Miss Boulby are other teachers. Miss Helen Beers has charge of the art and music work.

FRANKLIN SCHOOLS.

Of the first schools in the town of Franklin no record remains and little is remembered. Judge Banta says: "Coming to Franklin township we find that the first schools were held in the log court house. A cloud of uncer-

tainty hangs over them. Dr. Pierson Murphy is known to have taught at an early period in the history of the town, but whether he was the first may be doubted. Aaron Lagrange attended his school seventeen days, which, he says, must have been about 1825. 'I used Pike's arithmetic. Our other books were anything we could get. I remember we had Dilworth's spelling book.' In the winter of 1829-30, Thomas Graham is known to have taught in the log court house. John Tracy attended, walking from his father's house, a distance of five or six miles. Gilderoy Hicks, who moved to the town in 1834 and began the practice of law, which he successfully pursued for over twenty years, turned aside occasionally during the first years and taught school. Another who is remembered to have taught in the town school during the earlier years was William G. Shellady."

Prior to 1860 school was also taught in "district schools" scattered about the town. The earliest of these stood at the northeast intersection of Jackson and Jefferson streets, but no person now living and within reach of the author remembers any of the teachers at that house. One square north, at the northwest corner of Jackson and Madison, stood another school house, which James Sloan attended in 1850 and 1851. Cyrus Wick, a son of Judge W. W. Wick, and Benjamin Davis taught school here in those years and later William Fitzpatrick was a teacher in this room. Still another school house was found at the alley on Home avenue, just north of Jefferson street, at the rear of Dr. Payne's lot. This was a large building of framed timbers and here a Mr. Hatch and a Mr. Smith kept a school, but later and better remembered was the Rev. Mr. Brownlee's wife, who taught in this building after the academy was founded. Another school house stood on Yandes street where County Treasurer Bridges now lives, but nothing can be learned of the school taught there. While, without doubt, all these school houses were erected by the pioneer settlers for a public use, no record is found that the title to the real estate on which they stood ever vested in the "inhabitants" of any school district. It is equally certain that all the schools conducted in them were subscription schools, and not supported from public funds.

As elsewhere noted, title to lot No. 1 in the Old Plat passed to school trustees under an order of the county board in March, 1829. And until the old academy ground was acquired in 1855 this was the only property vested in the school town of Franklin. The school house stood on the alley at the rear of the lot adjoining the Presbyterian church on the east and the only teacher remembered was Miss Christy Ann Peppard.

For many years a private school was conducted in the basement of the

old Presbyterian church. Among the teachers in this church school were Mrs. McKee, wife of the pastor of the church, and after her health failed, Prof. John Quincy McKeegan, formerly of the Hopewell Academy, opened a school here, probably in the years 1865-1867. A Mrs. Collins also taught in this room.

Other private schools of the town were those of "Granny Myers" on East King, near Hurricane, and of Mrs. Ritchey in the New-School Presbyterian church, on South Home avenue. Mrs. Ritchey as well as Mrs. McKee were talented teachers, and indeed ample testimony is at hand that all the subscription schools and private schools of the early days of Franklin were conducted by teachers of good character and unusual attainments.

FRANKLIN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The earliest record relating to school matters bears date of April 19, 1854. While the town of Franklin was probably incorporated in the year 1834, no records of official action prior to the first named date are preserved, and it is fairly certain that no schools were maintained by the town within the twenty year period, and it may be doubted whether any corporate action was undertaken until 1854. The record of April 19, 1854, shows the resignation of Fabius M. Finch, Gilderoy Hicks and G. M. Overstreet, school trustees of the town of Franklin, and the appointment by the town board of their successors, Benjamin Leavitt, William Lewis and A. B. Hunter.

On recommendation of this board of school trustees the town board, on May 26, 1854, "for the purpose of erecting and repairing necessary school houses, and for the purpose of maintaining and keeping in operation a graded common school" in the town, levied a tax of twenty-five cents on each poll and of ten cents on each one hundred dollars of taxable property in the town, the ordinance to be effective after ten days publication in the *Star of Hope*. On June 9th, on petition of ninety-nine voters of the town, the levy was increased to fifty cents on each poll, and twenty-five cents on each one hundred dollars of property.

For some reason, probably because no suitable building had yet been provided, the town board, on January 28, 1855, directed the treasurer of the county not to collect any school tax for that year. But again on June 25th of that year a school tax was levied and thereafter taxes for school purposes were regularly levied. The first enumeration of school children was reported to the board on October 14, 1858, and showed the number to be as follows: Males between the ages of five and thirteen, 113; females of same age, 81;

males between thirteen and twenty-one, 48, and females of same age, 43; a total of 285. This did not include West Franklin, East Franklin, "the suburbs or the Hog Chute."

In the meantime the town had, on February 28, 1855, sold the school lot adjoining the Presbyterian church, and on June 28th of the same year had acquired lot five in John Herriott's addition on Monroe street, the "Old Academy" site. This was for many years the only public school in the town, except that residents of East Franklin enjoyed school privileges on lot 62 on Monroe street between Hougham and Forsyth streets, which had been bought by Franklin township in March, 1859.

In the district school on East Monroe street the following teachers are remembered: Rosa Adams, afterward the wife of President Bailey of Franklin College; George W. Grubbs, now a prominent lawyer of Martinsville; Mary Forsyth, afterward married to Dr. P. W. Payne; Lydia Dunlap (Brown); Mrs. Lacy and Mr. Rand.

Among the teachers at the "Old Academy" in the fifties, J. Hillman Watters and J. O. Martin are best remembered. Mrs. Ritchey, wife of the Rev. James Ritchey, also taught in the academy before she opened a school in the Cumberland Presbyterian church property on South Home avenue, which later became the property of the Catholic church. In 1866 F. M. Ferguson was engaged as superintendent of schools at a salary of eighty dollars per month, the use of the academy building, when not in use for public school, and to receive also all tuition fees of pupils attending from the outside. Ferguson's assistants were G. C. Shirk, succeeded one month later by M. H. Belknap; Myra Tresslar, Mrs. M. R. Isom, Miss Lydia Dunlap, Miss Mattie Tilson.

In 1867 Leander S. Burdick was elected superintendent and Frank O. Burdick, Laura Burdick (Polk), Lydia Dunlap, Myra Tresslar, Jennie Snyder, assistants. The board adopted a series of text books, including Willson's spellers, McGuffey's readers (new series), Payson-Dunton-Scribner's copy books, Guyot's geographies, Felter's primary arithmetic, Ray's intellectual and practical arithmetics, Ray's algebra, Ray's geometry and trigonometry, Pinneo's grammar, Green's analysis, Quackenbos' history, Cutter's physiology and Wells' philosophy.

In this year (1867) Judge Banta was secretary of the board and he appended to the minutes of the meetings many interesting "notes," giving opinions, arguments and incidents connected with the board's actions. So also in the year following, when the discussion was opened as to the propriety of

increasing the school facilities, Judge Banta gives many facts "outside the record." He tells of the prior use of the academy as a Sunday school room, and the annoyance caused thereby; he says further: "The public mind had awakened to the necessity of something being done towards procuring more school room; we had rented the Ritchey school room at ten dollars per month, the past season, and the basement of the Presbyterian church had been secured. The board, or at least a majority, was anxious to have some expression from the public, and about this time (August 1, 1868) a meeting was called at the academy to consider the matter. This meeting was well attended and from the speeches and votes of those present the board was assured that a new and elegant school house was demanded."

Later, he says, "The opinions advanced by those who took an interest in the new school building were various. There were those who insisted upon building an addition to the academy, and this proposition was seriously considered by the board. Others were in favor of building ward school houses, which should be in the architectural style of the country school houses and maintaining therein a system of ungraded schools. The board never discussed the proposition. Others still were in favor of building an elegant house which should be an ornament to the city and be suited to the advanced educational ideas of the time."

On December 17, 1868, the board contracted with L. P. Ritchey for a site at the corner of Water and Jackson streets, at the sum of three thousand dollars. Contract was let for the new building to McCormick & Sweeny at the sum of thirty-one thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars, and in July following city bonds were issued to the amount of thirty thousand dollars.

In the school year of 1868-69 the corps of teachers consisted of Professor Burdick, superintendent; Julia Talbott, Lydia Dunlap, Laura Overstreet, Mrs. Isom and G. M. Overstreet, Jr. In the year following (1869-1870) Burdick was again chosen, with Laura Overstreet, Lydia Dunlap, Laura Barnum, Mr. Strawn, Alice Tilson and Angeline Dunlap as grade teachers. In September, 1870, the board again employed Mr. Burdick, but because of opposition from citizens of the town, the board resigned in a "huff" and T. W. Woollen, Cas Byfield and A. B. Hunter were appointed trustees by the county auditor. It was decided not to open the public school until the new building on Water street was finished, and Miss Lydia Dunlap and Miss Sue Dickey were allowed to conduct a private school in the "Old Academy" until the opening of the public schools.

School was opened in the new building on February 8, 1871, with H. H

Boyce superintendent, his wife as principal of the high school and the following teachers: Rose M. Smith, Lydia Brown, Sue Dickey, Emma Watters, Mrs. Belle Isom, Hattie Morgan, B. H. Davis, Tillie Brunger, Flora Green. Mrs. Isom was soon succeeded by Mary Shillito.

With Superintendent Boyce's administration began a new era in school affairs. He and his wife received two thousand fifty dollars per year, a large salary for the time, but Superintendent Boyce was a fine school man and gave to Franklin its first graded school system. He organized a high school and in every department of school work made his influence felt as an educator and disciplinarian. Boyce continued at the head of the school until the close of the school year, May 23, 1873, when the first annual commencement exercises were held and Emma Belle Forsyth became the first graduate of the Franklin high school.

This high school was taught on the third floor of the new building, until the autumn of 1887, when a new high school building was ready for occupancy at the old Academy site on Monroe street. In 1898, the Monroe street high school building was much enlarged, but increased attendance and advancement in educational methods made it necessary to again seek a new site, and the year 1909-1910 saw the completion of the present fine structure on Hurricane street at the east end of Madison. The following facts relating to the present high school building, as well as more general information as to the work of the schools in Franklin in recent years, are for the most part taken from superintendent Alva Otis Neal's report at the close of his term.

The site for a new high school building was selected by the school board on July 28, 1908, the one chosen being a tract of ground one hundred and thirty-two by two hundred and seventy-seven feet on Hurricane street facing west between Jefferson and King streets, at a price of \$7,700, on which were located buildings of the estimated value of \$1,200. The contract for the building was awarded on December 1, 1908, to M. M. Winship & Son at the sum of \$42,403. The heating plant was constructed at a cost of about \$5,500; the vacuum cleaning plant at a cost of \$997.00; the sanitary wardrobes at a cost of \$472; the entire plant, therefore, including fixtures and furnishings, represents an outlay of about \$60,000. To meet this charge, a bond issue of \$40,000 was authorized on September 15, 1908, and on December 15th of the same year bonds in said sum bearing four per cent. interest were issued, and were later sold at a small premium.

The ground of the new site was broken in November, 1908, and the corner stone was laid with appropriate public ceremony by the Masonic grand

lodge on February 12, 1909. The building was ready for occupancy on September 12, 1909, and school work for the year was begun at the regular time. The formal dedication exercises were held in the new auditorium on February 10, 1910, Superintendent A. O. Neal presenting the building on behalf of the board of trustees, William G. Oliver responding on behalf of the city, Principal VanRiper on behalf of the faculty, Prof. C. H. Hall on behalf of the college, and Fred R. Owens for the alumni. In the evening, the more formal addresses were given by Dr. J. N. Hurty, secretary of the state board of health, and by the Hon. Thomas R. Marshall, governor of the state.

At the close of Superintendent Neal's work in the Franklin schools, he, in an address to the school board, summarized the three years' work in a report spread upon the minutes of the board, a part of which we quote:

"Each year's work consisted of nine months of twenty days each, or one hundred eighty days to the year. During this time, we have had three enforced vacations upon the order of the board of health, due to the prevalence of small-pox, scarlet fever and measles. In no case, however, did the board of health trace the source of infection to the conditions at any of the schools. The system of weekly disinfection by formaldehyde lamps, and superior work on the part of the janitors and teachers has made sanitary conditions most satisfactory for the health and work of the pupils.

ENUMERATION.

"The enumeration during the past three years has shown a decrease from year to year, due in a large measure to the decreasing size of families. One interesting fact is set forth in the following tabulation of the enumeration, showing the diminishing size of families (under the enumeration of 1910):

Families of 1 child of school age-----	259
Families of 2 children of school age-----	147
Families of 3 children of school age-----	72
Families of 4 children of school age-----	34
Families of 5 children of school age-----	8
Families of 6 children of school age-----	4
Families of 7 children of school age-----	1

"Enumeration of all children of school age :

Year.	White Boys.	Colored Boys.	White Girls.	Colored Girls.
1907	503	38	519	57
1908	515	37	509	58
1909	492	35	487	55

"In enrollment and attendance, there has been a decided increase. This is caused (1) by holding the children in school for a longer period, and (2) by the increase in the number of transferred children.

TABLE OF ENROLLMENT.

Year.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	% Boys.	% Girls.	% Total.
1907	450	489	939	95.3	95.5	95.4
1908	422	485	907	95.87	96.55	95.9
1909	444	467	911	95.7	95.9	95.7

"Salaries have been increased due in most part to the operation of the new wage law. The monthly pay-roll for the year 1908-1909 was \$2,311.44, which was increased to \$2,512.53 the ensuing year.

"The Franklin high school in the past two years has been, upon special examination and inspection, accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges and Universities, and likewise is affiliated with Chicago University. This means that our graduates are permitted to enter the freshman classes of the institutions, without entrance examinations and conditions. Franklin is also commissioned by the state board of education. This year two scholarships are open to graduates from the Franklin high school, one from Chicago University, the other from Oxford College for Women, at Oxford, Ohio. Other activities not directly connected with school work, but closely associated with it, have been instituted. Prominent among these, is the high school orchestra. In the English classes, a debating club, and in the history classes a Senate have been organized. In the Southeastern Indiana Association of High Schools, composed of Madison, Lawrenceburg, Aurora, North Vernon, Seymour and Franklin, at the first meeting two years ago, Franklin took first in reading and tied for first place in oratory. This year we took first place in oratory, and third place in reading. A Corn Club of sixty-five members, and a girls' sewing and cooking club of eighty members have been doing excellent work.

"The enrollment in the high school has steadily grown, and especially to be noted is the increased enrollment of boys:

Year.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1908	94	137	221
1909	137	111	248
1910	144	143	287

"The graduating class of 1907 had 33 members (17 girls and 16 boys); class of 1908, 28 girls and 9 boys; class of 1909, 32 girls and 5 boys; 1910, 21 girls and 26 boys.

"The city schools have drawn upon the neighboring communities, and we have had non-resident pupils as follows: 1907-08, 96; 1908-09, 104; 1909-10, 114.

"Under the provision of the Indiana transfer law the tuition is now based upon per capita cost of maintaining the school, and receipts from that source have increased from \$1,600 in 1907 to \$3,072 in 1909."

Beginning with the more liberal support of the schools dating from about 1870, the Franklin schools have steadily grown in usefulness. A nine-months school was begun in the school year of 1871-72. The work of classifying studies and grades, so ably begun by Superintendent Boyce, was much furthered by Superintendent Arnold Tompkins, a school man of state-wide reputation. Supt. W. J. Williams came to the Franklin public schools from the college and was especially liked for his kindness of heart and personal interest in the individual child. Of the later superintendents, Supts. Horace Ellis, H. B. Wilson and Alva O. Neal are still engaged in educational work of high character, and later historians must write their story.

A survey of the school records impresses the observer with the high character of the grade teachers in the city schools during the past 40 years, and with the fact that so many of them remained so long with the schools. It were invidious perhaps to speak of the present teaching force, but mention ought to be made of the long and splendid service of Miss Jennie Dunlap. Beginning her work in the schools in the fall of 1873, she has faithfully served the schools of this city continuously to this day, with the exception possibly of the school year 1880-81. For forty years she has given herself to this high calling, and for the most part has had charge of the pupils during their first years of work. To keep pace with the advance in educational methods and meet the demands of the school room for two score years characterizes the work of Miss Dunlap better than words of praise.

Others of the corps of teachers who are especially remembered for their work are Mrs. Martha Coleman Johnson and Mrs. Lydia Dunlap Brown, who continued to be identified with the schools from the last of the sixties to the middle of the eighties; Mrs. Augusta F. White, Jennie Thompson, Alice Farley, Laura Overbay, Fannie McMurray, and Alice Crowell, all of whom taught in the grades for many years. Of the high school teachers, none are more kindly remembered than Miss Kittie Palmer. Miss Palmer began work in the grades in 1883, was made assistant to the principal of the high school in 1885, and in 1887 was elected principal. This place she filled with signal ability for twelve years, much loved for her charm of manner and her engaging personality.

This brief mention of teachers must close with a note as to the long and honorable service of Miss Nettie Craft, now teacher of science in the high school. She began teaching in the grades in 1890, and has since been connected with the high school staff. She enjoys an enviable reputation among the student body and the alumni of recent years.

THE COLORED SCHOOL.

By the act of May 13, 1869, colored children were admitted to free common school privileges, and for a time thereafter the colored school children were enrolled at the old district school building near the east end of Monroe street. But this school was sold on July 16, 1870, and no permanent provision were made for the colored children until 1873, when the school board purchased two lots on West Madison street, and contracted with Bergen & Company to build a school house there. The first teacher employed there was Miss Laura Overbay in 1875-76.

SCHOOL OFFICERS.

Inasmuch as the success in any undertaking is very largely determined by the personnel of its management, the following table will be of interest:

1866—President, F. S. Woodcock, H. T. Buff; secretary, M. D. Gage; treasurer, A. B. Morey; superintendent, F. M. Furgason.

1867—President, S. P. Oyler; secretary, D. D. Banta; treasurer, P. W. Payne; superintendent, Leander S. Burdick.

1868—President, S. P. Oyler; secretary, D. D. Banta; treasurer, P. W. Payne, superintendent, Leander S. Burdick.

1869—President, J. O. Martin; secretary, D. D. Banta; treasurer, P. W. Payne; superintendent, Leander S. Burdick.

1870—President, Thomas Woolen; secretary, A. B. Hunter; treasurer, Charles Byfield; superintendent, Leander S. Burdick.

1871—President, Thomas Woolen; secretary, A. B. Hunter; treasurer, Charles Byfield; superintendent, H. H. Boyce; principal, Mrs. Boyce.

1872—President, Thomas Woolen; secretary, A. B. Hunter; treasurer, Charles Byfield; superintendent, H. H. Boyce; principal, Mrs. Boyce.

1873—President, I. J. Armstrong; secretary, A. B. Colton; treasurer, Geo. F. Harriott; superintendent, W. W. Thompson; principal, Mrs. W. W. Thompson.

1874—President, I. J. Armstrong; secretary, A. B. Colton; treasurer, Geo. F. Harriott; superintendent, D. Eckley Hunter; principal, Jennie Neely.

1875—President, I. J. Armstrong; secretary, P. W. Payne; treasurer, A. B. Colton; superintendent, J. H. Martin; principal, Mrs. J. H. Martin.

1876—President, P. W. Payne; secretary, W. H. McLaughlin; treasurer, I. J. Armstrong; superintendent, J. H. Martin; principal, Mrs. J. H. Martin.

1877—President, S. P. Oyler; secretary, W. H. McLaughlin; treasurer, I. J. Armstrong; superintendent, J. H. Martin; principal, Mrs. White.

1878—President, S. P. Oyler; secretary, W. H. McLaughlin; treasurer, I. J. Armstrong; superintendent, J. H. Martin; principal, Mrs. Martin.

1879—President, S. P. Oyler; secretary, S. P. Rowe; treasurer, I. J. Armstrong; superintendent, J. H. Martin; principal, Mrs. Martin.

1880—President, I. J. Armstrong; secretary, S. P. Rowe; treasurer, M. Turner; superintendent, J. H. Martin; principal, E. W. Kemp.

1881—President, John T. Vawter; secretary, M. Turner; treasurer, S. P. Rowe; superintendent, E. W. Kempt; principal, Mary Adams.

1882—President, John T. Vawter; secretary, J. R. Fesler; treasurer, H. C. Barnett; superintendent, Arnold Tompkins; principal, Mr. Barnett.

1883—President, R. Fesler; secretary, W. A. Johnson; treasurer, John T. Vawter; superintendent, Arnold Tompkins; principal, Mr. Barnett.

1884—President, W. A. Johnson; secretary, I. McLaughlin; treasurer, J. R. Fesler; superintendent, Arnold Tompkins; principal, E. L. Stephenson.

1885—President, I. McLaughlin; secretary, Leon Ritchey; treasurer, W. A. Johnson; superintendent, Mr. Kirsch; principal, Mr. Martin.

1886—President, Leon Ritchey; secretary, D. H. Miller; treasurer, W. H. McLaughlin; superintendent, P. H. Kirsch; principal, Baily Martin.

1887—President, D. H. Miller; secretary, W. H. McLaughlin; treasurer, D. H. Miller; superintendent, W. J. Williams; principal, Kitty Palmer.

1888—President, W. H. McLaughlin; secretary, E. C. Miller; treasurer, D. H. Miller; superintendent, W. J. Williams; principal, Kitty Palger.

1889—President, W. H. McLaughlin; secretary, W. A. McNaughton; treasurer, E. C. Miller; superintendent, W. J. Williams; principal, Kitty Palmer.

1890—President, W. A. McNaughton; secretary, A. B. Colton; treasurer, E. C. Miller; superintendent, W. J. Williams; principal, Kitty Palmer.

1891—President, A. B. Colton; secretary, E. C. Miller; treasurer, W. A. McNaughton; superintendent, W. J. Williams; principal, Kitty Palmer.

1892—President, E. C. Miller; secretary, R. C. Wood; treasurer, A. B. Colton; superintendent, W. J. Williams; Principal, Will Featherngill.

1893—President, R. C. Wood; secretary, A. A. Blizzard; treasurer, E. C. Miller; superintendent, Will Featherngill; principal, Kitty Palmer.

1894—President, A. A. Blizzard; secretary, E. C. Miller; treasurer, R. C. Wood; superintendent, Will Featherngill; principal, Kitty Palmer.

1895—President, E. C. Miller; secretary, R. C. Wood; treasurer, A. A. Blizzard; superintendent, Will Featherngill; principal, Kitty Palmer.

1896—President, R. C. Wood; secretary, A. A. Blizzard; treasurer, E. C. Miller; superintendent, Will Featherngill; principal, Kitty Palmer.

1897—President, A. A. Blizzard; secretary, W. H. Younce; treasurer, R. C. Wood; superintendent, Will Featherngill; principal, Kitty Palmer.

1898—President, W. H. Younce; secretary, R. C. Wood; treasurer, A. A. Blizzard; superintendent, N. C. Johnson; principal, Kitty Palmer.

1899—President, R. C. Wood; secretary, C. A. Overstreet; treasurer, W. H. Younce; superintendent, N. C. Johnson; Principal, A. O. Neal.

1900—President, C. A. Overstreet; secretary, W. H. Younce; treasurer, R. C. Wood; superintendent, Horace Ellis; principal, A. O. Neal.

1901—President, W. H. Younce; secretary, R. C. Wood; treasurer, C. A. Overstreet; superintendent, Horace Ellis; principal, A. O. Neal.

1902—President, R. C. Wood; secretary, C. A. Overstreet; treasurer, W. H. Younce; superintendent, H. B. Wilson; principal, C. R. Parker.

1903—President, C. A. Overstreet; secretary, R. M. Miller; treasurer, R. C. Wood; superintendent, H. B. Wilson; principal, George B. Asbery.

1904—President, R. M. Miller; secretary, R. C. Wood; treasurer, C. A. Overstreet; superintendent, H. B. Wilson; principal, Herriott C. Palmer.*

1905—President, R. C. Wood; secretary, C. A. Overstreet; treasurer, R. M. Miller; superintendent, H. B. Wilson; principal B. D. Remy.

1906—President, C. A. Overstreet; secretary, Dr. Clarence Province; Treasurer, R. C. Wood; superintendent, H. B. Wilson; principal, B. D. Remy.

1907—President, Clarence Province; secretary, W. W. Aikens; treasurer, C. A. Overstreet; superintendent, Alva O. Neal; principal, B. D. Remy.

1908—President, W. W. Aikens; secretary, H. C. Barnett; treasurer, Clarence Province; superintendent, Alva O. Neal; Principal.

1909—President, H. C. Barnett; secretary, Clarence Province; treasurer, W. W. Aikens; superintendent, Alva O. Neal; principal, Paul Van Riper.

1910—President, Clarence Province; secretary, Chas. B. Henderson; treasurer, H. C. Barnett; superintendent, Paul Van Riper; principal, Simon Roache.

1911—President, Chas. B. Henderson; secretary, Hugh A. Payne; treasurer, Arthur A. Alexander; superintendent, Paul Van Riper; principal, Simon Roache.

1912—President, Chas. B. Henderson; secretary, Hugh A. Payne; treasurer, Arthur A. Alexander; superintendent, Paul Van Riper; principal, John Stanley Williams.

1913—President, Hugh A. Payne; secretary, Arthur A. Alexander; treasurer, Chas. B. Henderson; superintendent, Paul Van Riper; principal, John Stanley Williams.

SALARIES FOR 1912.

High School.

Paul Van Riper—Superintendent, per year	\$1,700.00
John Williams—Principal and History, per year	1,000.00
Nettie Craft—Vice-principal and Science, per month	90.00
Leta Hall—Latin, per month	75.00
Edwin Deming—Commercial, per month	85.00
Maude Johnson—English, per month	70.00
Virgil Smiley—Science, per month	70.00
Susie Wohrer—English, per month	80.00
Cora Wedeking—German, per month	80.00
Ida Middleton—History, per month	80.00
Anton Wegener—Mathematics, per month	80.00
Doris Linton—Latin, per recitation	10.00

Grades.

I. W. Linton—8A, per month	\$80.00
Milas Drake—7B, per month	75.00
Kate Graves—7A, per month	68.00

Mira Sutton—8B, per month.....	68.60
W. A. Hutching—Principal, per month.....	70.00
Clara Byers—6B, per month	68.95
Katherine Hanchan—5A, per month	69.26
Mable Behymer—5B, per month	69.00
Laura Walden—4A, per month.....	69.30
Grace White—4B, per month	65.00
Hazel Stout—3A, per month	64.36
Jennie Dunlat—3B, per month	68.00
Nelle Graves—2A, per month	69.30
Lula Freeman—2B, per month	68.50
Viola White—1A, per month	69.00
Amber Dungan—1B, per month.....	69.44
Bertha Rose—1B, per month	68.88

Colored School.

H. C. Williams, per month.....	\$67.90
Bessie Evans, per month	78.66

Supervisors.

Rose Meredith—Music and Sewing, per month.....	\$60.00
Edith Palmer—Drawing and Handwork, per month.....	70.00
Ethelyn Lagrange—Office Work, per month.....	20.00
Ethelyn Lagrange—Domestic Science, per class.....	10.00
Janitors, five, wages, per month.....	\$200.00

FRANKLIN COLLEGE.

The best account of the history of the college in its earlier days is given in a paper read by the Hon. William C. Thompson, prepared for the "Jubilee" exercises held at the college in commencement week of 1884, celebrating the close of the first half century of Franklin College. It was entitled a "History of the Board of Directors," and found a place in a small volume printed by the *Journal and Messenger* in 1884, and is herewith reprinted in full:

"The history of the several boards of directors of Franklin College may naturally be divided into two periods. The first period includes the time from the earliest beginnings of the college, in 1834, to the suspension, in 1872, during which time Franklin College was under the control of the Indiana Bap-

tist Education Society. The second period embraces the time from 1872 to the present (1884), during which time the college has been managed by a joint-stock association styled the 'Franklin College Association.' The Education Society was composed of delegates from Baptist churches, associations, and auxiliary church societies, the number of delegates being in proportion to the amount of money contributed by each organization to the treasury of the Education Society. Individuals of whatever religious faith were allowed to become either annual or life members on the payment of a small sum.

"The object of the Education Society was to promote intelligence and learning among the Baptists of Indiana, and the society was managed by a board of directors, and the members of this board, or enough to constitute a majority, were required to be members of Baptist churches. The purposes of the Education Society were vast and far-reaching. Its board of directors was granted power to establish one or more literary or theological seminaries, and to appoint trustees for the government of the same, to be chosen annually. The trustees thus chosen were required to report annually to the board of the Education Society.

"With the founding and progress of the Education Society, it is not the purpose of this paper specially to deal. Some facts must be stated, however, to make what follows intelligible. The first meeting of the Baptist friends of education was held June 5, 1834, at the Baptist meeting house in Indianapolis. William Rees was chosen chairman, and Ezra Fisher, clerk. The meeting passed resolutions and discussed the educational needs of the state; appointed a committee on correspondence, and to draft a permanent constitution; also to examine proposed sites for the future institution of learning.

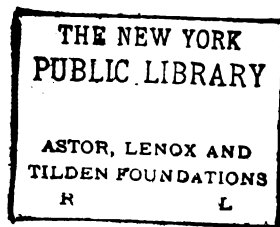
"The next meeting was held at Franklin, October 2-4, 1834, when several brethren were appointed to write for the press and arouse the Baptists of Indiana on the subject of education, and a committee was appointed to draft a constitution for the new institution of learning. The Educational Society next met at Indianapolis, January 14-15, 1835, and completed its organization by adopting a constitution and electing officers. A constitution was also adopted for the Indiana Baptist Institution, as it was then called, and subscription papers for the location of the college were issued for four different places, Indianapolis, Franklin, St. Omer and Mr. J. M. Robinson's place, the last two places both being situated in Decatur county, near the present town of Adams. These subscription papers were to be returned at the meeting of the board of the Education Society at Indianapolis in June following. Accordingly, June 3, 1835, the subscription paper of J. M. Robinson, and that of Samuel Harding, on behalf of Franklin, were presented and referred to a



FRANKLIN COLLEGE, FIRST BUILDING



FRANKLIN COLLEGE, PRESENT BUILDINGS



committee consisting of Ezra Fisher, Eliphalet Williams and Lewis Morgan, to examine the proposed sites and report as soon as possible. The board of the Education Society again met June 24, 1835, and heard the report of the committee on location, and it was agreed 'by a unanimous vote of all present to locate the institution known as the Indiana Baptist Manual Labor Institute at Franklin, Johnson county, Indiana, on the site east of town.'

"The record does not reveal just what inducements were offered by the different places. Indianapolis and St. Omer seem to have dropped out of the contest, and the location of the institution at Franklin is without doubt due to the tact and energy of Samuel Harding and Lewis Morgan. Of the three members of the committee on location, Ezra Fisher and Lewis Morgan favored Franklin, and Williams favored either Indianapolis or St. Omer.

"At the same meeting, June 24, 1835, the Education Society appointed thirty-five men a board of directors of the Indiana Baptist Manual Labor Institute. The list is as follows: Lewis Morgan, Samuel Harding, Jefferson D. Jones, Samuel Herriott, John Foster, Dr. Pierson Murphy, Nicholas Shaffer, Robert Gillcrees, George King, Milton Stapp, Jesse L. Holman, George Matthews, John McCoy, Seth Woodruff, Joseph Chamberlain, Silas Jones, William B. Ewing, H. J. Hall, J. L. Richmond, Henry Bradley, Samuel Merrill, N. B. Palmer, Ezra Fisher, Robert Thomson, George Hunt, John Walker, William Phelps, William Rees, James V. A. Woods, Eliphalet Williams, John Hawkins, D. Thomas, Wm. Polk, Byrum Lawrence, and Wm. Stansil. Of this first board of directors, three are still living (1884), Eliphalet Williams, at Lebanon, Indiana; William Stansil, at Sullivan, Indiana, and Nicholas Shaffer in Oregon.

"The new board of directors, in accordance with the instructions of the Education Society, met July 18, 1835, and perfected an organization by electing Samuel Harding, president; Jesse L. Holman and Samuel Merrill, vice-presidents; Samuel Herriott, secretary; and Nicholas Shaffer, treasurer. Committees were appointed to prepare by-laws for the regulation of the board; also to superintend the surveying and platting of lots of land donated to the college. The treasurer was required to give bond in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, an amount supposed to be commensurate with the responsibilities of the position. The board also took steps toward securing the temporary use of the public school house in Franklin.

"Up to this time, the institution had received donations of land from George King and Harvey McCaslin.* Mr. King's donation consisted of a

*The deed of George King bears date March 24, 1838; that of Harvey McCaslin is dated April 2, 1838. It may be, however, that the board was in possession of these lands as early as Mr. Thompson asserts—Author.

three-acre strip of land running east and west through what is now the central part of the college campus. Mr. McCaslin's donation consisted of five acres, which now forms the south side of the campus, and the north side of Joseph A. Dunlap's land. The institution had also bought from Austin Shipp an eighty-acre tract of land lying just east of the five-acres donated by McCaslin. The institution had no money and but few subscriptions; yet the treasurer was ordered to collect money for making the first payments on the land bought of Mr. Shipp. At its second meeting, August 6, 1835, the board adopted by-laws, appointed Lewis Morgan, Henry Bradley and Samuel Harding a committee to divide the state into four agency districts, and tried either to rent or to purchase the house of Mr. Doan for school purposes, the house being situated on what is now the east side of the college campus.

"On October 8, 1835, Samuel Merrill, N. B. Palmer, Henry Bradley, Lewis Morgan and J. L. Richmond were appointed to procure a charter from the Legislature, and were afterward instructed to procure the charter with full collegiate powers. The first action of the board toward the erection of a building was taken at this same meeting, and Jefferson D. Jones, Robert Gillcrees and Pierson Murphy were appointed a building committee, to submit plans and estimates. In December, 1835, Ezra Fisher was appointed superintending agent, but declined, and the following January Lewis Morgan was appointed in his stead, and Harding, Fisher and Bradley were appointed to prepare instructions for the agents. With the exception of some local agency work done by Samuel Harding, Lewis Morgan was therefore the first college agent. At the same meeting, Merrill, Harding and Morgan were made a committee to recommend a suitable teacher; the building committee was ordered to erect a frame building, twenty-six by thirty-eight feet, to be finished by May 1, 1836, and an order of fifty dollars was granted the building committee, the first order was issued by the college. On February 16, 1836, the building committee reported a contract with James K. Gwinn, a carpenter of Franklin, for the erection of a 'seminary,' as it was called, and the building was finished the following summer, at a cost of about three hundred and fifty dollars, not including the cost of seats. The building was ordered to be painted white, and was located a little to the west and south of the present south college building.

"On July 6, 1836, J. L. Richmond, James V. A. Woods and Lewis Morgan were appointed to draft regulations for the seminary, and to procure a suitable teacher, and the agent, Lewis Morgan, was authorized to rent the seminary building for a school room until the next meeting of the board.*

*Prof. John S. Hougham adds that at this meeting the first report of Agent Morgan

Thus ended the first year's work of the first board of directors of Franklin College, and looking back now at the means and resources with which it worked, it must be said that there had been material progress. A building had been erected and partly paid for, and the college lands had been partially cleared. What was most needed was a competent teacher. On this matter of a teacher, the board took somewhat decisive action October 5, 1836. The committee formerly appointed to recommend a teacher was discharged and the board itself elected as principal of the seminary, Prof. John Stevens, of Cincinnati, afterward, for many years, a professor in Denison University. Professor Stevens, however, declined and on January 4, 1837, the board voted 'that the Hon. Jesse L. Holman be respectfully invited to accept the office of principal of the Indiana Baptist Manual Labor Institute, and that he devote so much of his time and attention to this institute as will not materially interfere with the duties of the office of judge of the United States district court.' As the judge's district included the entire state of Indiana, we are not surprised to learn that he declined the offer, 'believing that it would interfere with his judicial duties.' The board was still, in April, 1837, in want of a teacher, and Lewis Morgan was again appointed to procure a 'suitable person.' That suitable person seems to have been the Rev. A. R. Hinckley, then, or soon afterwards, pastor of the Baptist church at Franklin, who taught for a short time in the summer and early fall of 1837.*

"Meanwhile, the board had secured the services of the Rev. A. F. Tilton, of Maine, a graduate of Waterville College, now Colby University. Professor Tilton entered upon the duties of his office about the 1st of October, 1837, and continued to hold the position for three years. Professor Tilton and the board seriously misunderstood one another from the beginning, owing to the tardiness with which the Professor's salary was paid, and the fact that no adequate assistance was furnished him in teaching. At one time, the board voted to employ assistance as soon as the number of students reached forty. But serious obstacles were in the way in employing competent teachers and agents. At different times, Moses Burbank, of Shelbyville, Kentucky, the Rev. F. A. Williams, of Newton, Massachusetts, and the Rev. J. W. Haynes, of Tennessee, were elected agents, but Mr. Haynes was the only one who served.

was received, showing total subscriptions received by him of \$665, of which \$77 was in cash, with collections of \$122.50 on old subscriptions, making the total cash resources, counting a former balance of \$11.50, in the sum of \$211. The agent and his assistant were allowed for their services \$198.50, just one dollar less than the total cash by them collected.—Author.

*Rev. Mr. Hinckley was the first teacher under direction of the trustees. He received forty dollars for his services.—Author.

"While Professor Tilton was teaching in the bare unfurnished little seminary, Lewis Morgan was platting and selling lots of the college grounds, what is now known as Morgan's plat of East Franklin. Financial relief came but slowly in this way, as real estate was too abundant to command a high price, and all sales had to be made on time. The agency work met with many discouragements, as up to November 25, 1841, more than a year after Professor Tilton's resignation, the total subscriptions amounted to but \$2,900 and a large part of this amount was uncollected.*

"To meet payments on the land bought from Mr. Shipp, a loan had to be negotiated from the surplus revenue fund, which was afterward repaid by funds collected by the agents. At one time, the board bargained for a sale of about twenty-five acres of the college lands at a very fair price, but the land afterward depreciating in value, the purchaser refused to consummate the contract and the board compromised with him, instead of standing upon its rights. Yet, there was progress under Professor Tilton. On the subject of 'philosophical apparatus,' the board went so far as to pass a resolution and appoint a committee in January, 1838. The first examining committee was appointed at the same time. They were A. R. Hinckley, David Monfort and Lewis Morgan, and the records show the committee did its work. A cooper shop was built under the supervision of Jefferson D. Jones, and James Frary did the work in the spring of 1838. The first exhibition was given in the summer of 1838. Professor Tilton, A. R. Hinckley, and Nicholas Shaffer prepared the 'schemes,' as the programs were then called, and Travis Burnett built the stage. A 'scheme' of that exhibition would now be sought after.**

'With a liberality beyond its means, the board, on July 4, 1838, voted to appropriate one hundred dollars for philosophical apparatus and a bell. The apparatus was not soon forthcoming, and the bell did not arrive until the fall of 1839. On Christmas day of that year, Jefferson D. Jones was authorized 'to obtain a handle to the bell of sufficient strength to ring it, and to erect a frame on which to place the bell as economically and substantially as he can.' The bell was skillfully hung in the forks of a tree, but it either gave forth an uncertain and unmusical sound, or else the mischievous students of

*Professor Hougham says: "Mr. Tilton entered upon his duties at a salary of six hundred dollars, and the impression made by the new professor was favorable. The price fixed for tuition was twelve dollars a year for reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, and geography; and for the higher branches of English and the ancient languages, sixteen dollars, which last were subsequently raised to twenty dollars a year.—Author.

**Professor Hougham recalled that William S. Holman, a son of Jesse L. Holman, member of the board, was the most prominent student in the exercises of the day.—Author.

the little seminary in the woods must have cracked it in their midnight pranks, for, some three years later, we find that Professor Robinson is ordered to get the bell cast over. At the exhibition of 1839, Judge William W. Wick delivered an address, which was afterward published. This was the first public address delivered on behalf of the college on such an occasion.

"After Professor Tilton's resignation in the fall of 1840,* William M. Pratt was chosen principal, but never assumed the duties of the position, and T. J. Cottingham occupied the seminary for a private school for some time at a rental of two dollars a month. In May, 1841, William M. Pratt, F. M. Finch, A. R. Hinckley and Henry Bradley were appointed a committee to recommend a plan for a suitable building, and the executive committee was instructed to advertise for sealed proposals for its construction, but owing to the low state of the college finances, the bids were returned unopened. The year 1841 was a particularly gloomy one for the college, and when the General Association met at Aurora, in the fall of that year, the friends of the college were ready to despair. After long and deliberate consultation, which lasted nearly all night, the following resolution was adopted: 'Resolved, that we who are present solemnly pledge to attend the next meeting of the board, except the providence of God prevents, and do all in our power to build up and sustain the institution.'

"This resolution was signed by J. L. Holman, Robert Tisdale, Henry Bradley, A. F. Tilton, J. Currier, George C. Chandler, E. D. Owen, Simon G. Minor and William M. Pratt. The board met at Franklin, November 25th following, and, true to their pledge, almost all who had signed the resolution were present. Joshua Currier was appointed principal, and William J. Robinson and his sister, Julia, were appointed teachers. School was again opened in

December of that year, and while Mr. Currier never accepted the position offered him, William J. Robinson and his sister were both teachers in the institution for the next year and a half, and their work was highly satisfactory to the board. At this time young ladies were admitted to all privileges of the school, and in August, 1842, the board took steps to organize a young ladies' department and invited Misses Sarah S. and Harriett L. Kingsley to

* Professor Hougham says: "On the 4th day of April, 1838, Professor Tilton's salary was raised to eight hundred dollars, but later the board reduced it to six hundred dollars, and even this was only partially paid. He was requested to act as agent during vacation to solicit and collect funds to pay his own salary. And in February, 1840, the board appointed a committee to look for a competent teacher who would serve for the tuition fees. Probably, an unwillingness to brook the thought of failure impelled Mr. Tilton to accept the terms for eight months. But, October 2, 1840, he resigned. He died at the age of forty, in the home later owned by Dr. P. W. Payne.—
Author.

take charge of it. They never did so, but Mrs. A. F. Tilton appears to have had charge of this department the next year.

"The records of the trustees concerning the opening of the college under the care of this brother and sister are brief, but pointed:

"'1. Resolved, that there be but thirty-three weeks of instruction for the present year, which shall be considered three-fourths of an academic year.

"'2. Resolved, that we recommend the teachers to open the schools on the second Monday of December, and continue twenty-two weeks; that after one week of vacation, the second session begin and continue eleven weeks.

"'3. Resolved, That for reading, writing, spelling, and the elements of arithmetic, geography and grammar, two dollars be charged per quarter. For those further advanced in above studies, also natural philosophy, chemistry, astronomy, etc., three dollars. Higher branches of mathematics and the languages, four dollars.

"'4. That the three departments be designated as primary, teacher's and classical.*

"In August, 1842, the board adopted a plan for a brick building, twenty-six by thirty-six feet, and two stories high, and it is believed to be substantially the same plan as the present north college building, except that it was afterward made forty-two by eighty-four feet, and three stories high. In December, 1842, Prof. A. F. Tilton submitted to the board a plan to raise ten thousand dollars endowment. His plan was substantially this: He would be one of one hundred men to give one hundred dollars each by the 1st day of January, 1844; seven thousand dollars of the amount to be used as a permanent endowment fund, and three thousand dollars to be used in the erection of a building. The fly in the ointment in this plan was the reservation of a six-years' scholarship by each donor, and the board was thus induced to launch various schemes for scholarship endowment, which, in the end, all proved financially disastrous to the college.

"Just about this time may be noted the first donation of books for the library. The books were given by Mr. Dow, and the list is as follows: Benedict's 'History of the Baptists'; 'Abercrombie on The Intellectual Powers'; 'Letters on the Mode and Subjects of Baptism,' by Stephen Chapin; Baldwin on 'Baptism,' and Baldwin's Letters.

"On April 10, 1843, Prof. Robinson and his sister were compelled to leave the institution by reason of the death of their father. The board elected

*Upon the authority of Professor Hougham, Principal Robinson and his sister received two hundred dollars each for their first year, and that the principal was re-engaged at a salary of three hundred dollars for the year. Miss Julia Robinson did not teach in the second year.—Author.

the Rev. George C. Chandler principal, and he entered upon his work at once. The following summer Prof. William Brand became connected with the college, and about a year later Prof. John B. Tisdale was added to the faculty.*

"In June, 1843, the board decided to dispose of the eight-acre tract belonging to the college and apply the proceeds at once to the erection of a building. Soon after a sale was made to Lewis Hendricks, the consideration being two hundred sixty-six thousand bricks to be laid in the wall of the new building. A committee was also appointed on the plan of the building; but the plan of the North building, as finally adopted, was proposed by Professors Chandler and Brand, the third story being afterward changed to accommodate the chapel. The North building was therefore planned and its construction begun in August, 1843; but the building was not completed and ready for use until the fall of 1847. After the completion of part of the brick work by Lewis Hendricks, what was left to be done was let to Samuel Hall; the carpenter work was done by Travis Burnett and A. C. Compton; the roof was built by Isaac Garrison, and the plastering was let to a contractor named Anderson.

"All the work on the building was done by piece-meal, as the board had money and as contractors were willing to wait for their pay. Many were the experiences of the board while the work was progressing. On one occasion, Samuel Hall, the brick contractor, sued the college on an order, and final judgment was averted by the purchase of the order by Lewis Hendricks. Deductions on the bill of Travis Burnett for making sash, because the sash would not fit; but Mr. Burnett refused to accept the reduction or arbitrate the matter, and the board finally paid the whole bill under protest. During the whole of the time the North building was in process of erection, the board ^{was} using the trowel or the hammer with one hand, and warding off impatient ^{creditors} with the other.

"Various were the expedients resorted to in order to procure money. Goods and wares donated to the college were sold either in Franklin or in other parts of the state. At one time the board consulted the county commissioners and took legal advice on the subject of peddling clocks donated to the college; clock peddling in those days was the essence of evil in the

*Brand came from the Salem Academy of Washington County, New York, but little is known of Tisdale. He died in this city October 2, 1841. Chandler was called from the pastorate of the Baptist church at Indianapolis.—Author.

eyes of the law.* The cost of the North building (in recent years called the Chandler Hall) is nowhere in the records minutely summed up, but as nearly as it can be approximated, it was five thousand six hundred dollars. The foundation (not the corner stone, for it was made wholly of bricks) was laid in the autumn of 1844, and Prof. John Stevens, of Cincinnati, delivered the address on that occasion.

"A regular course of collegiate studies was adopted in the fall of 1844, and the next year the institution was rechartered with the name Franklin College, instead of Indiana Baptist Manual Labor Institute. The first degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred August 4, 1847, upon John W. Dame, afterward tutor in the college, and treasurer of the board. The first mention of literary societies was July 14, 1847, when the north attic was assigned to the Ciceronian Society and the south attic to the Demosthenian Society. These societies, if I am rightly informed, were afterwards merged into the Union Literary Society, and from this body the present societies—the Periclesian and the Webster.**

"In 1848, Prof. John S. Hougham and Achilles J. Vawter became members of the faculty, and the following year Mr. Vawter, as librarian, reported 755 volumes in the College Library, of which number 581 had been donated during the year. On July 26, 1848, Milton Stapp, who had been made chairman of a committee to investigate the college books, and the manner of keeping them, reported on the financial condition of the college, and by a forced double entry balance, made the following result:

Resources.

"Subscriptions, \$982.50; real estate, \$9,500; bills receivable, \$2,295; college furniture, \$1,000; total resources. \$13,777.50.

Liabilities.

"Scholarship No. 1, \$2,296.67; scholarship No. 2, \$2,720; bills payable, \$2,121.77; orders outstanding, \$1,700.88; due Milton Stapp for philosophical apparatus, \$600; total liabilities, \$8,999.32.

"Balance in favor of the college, \$4,778.18.

"President Chandler resigned his position October 5, 1849, and his intention of so doing was made known to the board in the following letter:

"Gentlemen of the Board: After mature deliberation, and I trust sincere prayer, I have concluded that it is my duty to tender you my resigna-

*It was merely the old method of taxation—the collection of license fees from merchants, tavern keepers, ferrymen, etc.—Author.

**The Periclesian Society was organized in 1853, and the Webster a few months later.—Author.

tion of the honorable and responsible position of president of your college; this resignation to take effect at the close of the present collegiate year.

“GEORGE C. CHANDLER.”

“President Chandler’s resignation was, in all probability, due to the financial condition of the college*, and a requirement of the board that each member of the faculty should do one-third of a year’s agency work. His administration was no failure. He found the institution an academy, he left it a college. He found it almost without buildings, he left it with a building equal, at that time, to most of the college buildings of the state. He left it, too, through no fault of his own; overwhelmed with debt, and with few resources. President Chandler’s labors were not properly appreciated by the Baptists of the state, nor did the denomination know, at that time, what it cost to make a college. The Baptist Abrahams who had bound Isaac and laid him on the altar of higher education were indeed few. Their sacrifices and support were largely in the form of resolutions.

“The two years following President Chandler’s resignation were full of gloom and despondency for the college. In July, 1850, the debt of the institution was \$3,281.74, with scarcely a cent in the treasury. Part of this debt was in the form of a judgment in favor of the estate of Lewis Hendricks. On this judgment an execution had been issued, and the sheriff of Johnson county stood ready to levy upon and sell the college property. This disaster was happily averted by some friends of the college assuming the payment of the judgment. The board recommended as a plan for lifting the debt of the college, that each friend of the institution give one hundred dollars toward that object and Professor Hougham and the Rev. T. R. Cressy were appointed a committee to carry out that plan. After the resignation of President Chandler, Professors Hougham, Brand and Dame constituted the teaching force of the college, but on July 28, 1852, the board elected Dr. Silas Bailey president, and he entered upon his work the next fall.

“Previous to Dr. Bailey’s acceptance of the presidency, various endowment movements had been set on foot with considerable promise of success, but with little else than promise. At one time the board had voted to sell

*The record of Chandler’s engagement on August 12, 1843, reads: “The committee appointed to see Brothers Chandler and Brand would report that they waited upon them and obtained the following proposal: Brother Chandler will teach four hours a day for two hundred dollars a year; Brother Brand will teach seven hours a day for four hundred dollars a year; and if the tuition amounts to more, they are to have it, unless more teaching should be required. Brethren Chandler and Brand propose to divide the duties of teaching between themselves.”—Author.

six-year scholarships at thirty dollars—what is now less than the cost of a year's tuition in the college. But the proposition was afterward modified. How to endow Franklin College without giving anything was a problem which weighed heavily upon the heart of the denomination in those days.

"After Doctor Bailey assumed the presidency the outlook began to be more hopeful, so much so that in January, 1853, the board appointed Doctor Bailey and Professor Hougham a committee on another building. The committee was authorized to borrow sufficient funds to erect a building the same size and dimensions as the North building. The money thus borrowed was paid out of the endowment fund. The building committee made a final report in December, 1855, which is full and complete, and entered upon the records of the board. The total cost of the South building, including part of the furnishing thereof, was about \$7,400.

"The question of establishing a department of agricultural chemistry was brought before the board in 1853, and it was proposed to raise for its support an endowment of twelve thousand dollars. Some teaching in this department was done by Professor Hougham, but for lack of means the work was soon abandoned. Doctor Bailey, in addition to his regular work, taught classes in theology and at one time was appointed to a chair of theology.

"In the winter of 1855-1856 occurred, perhaps, the most serious internal trouble the college has ever experienced, the famous snow-ball rebellion. The students, having engaged in a snow-ball fight, one party took refuge in one of the college buildings, still pelting their outside assailants. The outside party, forgetting that college property was between them and the foe, began throwing through the windows until considerable damage had been done. Some attempts were made by the students to repair the damage, but the faculty decided to prosecute them for malicious trespass. The boys were convicted before a justice of the peace, but on appeal to the common pleas court, they were acquitted on the ground that the trespass was without malice, the law at that time providing for the punishment of malicious trespass only, instead of mischievous and malicious trespass, as at present. In April, 1856, about twenty-five students petitioned for the removal of Doctor Bailey, but the board, after giving the petition a respected hearing, passed resolutions strongly sustaining President Bailey, and recommending the expulsion of several students. Milder counsels at last prevailed, and before the next college year began, the trouble had healed over.

"Under Doctor Bailey's administration endowment and scholarship pledges continued to increase, but it seemed well nigh impossible to collect

the pledges made. For this reason, the board, at its annual meeting in June, 1858, adopted some stringent instructions to its agents to resort to legal process to collect endowment notes. Forgetting the old adage not to look a gift horse in the mouth, the board went even further, and when the horse was not forthcoming, proceeded to replevin him from the donor. In the main, **these lawsuits were hurtful** to the best interests of the college, and to this day endowment work is hindered in some localities in the state by the remembrance of the former action of the board.

"At the annual meeting of the board in June, 1859, the Hon. Martin L. Pierce and Professor Hougham pledged ten thousand dollars toward the endowment of a chair of agricultural chemistry, to be called the Pierce professorship, provided fifty thousand dollars be raised for the further endowment of the college. The board entered heartily into the undertaking, but with small success. One great hindrance to the further prosecution of endowment work was the agitation of the question of the removal of the college. When the Education Society met in connection with the state convention, in October, 1859, at Terre Haute, the college board was recommended to adopt vigorous measures to raise a larger endowment from Johnson county, as a means of quieting the question of removal. Accordingly, D. J. Huston and R. F. Grubbs were appointed to canvass Johnson county for endowment, and so well did they do their work that in June, 1860, they were able to report eleven thousand forty-five dollars subscribed.

"In December, 1860, the board began a more vigorous canvass of the entire state. The Rev. U. B. Miller, of Indianapolis, was appointed agent, but died before entering upon his work, and the Rev. A. S. Ames was appointed in June, 1861, and worked until the following spring. But the excitement caused by the war of the Rebellion, the consequent unsettled state of finance and business, the volunteering into the United States army of nearly all the young men who were students in the college, all tended to discourage any progressive endowment work. We, therefore, find a committee of the board on the state of the institution, in June, 1862, recommending that the old endowment, when collected, shall be used to liquidate the indebtedness of the college, leaving only the campus and buildings as a basis of credit. The matter of reducing the faculty was also suggested, but the suggestion was abandoned for the reason that any considerable reduction of the number of the faculty, or retrenchment of expenses could not be made without changing the character of the institution.

"In December, 1862, Doctor Bailey resigned the presidency of the college. Those who knew Doctor Bailey best believe that his resignation was

not due to the financial state of the institution, but wholly on account of the state of his health. He had repeatedly stated that he intended to stand by Franklin College until God called him elsewhere, and when God so touched his brain as to impair his health and life by further mental work, he recognized the call. Doctor Bailey's resignation was indeed a serious loss. He had done far more for the college than it had ever done for him. He had held on for ten years through evil report and through good report, when offers were constantly coming to him of positions far more lucrative and far more desirable.

"During his administration a new building had been erected, a considerable endowment had been subscribed, though it was as yet in large part uncollected, and hundreds of young men had learned to love him for his sterling Christian manhood and his abilities as an instructor. A feeling of insecurity for the college began to grow after Doctor Bailey's resignation. Professor Hougham and James L. Bradley were appointed to secure from George King and Harvey McCaslin a release of their supposed reversionary titles to the land occupied by the college campus and buildings. The faculty consented to teach until the end of the year, if adequate assistance could be furnished. The college did continue in operation one year longer than expected, until June, 1864, when, for lack of students, more than for any other reason (nearly every student having enlisted in the war) the board voted that the exercises of the college be suspended until such time as in the judgment of the board, it should be deemed proper to resume operations.

"The teachers during the last year were F. M. Furgason, Jeremiah Brumback and Barnett Wallace, with occasional lectures by Professor Hougham during a part of the year. Professor Furgason resigned in March, 1864, but Professors Brumback and Wallace taught until the end.

"No immediate efforts were made by the board to resume instruction in the college, and the executive committee was authorized to lease the college buildings and grounds until such time as the board should wish to resume control of the institution. Under these instructions a lease was made to Prof. F. M. Furgason in November, 1865, which terminated in March, 1867. Professor Furgason taught a private school in the college buildings during the school year 1865-66. The board, in March, 1865, ordered the return of all old endowment notes, and the next year took steps to secure a release and cancellation of all old scholarships.

"In the year 1867 Professors William Hill and J. H. Smith came to Franklin from Ladoga, with the intention of reviving the college. They met with a hearty co-operation from all the citizens of Franklin, and for the

next two years taught a very successful private school in the college buildings.

"Little was done in securing an endowment until December, 1867, when the board revived the Johnson county professorship plan, and appointed Prof. William Brand agent to raise fifteen thousand dollars. The principal of this endowment was to be held in trust for the college by the First National Bank of Franklin, the interest being paid over to the board. The whole fifteen thousand dollars was reported subscribed August 31, 1868, and Doctor Wallace and Cas Byfield were appointed to turn over the notes to the bank. The board also voted to allow the interest of the Johnson county endowment to be applied on the salary of Prof. F. W. Brown, who was then assisting Professor Hill, provided all paid-up scholarships should be honored. Having completed the Johnson county professorship, the board at once took steps to raise eighteen thousand dollars to endow what was to be called the Indiana professorship. In September, 1869, the board voted to assume full control of the college, although the Indiana professorship lacked a great deal of completion.

"Dr. W. T. Stott, Prof. William Hill, Prof. F. W. Brown and Mrs. M. A. Fisher were chosen as the faculty, and Perrin H. Sumner was appointed agent. Professor Hill, however, did not accept his appointment as professor of mathematics, and Prof. J. E. Walter was chosen instead. During the summer of 1869 extensive repairs were made on the college buildings at a cost of nearly seven thousand dollars, and to meet this expense the board had to mortgage the college property. This was the beginning of the end financially. A report from Doctor Wallace, treasurer, entered upon the minutes of February 2, 1870, shows an excess of liabilities over assets of \$5,995.06. In fact, the period from 1869 to 1872 may properly be called a period of inflated expenditure, when the board seemed to catch the spirit that prevailed throughout the country. The salaries of the faculty were raised, when the board had not the means to pay them. The agent was paid two thousand dollars a year, twice as much as any former agent had ever received. The interest on the endowment notes was anticipated by borrowing money to meet current expenses.

"In July, 1869, Dr. H. L. Wayland was elected president of the college and entered upon his duties in September following. All friends of the college lived in the hope that the Baptists of Indiana would rally to his support, but the hope soon proved a delusion. The board kept getting deeper in debt to meet current expenses nor was there any very substantial increase in endowment, although in November, 1870, Martin L. Pierce, of Lafayette,

offered to give land valued at ten thousand dollars, provided enough additional subscriptions were made to complete an endowment of one hundred thousand dollars. With the finances of the institution in such a state, it caused no surprise that the board, at its meeting November 15, 1871, passed a resolution 'that unless the endowment can be raised to seventy-five thousand dollars, in reliable funds, by June 15, 1872, it is the opinion of the board that the college at that time will have to suspend; that the board borrow fourteen thousand dollars to liquidate the present indebtedness and meet current expenses for the present year, and that the proper officers of the board are hereby ordered to execute a mortgage on the college property to secure said loan, provided thirty-five persons will sign a guarantee of such loan.'

"The endowment did not reach seventy-five thousand dollars, nor did the college reach June 15, 1872, before the end came. Doctor Wayland resigned January 31, 1872, and the same day the board resolved 'that the college so far as teaching is concerned be suspended, and that the executive committee is instructed to proceed at once to pay off the debts of the college, by disposing of a sufficient amount of the property of the college as may be needed for such use. And that the president and secretary of the board are hereby ordered and authorized to convey the title to all, or any part of the real estate belonging to Franklin College, whenever a sale can be effected by the executive committee and whenever said committee shall direct.'

"This was the last act of the old board of directors, and it was the end of Franklin College as it was controlled by the Education Society. Many friends of the college believed that it had died, and sorrowed as those without hope. Other friends lived in the hope of a speedy resurrection, and that hope was based upon the organization of the Franklin College Association.

"The Franklin College Association had its inception with the citizens of Franklin, who recognized the benefit the college had been to Johnson county and who knew that its death would be an irreparable loss to the community where it was located.

"Prior to the resignation of Doctor Wayland some citizens of Franklin and Johnson county had formed an association, and at one time proposed to lease the college. After the suspension subscriptions were vigorously pushed for the organization of a joint-stock association to take the place of the old Education Society. The manner in which the citizens of Johnson county responded to the call to subscribe to the stock of Franklin College shows how well they had come to know the worth of the institution. The result ought forever to set at rest all talk about the college not being appre-

ciated by the people among whom it is located. For the third time Johnson county came to the rescue.

"The subscribers to the stock of the college met on June 21, 1872, at the Baptist church in Franklin and completed the organization necessary to make them a corporation by filing articles of association with the recorder of the county. At this date the total subscriptions to the capital stock of the college amounted to \$51,175. Of this amount nearly \$36,000 was subscribed by citizens of Johnson county, and of this \$36,000 about one-half was subscribed by citizens of the county who were identified with the Baptist denomination. As provided by the articles of association, the stockholders elected a board of directors, consisting of a president, vice-president, treasurer, secretary and twelve trustees on the day of its organization.

"The Franklin College Association assumed the debts of the old organization, about \$13,000, and by the foreclosure of a mortgage against the old board and the purchase of the college grounds at sheriff's sale, secured a title to the campus and buildings. College was resumed in September, 1872, with Dr. W. T. Stott, Prof. J. E. Walter and Miss R. J. Thompson as members of the faculty, and it has been in continuous operation ever since."

The number of students entering Franklin College under the new regime in 1872 was but thirty, and the total enrollment for the year was seventy-five. Professor Walter had the chair of mathematics, Professor Thompson the teaching of history and natural science, and, to quote Doctor Stott himself, he "was obliged to teach whatever he could not conscientiously ask the other two to take. And notwithstanding the hard work done there was manifest a feeling akin to loneliness the whole year through. A college yell would have startled us beyond measure, but probably done us good." Professor Walter remained but one year, when he was succeeded by Prof. Rebecca J. Thompson, who for the succeeding thirty-eight years was the head of the department of mathematics. Her name will be honored as long as Franklin College students under her tuition remain among us. Professor Moncrief also came in 1873, taking charge of work in the preparatory department, and E. S. Hopkins taught Latin and natural science. The enrollment for the year was seventy-seven,—a small number,—but at the end of the year four were graduated, the first graduating class since 1862. The class of 1874 consisted of Prudence G. Hougham, Theodosia Parks Hall, Viola Parks Edwards and George H. Taylor.

In 1875 there was but one graduate, Dr. Gaddis H. Elgin, afterwards editor of the *Indiana Baptist*. In 1876 there were no graduates, but this experience was never after repeated save for one year, 1882. Beginning with

the year 1885 the student body began to increase rapidly in numbers, the registration being as follows: 1885, 196; 1886, 215; 1887, 223; 1888, 218; 1889, 259; 1890, 273; 1891, 249; 1892, 255; 1893, 216; 1894, 207; 1895, 238; 1896, 265; 1897, 259; 1898, 271; 1899, 251.

For the next few years there was a falling off in the attendance, an average of less than 200 students, but, in the first year of Doctor Bryan's administration, the enrollment went up to 270, and in the next year to 291. The highest figure in attendance was reached in 1907-08, 320, of which number 210 were doing regular collegiate work. Doctor Bryan's unexpected retirement weakened the influence of the college and since that date the attendance has been around the 200 mark.

From the re-opening of the college in 1872 to 1890, the catalogues advised that "Rooms in the college are furnished with bedsteads, chairs, stove, table and wardrobe frame." These were the days of college pranks, when the boys rooming in the North building made sudden midnight forays, to the alarm of the citizens of East Franklin and sometimes to the consternation of the mischief makers. College spirit found a vent not in organized games and carefully staged displays of college exercises, but carefully selected groups of brawny and brainy youths spent days in planning some "joke" on the faculty, the townspeople, or another set of students. Rooms in the dormitories were despoiled, buckets of water were hung over the doors, Uncle George Zoda or other janitor was aroused, the college bell was set ringing, movable college property was certain to be misplaced, and a regular course in certain tricks and "stunts" was imposed on each new student who showed promise of affording entertainment to the old boys. In particular, the ministerial student or a "faculty pet" was the mark of the dormitories. College professors were expected to do detective duty, and Doctor Stott was chief executioner. But, withal, there was little harm in the rowdiness and laughter-provoking mischief, and the president's manner of handling the questions of discipline was admirable. He could inflict punishment in fewer words at the chapel exercises or in a heart-to-heart talk than any instructor the writer has known, and so strong was his personality and so kindly his reproof that the delinquent student, though not always repentant, loved him as a man and respected his authority.

The writer entered Franklin College in September, 1886, to remain as a student for six years. In the first year the old North and South buildings were the only college structures on the campus, save the woodshed and other outbuildings. The buildings were antiquated and much in need of repair and fresh paint. The class rooms were poorly lighted and heated, and

the overworked janitor could seldom make his rounds. In the North building Doctor Stott's class rooms, the music and art rooms were on the first floor; Professor Hall's class room and the boys' dormitories were on the second floor; the chapel, the Periclesian hall and Miss Thompson's room were on the third floor; and the Athenian hall and a "frat" hall was in the attic. In the South building Professor Owen held forth on the first floor; Professors Chaffee and Williams, with Janitor Zoda, occupied the second; and on the third were Professor Moncrief's history room and the Webster hall. There were no athletic park, no gymnasium, and but the beginnings of a library. But students of that day will assert that Stott, Hall, Thompson, Chaffee, Owen, Moncrief and Williams made up a faculty team whose effective teaching strength has never been surpassed in the history of Franklin College.

With the year 1888 began the work of improvement of the college property. Stott hall (the central building connecting the old North and South buildings) was then begun, but the work progressed slowly, and it was not finished until 1895. In 1903 the old buildings were entirely remodeled and improved, through the generosity of A. A. Barnes, of Indianapolis, and Grafton Johnson, of Greenwood. In 1904 the library building, Shirk hall, was completed with funds provided by the Shirk family of Lafayette, to whom the college is indebted for many benefactions. The girls' dormitory, the gymnasium and the heating plant were completed in 1908, the last named building being erected in large part from funds contributed by Johnson county citizens. The dormitory and gymnasium were built from the general funds of the college and the action of the board in diverting endowment to this use met with much criticism in the state. The action is justified, perhaps, in the imperative demand for these improvements and from the fact that the "Dorm" is now yielding an income of about four per cent. on the "investment."

On September 17, 1907, the old Franklin College Association passed out of legal existence, and Franklin College of Indiana was incorporated, succeeding to all the property rights of the old joint-stock association. The new incorporation was to have a self-perpetuating board of twenty-four directors, eight of whom should be elected annually for a three-year term. In June, 1908, the college was admitted to the retiring allowance system of the Carnegie Foundation, and under this arrangement Prof. F. W. Brown, David A. Owen, Rebecca J. Thompson and Columbus H. Hall, and ex-Treasurer Barnett Wallace enjoy allowances. In this step, Hon. Robert A.

Brown was the prime mover, and was the special representative of the board in giving to the college this fortunate opportunity.

Three financial campaigns ought to be briefly noted. The first under the Rev. Norman Carr, who became financial secretary in 1883, was an effort to secure \$50,000 endowment by May 1, 1892. In this campaign John D. Rockefeller gave \$10,000 and the friends of the college \$40,000. In the "Business Men's Campaign," inaugurated December 20, 1897, and carried to a successful conclusion June 1, 1899, \$75,000 was added to the endowment, Mr. Rockefeller's contribution being \$15,000. Milton Shirk, of Peru, D. M. Parry, of Indianapolis, W. N. Matthews, of Bedford, A. J. Thurston, of Shelbyville, and many others contributed largely in this movement. At the end of twenty years of earnest effort Rev. N. Carr resigned, his last work being the completion of the Greek professorship, endowed with \$20,000. The place of "financial secretary" is a difficult one to fill, and naturally Mr. Carr's methods met some criticism, but no friend of the college questions the unflagging zeal and persistent effort he put forth for Franklin College for a score of years. The recent movement to raise the endowment to the half million mark, under the leadership of Dr. Myron N. Haines, was only partially successful. In this campaign, closing July 1, 1913, the General Education Board pledged \$75,000 on condition that the college procure pledges for \$325,000, but the total sum raised from all sources aggregated about \$300,000. The financial problems recently confronting the board are not yet worked out, and their history must be reserved to a later period.

COLLEGE ORGANIZATIONS.

Today the Greek-letter fraternity is the controlling factor in college life, but in the early history of Franklin College the literary societies furnished the means of social intercourse and gave to their members a training in public speaking that no class room work can ever give. Especially in the eighties and nineties did the literary societies flourish both in numbers and influence.

The Periclesian Society was founded on January 1, 1853, but was disorganized in 1861 by its membership leaving the institution as volunteers in the great war. Its activities were resumed in 1871, and the "Beacon" again gave forth its light on every Friday evening. Afternoon business meetings were conducted with scrupulous observance of Roberts' rules of order, and most students in its membership became proficient in parliamentary rules and skillful in handling debatable questions on the floor or from the chair. The evening entertainment was varied with declamations, essays, "medleys,"

original stories, papers on current events, "eulogies and invectives," and orations, but interest centered chiefly in the debates, which were carefully prepared and delivered with much earnestness. All the exercises were carefully "censored," and mistakes in grammar, in delivery and general deportment were ruthlessly pointed out in the "criticisms" at the close. The social half-hour was usually interrupted by the janitor's round promptly at 10 o'clock with the order of "lights out."

The constitution of the Periclesian Society is of record in the clerk's office (record 5, page 161) and contains the unique initiation ceremonies of the society. It is required that "candidates for admission to ordinary membership, after being proposed and having received the unanimous suffrage of the society, shall obligate themselves by taking the following oath of allegiance: 'Mr. B——, do you solemnly affirm in the presence of the Almighty Creator that you will ever while a member of this social body support the spirit of the constitution and laws, and submit to the penalties of the same; that you will use every reasonable effort to advance its interests and make it a source of pleasure and improvement?' After which he shall sign this constitution and be presented to the society and welcomed to all her privileges. Members shall rise to their feet when a newly initiated member is to be presented, salute them respectfully, and resume their seat." This constitution is signed by E. E. Simpson, J. D. P. Hungate, U. Mullikin, G. W. Clark, P. K. Parr and F. M. Furgason.

The Webster Society was also organized in 1853 and was for eleven years exclusively a society for men, as was also the Periclesian. In 1864 it suspended its meetings, to be revived in 1873 as a ladies' society. In 1877 it received a number of men who withdrew from the Periclesians and has continued its organization ever since. The rivalry between it and the Periclesian Society was quite keen, and new students were "spiked" with great energy and ingenuity. In its later years it was known as a "barb" organization for the reason that its members were not identified with any Greek-letter "frats." College politics was usually divided along the lines of "Greek" and "Barbarian."

The Athenian Society was organized by former members of the Periclesian Society in 1884 and prospered for a decade, but was compelled to disband in 1896. The Ofer Gans followed with a brief existence, and the most recent organization of the kind was the Linconia, founded in March, 1908.

GREEK-LETTER FRATERNITIES.

The oldest and most influential of the college fraternities is the Phi Delta Theta, founded at Miami University in 1848. Indiana Delta Chapter was instituted in Franklin College on April 20, 1860, the charter members being David D. Banta, William T. Scott, Thomas J. Morgan, George W. Grubbs and Casabianca Byfield, all of whom lived to fill places of distinction. Among prominent men who have been members of the local chapter are Dr. Columbus H. Hall and Prof. David A. Owen, long connected with the faculty; Congressman William S. Holman and Francis M. Griffith, Gen. T. J. Morgan, at one time United States commissioner of Indian affairs; Hon. Robert A. Brown, ex-clerk of the supreme court; Prof. C. E. Goodell, of Denison University; Rev. Cassius M. Carter, LL. D., now of Los Angeles; Prof. J. T. C. Noe, of Kentucky State College; Hon. G. M. Lambertson, of Lincoln, Nebraska; Prof. John W. Moncrief, of Chicago University; Alva Otis Neal, state high school inspector; Frank Martin, deputy state auditor. The Phi Deltas now own a fine chapter house at the corner of Madison and Jackson, and find the same a real home for the active chapter and a pleasant social center for the local and visiting alumni.

Sigma Alpha Epsilon was founded in 1856 at the University of Alabama, and Indiana Alpha was installed in Franklin College February 14, 1892. Its founders were James M. Berryhill, C. D. Hazelton, J. M. Batterton, J. H. Howard, Hugh Miller, Henry W. Davis, F. D. Johnson, John A. Hill and Edgar Burton. The chapter has thrived and has filled a worthy place in the college life.

Pi Beta Phi Fraternity was founded at Monmouth College of Illinois in 1867, the first organization of college girls under Greek bands. Indiana Alpha Chapter was instituted in Franklin College January 16, 1888. Professors Zeppenfeld and Palmer have long been active in support of the local chapter; of the other alumni members Emma Harper Turner, former grand president of the fraternity, has brought honor to the chapter.

Alpha Gamma Alpha, a local fraternity, was instituted in Franklin College, January 31, 1896, and at once took high rank among the social organizations. Its charter members were Mary Payne Beck, Sybil S. Taylor, Jessie Upjohn Waldo, Jennie Merrill, Elizabeth Ward and Nellie Miller White. This organization became, in September, 1912, a chapter of the national sorority, Delta Delta Delta, giving its members a better standing and a wider influence.

Phi Alpha Pi, a local fraternity, was organized October 30, 1909, and has made a good record, especially striving to excel in scholarship, an example which has stimulated the other fraternities to do better class work and limit somewhat their social activities.

PRESIDENTS OF THE BOARD.

The following have served as president of the board of directors: Samuel Harding, 1835-36; John L. Richmond, 1836; Lewis Morgan, 1836-39; Jesse L. Holman, 1839-42; Lewis Hendricks, 1842-43; E. D. Owen, 1843-44; George C. Chandler, 1844-51; John S. Hougham, 1851-53; Silas Bailey, 1853-59; Judson R. Osgood, 1859-62; A. S. Ames, 1862-63; Isom W. Sanders, 1863-68; I. N. Clark, 1868-71; J. S. Boyden, 1871-72; R. W. Pearson, 1872-74; Grafton Johnson, Sr., 1874-76; James Forsythe, 1876-77; James L. Bradley, 1877-1891; J. T. Polk, 1891-1898; A. J. Thurston, 1898-1913; Grafton Johnson, 1913.

Of the other officers of the board two deserve especial mention, Dr. Barnett Wallace, treasurer of the board from 1867 to 1909, the longest term of service of any officer or teacher connected with the school; and Rev. Norman Carr, secretary, whose services are elsewhere spoken of.

The present board of directors consists of the following named:

Class I, term expires June, 1914—Arthur J. Thurston, Shelbyville; Will A. Burton, Franklin; Clarke R. Parker, Terre Haute; Arthur Jordan, Indianapolis; Louis E. Endsley, Lafayette; Henry C. Barnett, Franklin; Nathan M. Jennings, Franklin; E. L. Branigin, Franklin.

Class II, term expires June, 1915—Greene V. Woollen, Indianapolis; Henry Eitel, Indianapolis; Grafton Johnson, Greenwood; W. A. Waldo, Muncie; Ezra Mattingly, Washington; A. Z. Polhamus, Fort Wayne; William A. Guthrie, Dupont; William E. Morris, Cumberland.

Class III, term expires June, 1916—Albert A. Barnes, Indianapolis; Elmer E. Stevenson, Indianapolis; Joseph H. Shirk, Peru; Joe Moss, Linton; Elmer U. Wood, Columbus; Henry P. Klyver, Franklin; M. J. Voris, Franklin.

FRANKLIN COLLEGE PRESIDENTS.

Rev. George C. Chandler, D. D., 1844-50; Rev. Silas Bailey, D. D., 1852-62; Rev. H. L. Wayland, D. D., 1870-72; Rev. William T. Stott, D. D., 1872-1905; Elmer Burritt Bryan, LL. D., 1905-09; Elijah A. Hanley, D. D.,

1911. Rev. William T. Stott also served as acting president in 1869-70. and Melvin E. Crowell, A. M., as president pro tempore from 1909 to 1911.

TEACHERS OF THE INDIANA BAPTIST MANUAL LABOR INSTITUTE.

Albert Freeman Tilton, 1837-40; Rev. A. R. Hinckley, 1837-38; William J. Robinson, 1841-43; Julia Robinson, 1841-43; Mrs. A. F. Tilton, 1842-43; Rev. George C. Chandler, 1843-44; William Brand, 1843-44. In 1836 Rev. Byron Lawrence taught a private school for three months in the original school building, and in 1841 rooms were rented to Thomas J. Cottingham to conduct a private school.

FRANKLIN COLLEGE PROFESSORS.

Rev. William Brand, D. D., 1844-55, languages and mathematics; Rev. John W. Tisdale, A. M., 1846-47, mathematics; Jonathan Berry, 1847-48, mathematics; John S. Hougham, LL. D., 1848-63, mathematics and natural philosophy; Mark Bailey, A. M., 1853-58, mathematics; Jeremiah Brumback, A. M., 1858-64, mathematics; Rev. William Hill, A. M., 1867-69; Rev. J. H. Smith, A. M., 1867-69; Rev. William T. Stott, D. D., 1869-70, natural science, 1872-1905, mental and moral philosophy; Rev. Francis W. Brown, A. M., 1869-72, languages, 1887-1908, Latin; Rev. J. E. Walter, A. M., 1869-73, mathematics; Rebecca J. Thompson, A. M., 1873-74, history and natural science, 1874-1911, mathematics; Rev. T. R. Palmer, D. D., 1875-76; John W. Moncrief, A. M., 1875-79, Greek, 1881-94, history; Rev. Columbus H. Hall, D. D., 1875-76, natural science, 1876-79, Latin, 1879-1912, Greek, vice-president, 1885-1912; G. E. Bailey, Ph. D., 1878-79, science; Arthur B. Chaffee, A. M., 1879-1887, Latin, 1887-89, chemistry and physics; David A. Owen, A. M., 1881-87, science, 1887-1909, geology and botany; William J. Williams, A. M., 1885-87, pedagogy; Wellington B. Johnson, A. M., 1889-99, chemistry and physics; Charles E. Goodell, A. M., 1894-1900, history; William E. Henry, A. M., 1894-97, English; Jeannette Zeppenfeld, M. S., 1895-1914, modern languages; Rev. E. S. Gardner, A. M., 1897-05, English; Melvin E. Crowell, A. M., 1899-1914, chemistry and physics; Augustus Raymond Hatton, Ph. B., 1900-01, history; Arthur P. Bestor, A. M., 1901-04, history; Minnie Bruner, 1900-14, music; Charles N. Peak, A. B., 1904-05, history; William H. Allison, Ph. D., 1905-08, history; Joseph H. Robinson, A. M., 1905-07, English; Arthur Train Belknap, A. M., 1907-1914, English; Bertha M. Miller, Ph. B., 1907-

08, domestic science; Howland C. Merrill, A. M., 1908-1914, Latin; Charles M. Phillips, A. B., 1908, English Bible; Electa A. Henley, 1908, domestic science; Herriott Clare Palmer, A. M., 1908-1914, history; Fred W. Clark, B. S., 1909-14, physics and chemistry; John William Adams, B. S., 1909-January, 1911, biology; Frederick H. Hodge, A. M., 1910-14, mathematics; Charles A. Deppe, A. M., 1910-14, biology; Frank Dewitt Simons, Ph. D., 1910-11, education; Howard C. Tilton, A. M., 1911-14, education.

INSTRUCTORS.

George H. Keith, 1847-48, preparatory department; Achilles J. Vawter, A. M., 1848-49, preparatory department; John W. Davis, A. M., 1848, languages and mathematics; Jeremiah Brumback, A. M., 1856-58, mathematics; Francis M. Furgason, A. M., 1856-64; Barnett Wallace, A. M., 1860-64; Rev. Frank J. Martin, A. M., 1863-64; Mrs. M. A. Fisher, 1869-72, preparatory department; A. J. Teed, A. M., 1871-72, mathematics; John W. Moncrief, A. M., 1872-75, languages; E. S. Hopkins, A. M., 1873-74; Mrs. Theodosia Parks Hall, M. S., 1874-75, Latin and English; David A. Owen, A. M., 1879-1881, geology and chemistry; Arthur B. Chaffee, A. M., 1884-87, analytical chemistry; John W. Moncrief, A. M., 1884-87, German and French; James M. Dungan, 1887-80, 1881-1896, music; James D. Bruner, A. M., 1887-89, modern languages; Lucia M. Wyant, 1887-89, elocution; Myrtle Burdick, 1888-89, pedagogy; Charles E. Goodell, A. M., 1889-90, modern languages; Rev. Eugene S. Gardiner, 1890-92, modern languages; Jeannette Zeppenfeld, A. M., 1890-1895, modern languages; Henry E. Coblentz, A. B., 1894-95, English; Augustus R. Hatton, A. M., 1898-99, history; Bertha M. Miller, A. B., 1906-07, domestic science; James R. Ormsby, A. B., 1906-07, oratory; E. A. Spaulding, A. B., 1909-10, biology; Paul Van Riper, A. M., 1911-14, education; Mary W. Cross, A. M., 1912-13, English.

ART INSTRUCTORS.

Mrs. M. L. Wagner Debolt, 1867-69; Mrs. M. M. McPherson, 1869-72; Mrs. Arabella R. Stott, 1872-1898; Binnie Ream Goode, 1908-10.

INSTRUCTORS IN MUSIC.

Minnie Bruner, 1894-1901; Clarke R. Parker, 1897-01; Alice F. Evans, 1901-02; Jessie D. Lewis, 1902-08, 1910-14; Bertha Dakin Smith, 1908-1910.

PHYSICAL DIRECTORS.

John L. Goheen, 1909-10; Byron S. Whitney, 1910-12; John M. Thurber, 1912-14.

CHAPTER X.

CHURCHES AND RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

In the early history of the Christian church of Johnson county many efforts were made to unify the services, and because of the scattered population many communities united in the worship of God in the district school houses. The early statutes had made provision for the erection of school houses and provided that all inhabitants should be free to use the same for purposes of religious worship, for meetings of Masonic lodges and for the holding of schools, and for the first ten or fifteen years of the county's history nearly every community held its religious worship in its local log cabin school house.

After the court house was built in the city of Franklin it became for many years the meeting house of the various religious bodies and not until the erection of the Presbyterian church in that city was any denomination provided with a separate house of worship. Nor only did the state and county make such provision for the holding of religious services of all creeds, but several public-spirited citizens of the county donated lands and the neighbors erected buildings thereon for the holding of religious services by the members of the different creeds, and in the beginning many of these meetings held in these log houses were visited by itinerant preachers who were obliged to hold their services, if their visit was timed on a week day, at the noon hour when school was not in session. In other communities, particular religious bodies were recognized, as for example, the site now occupied by the Hurricane Baptist church was conveyed by Samuel Overstreet as trustee for the Methodists, to Stephen Tilson, as trustee for the regular Baptists, and to Andrew McCaslin as trustee for the United Brethren, and it is fairly certain that all these denominations met for worship in the same house.

The first Sunday school in the county was a union Sunday school organized by the members of the Presbyterian and Baptist churches in the year 1826. Samuel Herriott, then the clerk of said county and the most prominent citizen of the village, was chosen superintendent, but Mr. Herriott declined to act, stating that he was not a praying man and that someone should be chosen who would be able to open the school with prayer. Wassen McCaslin,

a Presbyterian, was made superintendent and William Robinson, a Methodist, was his co-superintendent. This Sunday school was held in the second story of the old log court house and prospered until about the year 1832. At that time the Presbyterian leader of the school insisted that the catechism of his church should be taught in the Sunday school, but other members of the school, we should imagine the Baptists, insisted that only the Bible should be the subject of study, and this led to a division and the Presbyterians started a Sunday school of their own.

What we have said would indicate a very happy spirit of common fellowship between the different faiths, but the road was not always smooth. It was remembered by Simon Covert, of Hopewell, that when the first Sunday school celebration of the county was held in the town of Franklin, on the Fourth of July, 1828, a parade was had and after the Sunday school scholars marched down Jefferson street in procession to the court house and a hymn was sung, no one was present who could preach a sermon or deliver an address. It being learned that the Rev. James Havens, a pioneer Methodist preacher, was at the hotel then run by John Smiley, where the Franklin National Bank is now located, Mr. Covert was deputized to wait upon the preacher and ask him to come over and address this union Sunday school. Mr. Havens curtly replied, "No, I fear that the Presbyterians will be greatly in the way in my work in this region," and the Sunday school celebration was obliged to disperse without the services of a preacher for the occasion.

It is a matter of some doubt as to just what faith was first represented by preaching in Johnson county. John P. Barnett, who came to the county in 1821, was a Baptist preacher, and in 1823 a Baptist church was planted in Blue River township. Early in the history of Nineveh township a Baptist church under the preaching of Mordecai Cole was organized at the house of Daniel Musselman, and when Richardson Hensley, after whom Hensley township took its name, moved to the neighborhood of Indian creek, a Baptist church was planted in that neighborhood. In 1823 the Rev. James Scott, an itinerant minister, unlearned in the books, but of unbounded zeal, came on horseback to the White River country and began his ministry there. His first sermon was preached from the door of a cabin built near the bluffs of White river, the women of his congregation seated within and the men lounging upon the earth or leaning against trees without. The first sermon preached in Union township was at the house of Peter Vandivier in 1827 by Elder William Irving, and in 1831 Elder James Ashley preached at the Utter-

back neighborhood and in the following year a Baptist church was organized in that neighborhood. The first Presbyterian church in Union township was organized at the Shiloh church by James Young, Jacob Banta and Cyril Winchester.

It has often been said that the first sermon preached in the town of Franklin was at the home of David W. McCaslin in the month of December, 1823, but from a letter written by Rev. James H. Johnston and read at the semi-centennial celebration of the Presbyterian church at Franklin it is certain that the first religious services were held in the last week of December, 1824. The Rev. Mr. Johnston says:

"The first time I passed through Franklin was in the last week of December, 1824. I reached Madison, in Jefferson county, on the 9th day of that month. I preached on the first Sabbath that I spent in this state some thirteen miles north of Madison, preached the next Sabbath at Madison, then started for the interior of the state in a direct course to Indianapolis. I reached James Young's, at the forks of Sugar creek and Young's creek, early Friday evening or early enough on Saturday to have word circulated for preaching at his house on the Sabbath and sent an appointment to Franklin for preaching there on Sabbath evening."

The first sermon preached in Pleasant township, according to the Rev. Isaac Read, was delivered by the Rev. George Bush at the house of J. B. Smock. To understand the condition of the religious life of that early day it is necessary to take into account not only the physical conditions of living, but the moral and spiritual relations of the people. When the first church was built in the county there were not to exceed one hundred voters within the boundaries of the county. Not a single inhabitant was to be found in the township of Hensley and Union, but one man lived in Clark, perhaps a half dozen in Pleasant, not to exceed thirty voters in the White River country, thirty or forty voters in the neighborhood of Edinburg and a few families in Nineveh. The settlers were all very poor, without money, and had settled in a wilderness which required all their courage and energy to conquer. The moral conditions were not of the best. While the majority of the pioneer settlers were from good families of Kentucky and came here to establish permanent homes, there was a considerable element of the rough and vicious class which is ever found in frontier life. The spirit of the times was not favorable to the reception of the Christian doctrines. As is pointed out in another connection, the spirit of turbulence and disorder was rife, neighborhood quarrels and affrays were matters of every-day occurrence, and it was

difficult to form any organization strong enough to resist the inclination of each settler to enjoy the unbounded freedom inspired by his life in the woods.

Naturally the first church buildings were erected in the towns, but it was not long until in every community effort was made to obtain real estate and erect church buildings. It may be profitable to inquire at what time these various churches acquired their real estate, for by this we may judge when real church organization became effective for work in the communities. The first Methodist church building mentioned in our records was erected on ground conveyed by John S. Barger of lands in White River township on August 11, 1831. On March 2, 1832, the Hurricane Methodist church acquired one acre of land from Isom Blankenship; Friendship Methodist church in Hensley township, was erected on land given by Alexander Stephens on August 10, 1833; ground for a Methodist church was also acquired in section 18 in Nineveh township on August 22, 1836, but the later history of this last named church is not known.

The earliest Baptist church planted in the county in the country districts was the Blue River Baptist church in the southeast corner of the east half of the northeast quarter of section 10, in Blue River township on February 3, 1826. This church became the parent church of the Franklin Baptist church. Not long after the organization of the Blue River Baptist church, another Baptist church was organized and a church house built on the county road leading from Edinburg to Smiley's Mill, at that time called by the name of Mount Lebanon. Both of these Baptist churches soon passed out of existence. In 1837 the south Stott's Creek Regular Baptist church procured a site of Thomas Sturgeon at the southwest corner of section 1 in Hensley township, just west of Trafalgar. The oldest country Baptist church in the county which yet maintains its organization is the Mount Pleasant Baptist church, which acquires its property in the northwest corner of section 29, in what was then Union township, but is now a part of Franklin township. The Bethel Regular Baptist church was given a one-acre tract of ground in the southwest corner of the northwest quarter of section 11, in Union township, by Zeleck McQuinn on the 25th of May, 1839. Just when this organization changed to the "Hardshell" branch of the church, the writer is not informed. In the same year the Second Mount Pleasant Regular Baptist church acquired its present site in Needham township by donations from John Webb and Jesse Beard. A Predestinarian Baptist church at Providence became the owner of its site on the 3d of June, 1841. Lick Spring Baptist church acquired its present grounds on May 1, 1843; Bethlehem Baptist church in Hensley town-

ship and the Amity Baptist church both acquired lands in the year 1858. A Baptist church in White River township about a half mile north of Brownstown was also organized at an early day, but its more recent history is not recorded.

The United Brethren church acquired sites to their properties in White River township early in the forties.

The first Catholic church lands were acquired by the Edinburg church in 1852.

FRANKLIN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The history of the Presbyterian church in Franklin dates from the 20th day of November, 1824, at which time George and Eleanor King, Joseph and Nancy Young and David McCaslin signed articles of agreement and constituting themselves a church organization and proceeded to elect George King and David McCaslin elders. From the record it appears that the sermon of the day was preached by the Rev. John M. Dickey, assisted by the Rev. George Bush. The latter was a Princeton man and afterward became prominent as a teacher of oriental languages in the University of New York. The first convert to the new church was Jane McCaslin, wife of the elder, and on the 25th of June of the following year Simon Covert and his wife, Mary, were received on letter from their Kentucky church. At the same time their infant daughter, Dorothy Ann, was baptized and this was the first celebration of this ordinance occurring within the county. For the first few years the growth of the church was very slow, only three were added in 1825, only seven in 1827 and four in 1828, and of all these only four upon confession of faith. The first revival in the church was held in 1829, and in this year twenty-one were added to the church roll upon examination. The church then prospered, although there seems to have been neither pastor nor stated place of worship. Sometimes the meetings were held at Hopewell; sometimes the members met at the homes of the members, occasionally in the open woods, but oftener in the old log court house. The congregation was ministered to by missionaries, among them the Rev. Isaac Reed, then living at Bloomington; the Rev. William Duncan, a Scotch divine and a preacher of long, doctrinal sermons. It is remembered of him that he was very fond of tobacco and always preached with a quid in his mouth and the younger members of the congregation kept count of the number of chews taken in an effort to approximate the end of the sermon. It is also said of him that he was not averse to the use of liquor, justifying himself in the language of Paul to Timothy where he says: "Every

creature of God is good and nothing to be refused if it be received with thanksgiving." The Rev. John Moreland, another of these missionaries, came from the south, as did also his successor, William Wood. The Rev. Jeremiah Hill, who also preached to this church in the later twenties, was an Eastern man and, while of limited education, was strong in exhortation.

The real history of the church at Franklin began with the advent of the Rev. David Monfort, who is first heard of in this county in June, 1830. The story of this preacher's trip from Ohio to Terre Haute, Indiana, his first place of work in Indiana, as told by his son, well pictures the hardships of the early pioneer preachers. The son, then a boy of seven, came with his father, mother and two younger sisters, from Oxford, Ohio, by way of Indianapolis. The father and mother and the two youngest children rode in a one-horse "Dearborne," while the boy rode in an ox wagon, or walked as the circumstances required. In telling of this trip in later years he says:

"I think we left Oxford, Ohio, on Monday morning and after a hard week's travel, all weary and worn, late on Saturday night, we reached the place upon which now stands the village of Pleasant View in Shelby county, Indiana, expecting to remain until Monday morning, but for some reason best known to himself, on Sabbath morning the landlord informed father that he could not keep us until Monday morning and he could not be induced to change his decision, so the parson and his family were forced to proceed on their journey, Sabbath though it was. The distance to Indianapolis being only about thirteen miles, father thought we might reach there at least for the evening service, but when within about six miles of the capital and a mile or two from any habitation, we were swamped in the middle of a deep mudhole. Leaving mother and the two little ones in the carriage, after a long walk father found the cabin formerly known as Bell's Tavern on the old Michigan road. Mr. Bell brought a team and soon drew us out of the mud and gave us a comfortable room in one end of his double cabin, where we remained until Monday morning. On Sabbath afternoon several hunters came in, bringing with them an owl and some venison which they had just killed. Our landlord kindly gave us some of the venison and mother prepared it. Leaving Mr. Bell's the next morning, we passed on to Indianapolis, then a village of perhaps eight hundred inhabitants, where we were kindly entertained at the house of Caleb Scudder. My impression is that there was then no church building, as father preached that night in Mr. Scudder's cabinet shop. After a night's rest we started again on our journey westward. The roads were in a terrible condition and the settlements far apart. I well remember our stopping at

Stiles' Tavern, now Stilesville. Accommodations were very poor and from the exposure consequent, my mother caught a severe cold which caused her death within a year. We were well supplied with meat at Stiles' from a pigeon roost, where great numbers could be captured at night with torches. Passing on from Stiles' through the almost uninhabited forest, we arrived at Otter Creek prairie on Saturday evening of the second week and remained there until Monday morning, and on the next day came to Terre Haute, then a village of about six hundred inhabitants."

The Presbyterian meeting house in Franklin was erected on grounds acquired by Thomas Graham, Newton McCaslin and Hezekiah McKinney on the 30th day of July, 1831. At about this same time forty members of Franklin church were dismissed to the church of Hopewell. Some of the records under Dr. Monfort's ministry point to the peculiar customs of the religious exercises of the time. The custom observed in celebrating the Lord's Supper differed materially from the custom at the present. Long tables were prepared in the aisles of the meeting house, covered with snow white cloths and the communicants, each of whom had been presented by the officers of the church with a "token," usually a piece of lead resembling in shape and size a silver dime, as a sign of his or her right to eat the supper, took their seats at this table of the Lord and after presenting their "tokens," partook of the sacramental feast. The records of the time also show the election of singing clerks. The singing clerk was a man of much more consequence in those days than even the leader of the choir in our modern churches. He occupied a seat in front of the high, old-fashioned pulpit, and it was his duty not only to pitch the tunes, but to line out each hymn as it was sung. Hymn books were not plentiful, perhaps many of the worshippers could not have read them if they had had them, and a singing clerk was as much needed as a preacher.

During the early part of Pastor Monfort's ministry he preached at Hopewell also and it was not until 1838 that the Franklin church was enabled to support a pastor on full time and even then the utmost the church could do was to raise five hundred dollars for the pastor's salary and appeal to the state board of missions for help in raising that amount. In the year 1834 a school house was built on the rear of the lot adjoining the present church, and in this school house the congregation worshiped until a frame church was built on the corner in 1837. It was built by Peter Shuck at a cost of eight hundred and sixteen dollars, not including the seats in the pulpit, and being the first church edifice in the town. It was regarded as a very pretentious structure.

Dr. Monfort continued his ministry in the Franklin church until 1850

and up to that time the church numbered one hundred and forty-three members. It had been somewhat weakened by discord and dissension and had fewer communicants than some fifteen years prior thereto. It is remembered by some of the older citizens of the town that the pastor's wife kept a private school in this church as a means of supplementing her husband's small salary. The Rev. James A. McKee, then preaching at Vernon, was called to the Franklin church in 1850 at a salary of seven hundred dollars per year. Dr. McKee was a Pennsylvanian by birth, but had been educated in the school and theological seminary then located at Hanover. In the beginning Dr. McKee's work was very successful, but after a few years dissension and discord again arose and in 1855 not a single addition was made to the church and the same thing occurred in 1857, but in the latter part of McKee's pastorate, peace again having reunited the membership, many additions were made to the church. In 1860 Dr. McKee resigned and was succeeded by the Rev. A. B. Morey. Mr. Morey was a native of New York and an alumnus of Princeton. Dr. Morey was a very successful pastor, three hundred and seventy-four being added to the membership during his pastorate. Dr. Morey was succeeded by the Rev. S. E. Wishard in 1871. Dr. Wishard was a native of Johnson county, an alumnus of Wabash College and of Lane Seminary. Dr. Wishard was succeeded in the year 1877 by the Rev. William Torrence, a very able divine whose pastorate continued nine years and he in turn was succeeded by the Rev. Ernest McMillan in the year 1886. Rev. McMillan resigned about the first of the year 1889, and on April 3rd of that year, Rev. Leon P. Marshall, of the Peru church, was called. He was installed May 21, 1889, and began a long and successful pastorate. For a full score of years, he served his congregation faithfully, and his name is yet a household word in this community.

In 1909, Dr. B. W. Tyler was called from a chair in Hanover College, to the Franklin church, and worthily fills the place distinguished by his predecessors. This church has had but seven pastors in eighty-nine years—an altogether remarkable record in this community. Its membership now numbers 562.

GREENWOOD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

On the 18th day of December, 1864, the Rev. P. S. Cleland, of Greenwood, preached a sermon in the Presbyterian church of that town, that day being celebrated as the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ministry to that church. The sermon is replete with facts and incidents relating to the early history of that community, and vividly portrays the experiences of the faithful pastor

and his small flock under the trying conditions of the time. The author has been fortunate enough to secure a copy of that sermon, and thinks it worthy a place in this history.

A quarter-century discourse, delivered at Greenwood, Indiana, December 18, 1864, at the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ministry to the Presbyterian church in that place, by the Rev. P. S. Cleland:

I Sam. vii:12—Then Samuel took a hand and set it between Mizpah and Shen and called the name of it Ebenezer, saying: "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us."

Psalms lxxx:8—Thou hast cast out the heathen and planted it.

I Cor. ii:1—And I, brethren, when I came to you, came not with excellency of speech, or of wisdom, declaring unto you the testimony of God.

I Thess. ii:19—For what is our hope, or joy, or crown of rejoicing? Are not even ye in the presence of our Lord Jesus Christ at his coming?

Events of interest and importance are usually commemorated by significant ceremonies and memorials.

When the Israelites had passed over Jordan, "the Lord spake unto Joshua, saying: Take you twelve men out of the people, out of every tribe a man, and command ye them, saying, take you hence out of the midst of Jordan, out of the place where the Priest's feet stood firm, twelve stones; and ye shall carry them over with you, and leave them in the lodging place where ye shall lodge this night.

"That this may be a sign among you, that when your children ask their fathers in time to come, saying, What mean ye by these stones? Then ye shall answer them, that the waters of Jordan were cut off before the ark of the covenant of the Lord; when it passed over Jordan the waters of Jordan were cut off: and these stones shall be for a memorial unto the children of Israel forever."

In subsequent times, when the Lord wrought a great deliverance of the people of Israel from a long and greivous oppression by the Philistines, Samuel took a stone, and set it up, and called the name of it Ebenezer, saying, "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us."

The occasion which we have assembled to commemorate, though it is of no importance to the outside world at large, has interest and importance to us sufficient to warrant a passing notice. This is an era in our history. As pastor and flock, we meet to celebrate our silver wedding. Twenty-five years ago, the relation of minister and people was instituted between us, and it has continued in uninterrupted harmony to the present time. It becomes us to

meet to-day and set up our Ebenezer, for we can say, as did Israel of old, "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us."

What shall be our Ebenezer? The best and most appropriate offering we can render to God is the sacrifice of an humble, grateful heart. The most suitable memorial that I can offer for those who may come after us is, to place on record a sketch of the history of this church, especially of that portion of it with which I have been identified..

ORIGIN OF THE CHURCH.

The original name of this church was Greenfield. According to the testimony of Rev. Isaac Reed, "the name Greenfield was given in July, 1825, by mutual agreement between those immediately concerned, to the settlement along both sides of the State road leading from Franklin to Indianapolis. It embraces a tract along the north part of Johnson and the south part of Marion counties, near the said road. The name was chosen, and designed to be the name of a church, a school and a post office.. All these were future and prospective. It was fixed upon by James Smock, Isaac Smock, John B. Smock, and the Rev. Isaac Reed, who, the preceding day, had entered into a plan for founding and rearing up such society and school."

The first land in this settlement, thus defined, was purchased by Jacob Smock, in May, 1822, and the first land cleared, and the first cabin raised, was by him in the summer of 1823. "The first families of the settlement were Isaac Smock's, John B. Smock's, and Jacob Smock's, from Mercer county, Kentucky. They all arrived the same day, which was the last day of September, 1823." These were "in advance of all others." Jacob Smock settled on the farm immediately north of the village of Southport. The first lands opened, and cabins built, in this immediate locality, were by Isaac Smock and John B. Smock, in the fall of 1823. The former located on the farm immediately south of the village of Greenwood; the latter on the farm now owned by A. C. Woods.

These pioneer families were soon followed by those of James Smock, Henry Smock, Samuel Brewer, and others, so that in the course of three or four years, a large number of families found a home in the new settlement.

It is the testimony of Rev. Isaac Reed, and others, that "the first sermon preached in the settlement was by the Rev. George Bush, at the house of J. B. Smock." The precise date of that sermon is not given, but it was in the month of December, 1824. About the same time, Rev. James H. Johnston passed through the settlement and preached. About the middle of De-

ember, 1824, he started from Madison on a tour, through what was then called the "New Purchase." He preached at various points on the way, and on the third Sabbath, in that month—just forty years ago—he preached at Mr. Young's, on Sugar creek, in the morning, and at Franklin in the evening. "On Monday," he says, "I rode to what was then called Smock's settlement, where Greenwood now is, and preached at Mr. James Smock's in the evening, to a company that seemed highly gratified in enjoying the opportunity of hearing Presbyterian preaching."

This church was organized December 31, 1825, at the house of John B. Smock—two years and three months from the day of the arrival of the first families. It was organized by the Rev. Isaac Reed, and consisted of nine members, viz: James Smock, Charity Smock, Garrett Brewer, Isaac Smock, Rachel Smock, Mary Smock, Henry Smock, John B. Smock, and Mary Smock (wife of Jacob Smock). The first six of these persons united in the organization on certificate, and the last three on examination.

On the same day, James Smock and Garret Brewer were elected and ordained to the office of ruling elder.

Of the original number, none of them are now members of this church, and but two of them are among the living—venerable in years, and awaiting the summons to join those who have gone before, as we trust, to the church of the First-born in heaven. These two are Isaac Smock, of Kansas, and Mary Smock (wife of Jacob Smock), of Iowa. The first communion of the newly formed church was held on the day succeeding the organization, January 1, 1826. The sermon on the occasion was preached by Rev. Isaac Reed, from I Cor. 3:11: "For other foundation can no man lay than is laid, which is Jesus Christ." This sermon was subsequently published, and is entitled, "The Foundation Stone." It was dedicated to my father by the author, for reasons which are given in the dedication, which is as follows:

"To the Rev. Thomas Cleland, D. D.:

"Every member, sir, of the Greenfield church has come from your bounds, and been a worshipper in one or the other of your congregations. This fact, together with my long acquaintance with and friendship for you, as a man, a Christian, and a gospel minister, and your pen having so often and so ably moved in defense of that fundamental doctrine, which is the subject of the sermon, is my apology for using your name in this dedication.

"Cottage of Peace, February 3, 1826."

"ISAAC REED."

In the concluding part of the sermon the preacher addressed the congregation in the following strain:

"This, brethren and friends of the Greenfield society, is a peculiar day. It marks a new event to us. And I hope, expect and believe, that the memory of this day will be blessed. We, I trust, shall cherish the remembrance of it whilst we live, and I expect it will be dear to our children, and to our children's children. We now first assemble under a new church name. A new society has arisen. May it live forever. God, in whose hands our times are, and whose are all our ways, in His providence hath severed us from our brethren, our churches, and our ministers, in yon land of our fathers' sepulchres, and hath set us down here. But this day is witness, and we ourselves are witnesses, that Jehovah's ways to us are full of mercy. For the church of Harrodsburg and Providence, behold! He gives us a church in Greenfield. Scarcely is the wild man gone, scarcely is the wild beast fled, and the banner of the Lord is set up."

Thus truly was this vine planted in the wilderness. God cast out the heathen and planted it, for the remnant of Indian tribes were still in the country, when the first emigrants arrived, and for some time afterward.

How far the hopes and faith of the venerable founder of the church have been realized, will, in some degree, appear in the sequel of this discourse.

On the 4th day of January, 1826, "the school society was formed, and trustees chosen, to receive a title and hold in trust, for the congregation, a right to a piece of land for a meeting-house, school house, burying ground, etc., donated to the congregation by Garret Brewer and Isaac Reed."

The first grave dug in this lot, and the first funeral in the settlement, was that of William H. Kintner, who was killed about half a mile south of the village, on September 21, 1827, by the falling of a tree, which was struck by a wheel of the wagon that he was driving.

The first marriage in the settlement was that of Ephraim Robinson and Elizabeth Alexander.

The first school in the settlement was taught by Mrs. Elizabeth Falls, daughter of Rev. Mr. Duncan.

FIRST HOUSE OF WORSHIP.

The church, for a time, had no local habitation, the congregation worshipping in private houses. During the year 1826 a hewed log house, 16x20 feet, was erected on the lot already spoken of, for the double purpose of a

school house and a place of public worship. No record was made of the time when the church took possession of their new sanctuary.

Though humble and rude in its structure and appearance, it was indeed the house of God, and of this man and that it may be said, he was born there. It was occupied as a house of worship until it became too small for the multitudes that assembled in it. It at length gave place to a more commodious structure. In 1836 it was taken down and removed a few rods, to the west side of the road, and has ever since been occupied as a dwelling. It remains to this day, a relic of early times.

SECOND HOUSE OF WORSHIP.

In the autumn of 1832, the frame of a second house of worship, forty feet wide by fifty feet long, was erected. The roof was put on, and twenty feet on the east end of the building was enclosed and finished for the use of the school and as a place of worship. The other part of the house was completed, gradually, in the course of several years. The pulpit was built in 1839, and the seats put in in 1840. The house was divided into two apartments by a swinging partition, by means of which the whole building, as occasion required, could be converted into one large room. The house was built chiefly by the personal labors of the congregation. The people had a mind to work. Of silver and gold they had but little, but all the money that was expended was for such work and material as could not be supplied by the people themselves. The estimated value of the building was about one thousand two hundred dollars, of which not more than a third was paid in money.

The building, though unpretentious in appearance and style, was the abode of the King of Glory. It was often filled with His presence. In it He often manifested His power in the awakening and conversion of sinners, and in building up His saints in the faith and order of the gospel. It was occupied for twenty years as a sanctuary of God, and until the congregation took possession of their present house of worship.

THIRD HOUSE OF WORSHIP.

Although it is anticipating the order of events, I will here dispose of what I have to say in regard to the topic of houses of worship. The old church being in need of much repairing, and the center of population having changed by the springing up of a village some half a mile south of it, the

congregation, early in the year 1852, took into consideration the propriety of erecting a new sanctuary. The conclusion was to build in the village, and this lot was selected as the site. Preparations for building were at once begun, and the work of erecting the house, forty by sixty feet, was commenced in the ensuing spring, and pushed on to completion, under the superintendence of Isaac Smock, John R. Smock and W. H. Wishard, as a building committee, at a cost of about two thousand five hundred dollars.

The house was solemnly consecrated to the worship of the one living and true God, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, on September 17, 1853. The services of the occasion were as follows: Invocation and reading, select passages of Scripture, by the pastor. Prayer by Rev. Henry Little, of Madison. Sermon by Rev. Geo. M. Maxwell, then of Indianapolis, from 1st Tim. 3:15. Prayer of dedication by the pastor. On the 13th of October, following, the synod of Indiana met in this house in annual session, Rev. Ransom Hawley, moderator.

STATISTICS.

The church, as already stated, was organized with nine members. No additions were made to the little flock for more than two years. The vine, in the meantime, was taking root, and it now began to grow and bring forth fruit. Additions began to be made, both by certificate and examination. These additions were frequent and sometimes in large numbers, so that during the first fourteen years after the organization of the church, to the time when I took charge of it, the number of members that had been received was 208, viz: On examination, 119, and on certificate, 89. When I came to the church there were 114 names on the roll of the church, so far as could be ascertained from the imperfect state of the records; consequently, up to that time, 84 members had been dismissed or had died. Of the 114 members, when I came, only 18 are in communion now. The whole number of members received since I began my labors in this church is 223; viz: On examination, 155; on certificate, 68; making the whole number of members, since the organization of the church, 431, viz: On examination, 274; on certificate, 157.

The number of deaths since January 1, 1840, of members of the church, is 55; of dismissals, 147; of suspensions, 26. The whole number of members, at this time, is 108.

Of the 114 who were members of the church when I took charge of it,

about one-half are dead, making a total since the organization of the church, of more than 100 communicants who have gone to the eternal world. The greatest number of members received in one year, is 48, viz: on examination, 28; on certificate, 20. This was in the year 1830, during the ministry of Rev. W. W. Woods. The next largest number admitted in one year is 32, viz: on examination, 28; on certificate, 4.

There have been but four years, since the organization of the church, in which no additions were made to it, viz: 1826, 1827, 1835, and 1848. The average number admitted to the church during each of the twenty-five years of my ministry, is a small fraction less than nine; of this number, a fraction over six were received on examination.

An analysis of these statistics suggests some interesting and useful reflections.

1. Notice the coincidence between the number of members in the church twenty-five years ago, and the number belonging to it now—nearly the same. The church is numerically no stronger now than it was then. Our loss by dismission, suspension and death has exceeded the additions. Still there has been growth. As has been stated, 223 persons have been added to it during this period. If, therefore, there has been no diminution of our members, the church would have had on her rolls, today, nearly 350 members. Where are they? Some of them have gone to their final account, and of these, many we have reason to believe, have gone "to the General Assembly and Church of the first-born, which are written in heaven." The greater part of them are scattered in various parts of the country, many of them being useful members of other branches of the church of our Lord Jesus Christ, and others have gone back to the world.

This large depletion of our numbers, by removal, is a proof of the unsettled state of our western population, and suggests one great difficulty in building up large and stable churches in the west. Our population is fluctuating. Every man is ready to sell when he can get his price, and seek his fortune in other parts of the country, chiefly with the hope of improving his temporal condition, and in so doing, some pitch their tents toward Sodom. Thus the churches are weakened and often become extinct. But amidst all these changes, it is a great relief to know that in the orderings of the great Head of the Church, these scattered sheep are gathered into other folds, or become centers around which other churches are gathered.

2. We are reminded that the church lives though her members die. The good man is immortal till his work is done. Likewise the church is inde-

structible till her redemption is complete. This branch of Zion was planted nearly forty years ago, and though many of its members sleep in the grave, and many more have gone out from us to other portions of the great vineyard, it still survives, and when all the present members are gone, we believe it will live, a blessing to successive generations, and a light to the world.

3. While there is abundant reason for gratitude to God for His favor shown to this church, there is still greater reason for humiliation before Him. While we rejoice in all the good that has been accomplished, how much more might have been done if there had been more faith and zeal on the part of its ministers and members. While many have been hopefully born again, and trained for heaven, how many have lived and died without hope, and how many are still living among us impenitent and without God in the world?

It is proper, in closing this review of these statistics, to remark that at no time has the church enjoyed much more than one-half of the time and labors of its ministers. Far greater results might have been realized if the undivided labors of its ministers could have been bestowed on this field.

BAPTISMS.

I have baptized, in connection with this church, 46 adults and 155 infants.

MARRIAGES.

In the last twenty-five years, I have married 116 couples, and during my whole ministry I have solemnized 122 marriages.

FUNERALS.

I have kept no account of the funerals I have attended, or of funeral sermons I have preached. The whole number exceeds, by several fold, the number of marriages.

SERMONS.

I have preached to this congregation not less than 1,800 or 2,000 sermons.

CHANGE OF NAME.

In consequence of the name of Greenfield having been given to the shire town of Hancock county, the name of the postoffice and, subsequently, of the

church, was changed to Greenwood. The precise dates of these changes I have not been able to ascertain.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

The Sabbath school was organized soon after the first house of worship was built, and has been maintained, without serious interruption, to the present time. Many children and youth have been instructed in it, in the knowledge of God's word. What the results of that instruction have been will be known only in eternity. Though it has not received the moral and pecuniary support of the congregation which its importance and efficiency demanded, the Sabbath school has been a nursery in which plants of righteousness have been reared for the garden of the Lord on earth, and for Paradise above. The superintendents, so far as I have learned, have been James Smock, Cornelius Smock, John L. Carson, John Q. Smock, Robert Todd, W. H. Wishard, Caleb Beckes and A. C. Woods.

OTHER CHURCHES.

For several years this church was the only ecclesiastical organization in this vicinity. The population was homogeneous, and the people were almost unanimous in their preference for Presbyterianism. On March 30, 1833, the New Providence church was organized by Rev. W. W. Woods, with 23 members; of this number, 22 were set off from this church by order of presbytery. The daughter has lived in harmony with the mother church, and has usually enjoyed the labors of the same minister. It has been blessed with a good degree of prosperity. It has shared in the changes and fluctuations so common to western churches. In the division of the Presbyterian church, in 1838, it was rent in twain. It numbers at present about fifty members. The name of the church has been changed to Southport.

The Baptist church was instituted at this place July 17, 1839, with 18 members. The whole number of members that have belonged to it is 224. The present number of members is 103. Their present pastor is Rev. E. S. Riley.

The Methodist Episcopal church was organized December 21, 1850, by the late Rev. E. D. Long. The present number of members is 46. The pastor in charge is Rev. James M. Crawford.

"The Second Presbyterian church, of Greenwood, Old School," was organized by a committee of presbytery, March 11, 1854, with 8 members.

The whole numbers of members that have been received into it is 26. The present number of members is 15. It has been without a minister for a considerable period.

"The Christian Church," of Greenwood was organized April 29, 1860, with 41 members. The present number of members is 60. Their minister is Prof. R. T. Brown.

With all these churches we have lived in harmony, and our relations have never been more fraternal than at the present time.

OFFICERS OF THE CHURCH—RULING ELDERS.

The following list comprises the names of those who have exercised the office of ruling elder, in this church, with the time of their continuing in office:

Garret Brewer, ordained December 31, 1825, died June 16, 1860.

James Smock, ordained December 31, 1825, died February 9, 1830.

Alexander Wilson, ordained March 4, 1829, resigned March 6, 1830..

Cornelius Smock, ordained March 6, 1830, dismissed February 15, 1839.

Garret Sorter, ordained March 6, 1830.

John Sebern, ordained March 6, 1830, dismissed March 30, 1833.

John L. Carson, installed June 16, 1833, died August 11, 1836.

Abraham V. Brewer, ordained November 20, 1836, resigned December 26, 1841.

Samuel Eccles, ordained November 20, 1836, dismissed June 17, 1855.

John R. Smock, ordained January 30, 1842.

John P. Garr, ordained January 30, 1842, dismissed May, 1845.

William H. Wishard, ordained May 25, 1845, dismissed January 5, 1861.

Robert Todd, ordained May 25, 1845, dismissed October 22, 1855.

John T. McClintick, ordained January 18, 1852, dismissed January 30, 1854.

Caleb Beckes, ordained April 1, 1854, dismissed November 6, 1859.

Thomas B. Noble, ordained April 1, 1854.

Woodford A. Woods, ordained October 6, 1860.

Joseph M. Wishard, ordained October 6, 1860.

David S. Whitenack, ordained October 6, 1860.

The present eldership consists of Garret Sorter, John R. Smock, Thomas B. Noble, Woodford A. Woods, Joseph M. Wishard and David S. Whitenack.

(21)

DEACONS.

William McGee, ordained March 4, 1829, died October, 1846.
Garret Sorter, ordained March 4, 1829, resigned March 6, 1830.
Samuel Brewer, ordained March 6, 1830, dismissed March 30, 1833.
Samuel D. Comingore, ordained November 20, 1836, dismissed September 4, 1864.
John Whitenack, ordained November 20, 1836, dismissed 1839.
Peter Whitenack, ordained December, 1846.
John Brewer, ordained December, 1846.
Fielding R. Voris, dismissed February 2, 1853.
William Gregg, dismissed November 5, 1854.
Alfred C. Woods, dismissed November 5, 1854.
The present deacons of the church are Peter Whitenack, John Brewer, William Gregg and Alfred C. Woods.

PHYSICAL CHANGES.

The country was originally covered with a heavy and dense forest. It has required Herculean labor to open up the ground for cultivation. The original settlers had to endure great exposure and hardships, and subject themselves to great privations. Twenty-four years ago the farms in this region were but partially opened, and scarcely any land was enclosed except what was cultivated with the plow. The people were very much isolated from the rest of the world. There were no stores or points of trade nearer than Indianapolis and Franklin, and those places afforded but indifferent markets for the produce of the country. To obtain their groceries and other necessities of life, the farmers had to transport their produce, in wagons, to the Ohio river and barter them, at very low rates, for such things as they needed.

For several years after I came here the greater part of the land on which the village of Greenwood stands was covered with the native forest. The village sprang up by the force of circumstances. It arose from the necessities of the country. The first dry-goods store established here was in 1845, by James W. Parker. The branches of mechanical industry, usually found in a country village, were soon afterwards introduced. The completion of the Madison & Indianapolis Railroad in the fall of 1847, gave an impetus to the village and to the industrial interests of the country. Of the two oldest dwellings in the village, I built the second in 1840, clearing away the native

trees from the site. It is now owned and occupied by Grafton Johnson, Esq. I have thus witnessed the rise and growth of this village, and the wonderful improvement of the surrounding country in appearance, wealth and the comforts of life.

EDUCATION.

As will have been noticed, the school was established almost as soon as the church, and has been continued with but little interruption to the present time. And, though the standard of education in this community has never been as elevated as it should have been, and though our schools have not been of as high a grade as they should have been, they have maintained a position and an efficiency superior to those in most of the rural districts of the country. A considerable number of young men within my field of labor have been members, for a longer or shorter period, of Wabash College, three of whom have been regularly graduated from that institution. Of those, one is a minister of the gospel, one is a physician, and the other is in the army. It is a humiliating fact that no one has entered the ministry from this church, and but one from the field of my labor, Rev. S. E. Wishard, of Tecumseh, Michigan.

THE ARMY.

The congregation has contributed more than twenty soldiers to the army of the country in this time of the nation's trial, of whom the greater part were members of the church. Of these two are ruling elders, and of the whole number three have fallen by disease contracted in the army.

REVIVALS.

This church is a vine of God's own planting. He has baptized it copiously with His grace. It has enjoyed many seasons of refreshing from the presence of the Lord. No special record has been kept of the many revivals of religion that have marked the history of the church. I know nothing of these revivals previous to my ministry here, except what may be inferred from the additions made to the church, from time to time from the world. The first general awakening seems to have taken place in 1829, in which year twenty-seven members were added to the church, twenty-one of whom were received on profession of faith. In the succeeding year there was a still more extensive work of grace, resulting in the addition of forty-eight members to the church, twenty-eight of them from the world. In the following year, 1831,

another revival occurred, as the result of which, sixteen persons united with the church on examination. In 1833 the Holy Spirit was again poured out upon the congregation, by which seventeen were hopefully converted. Considerable accessions were made from the world in 1837, 1838 and 1839.

The first revival after I commenced my ministry was enjoyed in 1840, bringing seventeen into the church from the world. The two following years were also signalized by the visitations of the Divine Spirit, resulting in the addition of twenty in 1841, and nineteen in 1842 on examination. The years 1850 and 1853, were marked by seasons of special religious interest. The revival in 1856, resulted in larger additions to the church than from any season of refreshing enjoyed during my ministry. As the fruits of that work, twenty-eight persons were experienced in 1858, 1860 and 1862. And at other times there have been manifestations of the presence of the Holy Spirit, in his quickening and sanctifying influence. Although the most enlarged Christian charity will not require or justify us in saying or believing, that all those who have been admitted to the church from the world have been born again, the evidence of a genuine work of grace in many hearts is too palpable to admit of a doubt that God has put the seal of his favor upon the church in repeated instances. And thus the church, under God, has been the spiritual mother of many precious souls. These repeated manifestations of the divine favor should encourage us to pray for new and more glorious outpourings of the Holy Spirit.

Camp meetings were held in the autumn of 1833 and 1834, a mile north of where we are, which were attended with much apparent interest and profit.

MINISTERS.

The church was without the regular ministration of the gospel for nearly three years after its organization. From the sermon preached by Rev. Isaac Reed on the day succeeding the organization of the church, we learn that he had been invited, and expected, "to form a ministerial relation" with the church. But, for reasons not given, the relation was not consummated. Mr. Reed was a pioneer in this state; he came into it in 1818. He traveled extensively in the state, and organized more churches in the state, probably, than any other man. He came to this state from Kentucky, though he was a native, I believe, of New York. He died January 14, 1858, in Olney, Illinois, after many years of arduous and unrequited toil. The church enjoyed the preaching of the word only occasionally. Among those who occasionally preached for the people was Rev. Mr. Duncan. He resided at Vevay, in this

state. He was of Scotch descent, had been connected with the Associate or Associate Reformed church. He was a very sensible man, interesting and instructive in conversation, but not attractive as a preacher. He seems never to have had a charge, but he made frequent missionary excursions, and received such compensation as the people saw fit to give. He died more than thirty years ago, very suddenly and unexpectedly, at the house of a friend, a few miles north of Madison, where he had stopped merely to spend the night.

The first minister who regularly supplied the church seems to have been the Rev. Jeremiah Hill. He was a native of Maine, born June 7, 1793. He was a very wicked boy, and spent several years of his early manhood in the commission of acts of crime and gross immorality. He embraced the doctrine of universal salvation, and then atheism. He went to western Pennsylvania, where he was the leader in every vice. He found a home in a pious family, through whose instrumentality, especially that of the mother, he was converted from the error of his ways. Burning with a desire to do something to advance the kingdom of Christ, after visiting his mother, he went to the Cherokee nation, among whom the American Board had established a mission. Not approving the manner in which the mission was conducted, he went to another place, built a cabin, cleared some ground, and collected some scholars. During the year he raised more corn and taught more scholars than they did at the mission without missionary aid. His course in regard to the mission soon brought him into notice, and he received encouragement and aid from Union presbytery, to enable him to acquire a partial education, which he obtained at Mayville, Tennessee. He was licensed by Union presbytery in the spring of 1826, and was probably ordained by the same body a short time after. He removed to Indiana in September, 1828, and took charge of the churches of Franklin and Hopewell, and he gave a part of his time to this church for several months, until the arrival of Rev. W. W. Woods, in January, 1829. He then took an agency for the American Sunday School Union, and continued in that work about a year. In the latter part of 1830 he commenced laboring as stated supply in Bethany church in Owen county, and continued to labor in it, and in parts adjacent, till the spring of 1836. In July following he went to Brownstown. Soon after, he ceased from his labors. On the 22d of August, he left home to attend a sacramental meeting near Bedford. He was slightly unwell at the time, but at the request of the ministers present, he preached on the Sabbath, August 24th. Immediately after the sermon, which was an hour and a half in length, he was taken severely ill, and was conveyed to his lodging. He died on the following Sabbath, August 31, 1836. Mr.

Hill, as a preacher, is represented to have been zealous, plain and pointed. He was at times uncouth and severe in his remarks, and he oftentimes gave great offense. But there was general confidence in his sincerity and piety, and his labors were blessed to the salvation of many souls.

Rev. William W. Woods succeeded Mr. Hill in this church. He commenced his ministry to this church in June, 1829, and continued to supply it for four years, until May or June, 1833. He then took an agency for the American Sunday School Union for two years, from June, 1833, and after this he was agent for the American Tract Society for two years. In the fall of 1837, he removed to Putnamville, in this state, and in 1841 he settled in Iowa City, where he now resides. At present, he is chaplain in the army.

Mr. Woods was born in Washington county, Virginia, September 18, 1799; removed to Tennessee in 1812, graduated at Greenville College, Tennessee, in 1826, and having studied theology previous to his graduation, he was licensed to preach in 1826 by Union presbytery, and was ordained by the same presbytery at Washington, Tennessee, in 1827. Mr. Woods' ministry to this church of four years was very successful in building up the church; more than one hundred members were added to it on examination and certificate within that period.

After Mr. Woods gave up the charge of the church, Rev. Hillary Patrick supplied the pulpit of the church for six months, having charge of the school at the same time. At the close of that period, he removed to Mississippi. He now resides in Tamaroa, Illinois. The church was in a flourishing state while under his charge; additions were made to it, but how many, I have not been able to ascertain.

Rev. Eliphalet Kent succeeded Mr. Patrick. He received a call, in due form, from the church to become its pastor. I have not been able to learn the precise date at which he began his ministry here; but on May 9th, 1834, he was installed the first pastor of the church by the Indianapolis presbytery. Sermon by Rev. Mr. Herd, and charge to the pastor and people by Rev. W. W. Woods.

Mr. Kent was born in Dorset, Vermont, March 17, 1800; graduated at Williams College in 1825; pursued his theological course at Auburn Seminary; was licensed to preach by the Berkshire (Mass.) Association in 1829, and was ordained shortly afterwards by the Rutland (Vt.) Association. He came to Indiana in the fall of 1829, and spent a year as a home missionary in Bartholomew and Shelby counties. After that his labors were confined to Shelby county, until his removal to this field. His labors were much blessed in the

building up and organization of several churches in Shelby county. He resigned his pastoral office in 1839, and at the meeting of the presbytery in October of that year, the relation between him and this church was dissolved. He returned immediately to Shelby county, where he continues to reside. His pastorate was a fruitful one; upwards of seventy members were added to the church during the six years of his ministry. During most of this time, Mrs. Kent had charge of the school. She was an excellent and successful teacher, and her memory is fragrant in the hearts of many of her pupils at this day.

I succeeded Mr. Kent as minister of this church. In regard to my previous history, I would state that I was born in what is now Marion county, Kentucky, November 27, 1811. I graduated at Centre College, Kentucky, in 1830, and pursued my studies at the Theological Seminary in Andover, Massachusetts, graduating with the class of 1835. I was licensed to preach by the Andover Association in April, 1835. On returning west in the fall of that year, I received an invitation to the Presbyterian church in Jeffersonville, in this state. I entered on my labors there January 1, 1836, and was ordained and installed pastor of that church in November of the same year. The plowshare of division, which ran through the Presbyterian church in 1838, disrupted that church. This greatly weakened that part of the church which adhered with me; so much so, that I found it necessary for me to resign my position, and I closed my labors there, at the end of June, 1839, after a ministry of three years and a half.

I visited this congregation, by invitation of the session, in November, 1839, and preached my first sermon within its bounds, on the 17th of that month, at the house of one of the elders, Mr. Sorter, who then lived seven miles from this place. On the evening of the same day I preached my first sermon in the school room of the old church.

As the result of that visit, this church and the New Providence church gave me an invitation to the work of the ministry among them. The invitation was accepted, and I arrived with my family on Saturday evening, December 15, 1839, and commenced my labors the next day, preaching my first sermon from Eph. 2:20, 21, and, having obtained help of God, I continue with you unto the present day.

Although pledged for only one-half of my labors to this church, for several years I devoted three-quarters of my time here, and the other quarter of it to the New Providence church. About the year 1848, I took charge of the Mt. Pleasant church, giving to it one-fourth of my time, until the close of the last year, when, in consequence of the almost entire extinction of that church, by death and removal, I ceased to preach at that point.

After a probation of more than ten years, I was installed pastor of this and the associate churches of Southport and Mt. Pleasant, May 2, 1850. Rev. C. E. Babb preached the sermon, on the occasion, from 1st Cor. 2:2. Rev. A. S. Avery gave the charge to the pastor, and Rev. Charles Merwin gave the charge to the people.

In February, 1853, I resigned the charge of the New Providence church in order that that church might secure a minister who could give them more preaching and pastoral supervision than I could bestow. Rev. William A. Campbell, of Tennessee, was immediately employed by that church, and he continued his labors until his removal by death, August 25th following. In the early part of 1854, Rev. B. M. Nyce was employed to fill the vacant pulpit, which he continued to do till the spring of 1855. Mr. Nyce was immediately succeeded by Rev. James Brownlee, who remained until August, 1856. Mr. Nyce was again employed until the close of 1857.

On the 1st of January, 1858, I again took charge of that church and have continued my labors there to the present time. My time is divided equally between that church and this.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

In view of this retrospect of the past, the following remarks suggest themselves:

I. We are reminded of the rapid passage of time and the near approach of our final account. A quarter of a century has passed away since I became your minister. How rapidly the years have come and gone! Like a tale that is told, or a dream when one awaketh! I came among you in the freshness and vigor of youth. Gray hairs are upon me now. A new generation has come up around me. Some of you who were little children when I came, and one whom I sprinkled with the water of baptismal consecration, have families of your own, and on some of your children I have performed the same consecrating act which I did for you.

How many are there here to-day who were present at my first sermon? Who that saw the congregation then would recognize it now? How great the change! The fathers and mothers, where are they? Where is that Israelite, indeed, Garret Brewer? Where are James Smock, John L. Carson, Wm. Woods, John B. Smock, Rachel Smock, and other godly women as well as men, whose names I have not time to mention? Having washed their robes and made them white in the blood of the Lamb, as we trust, they are worship-

ing in the upper sanctuary to-day, and, perhaps, are interested spectators of this memorial scene.

We, too, must soon give up our stewardship. Twenty-five years are a large portion of a minister's pastoral life. This is our silver wedding. We shall never celebrate our golden wedding. Before the lapse of twenty-five years this tongue will, in all probability, be still in death, and many of you who hear me will sleep in the grave. We shall have gone to our final account. How momentous will be the issue of that account! What a record we have made in twenty-five years!

How solemn is the account which the minister of the gospel must render at the bar of the final Judge! Overwhelming responsibilities are laid upon him. He is God's ambassador to a race in rebellion against the government of heaven. He is commissioned to teach men the way of life and salvation, through the redemption that is in Christ Jesus, and to persuade men to be reconciled to God. He is to be a guide to the blind, an instructor of the ignorant, and a teacher of babes. He is a leader of the sacramental host of God's elect, and is required to be an example to all the flock. Who is sufficient for these things? And yet all this responsibility is committed to "earthen vessels." The minister is a man of like passions with other men, subject to the same depravity, temptations and adverse influences as other men. He has no royal road to holiness and heaven, but has to attain them by the same methods that others do. In the prosecution of his work he is often assailed by calumny and reproach, his motives are impugned, and all the obstacles which human and satanic ingenuity can devise are thrown in his way. Often he is discouraged by the apathy, the waywardness, and even opposition of members of the church, who should be his fellow helpers in the gospel. Added to all this is that most depressing influence arising from an inadequate and irregular pecuniary support. Well may the minister of the gospel look forward, with solicitude, to the time when he shall give an account of his stewardship. How the account of my ministry among you will stand, I shall not attempt to divine.

The hearers of the word, too, as well as the preacher, must give an account of the improvement of their privileges. How have you received the messages of God from my lips? Have I been a savior of life unto life to any of you, or have I been a seivior of death unto death to you? Soon your places in the earthly sanctuary will be vacant. Some of you, I doubt not, will then enter the temple of God in heaven, to go no more out; but is there not reason to fear that some of you who have long heard me preach will perish with them that believe not?

2. The commencement and continuance of my ministry among you have been, as I verily believe, of the Lord. My coming here was not of my own seeking; it seemed to be the plain ordering of Providence that I should come to this field. I was not drawn hither by any external attractions. The country was new and the place very secluded. But the path of duty seemed plain and I entered upon it cheerfully.

I have not remained with you for considerations of a pecuniary nature. My salary has always been small, never having been more than sufficient to meet, with the strictest economy, the physical necessities of my family, and at no time enough to meet all the expenses of it. He whose is the silver and the gold, has, in a most remarkable manner, and in most unexpected ways, supplied my wants. I have coveted no man's gold or silver. I have rejoiced in all your prosperity. I have endeavored not to be anxious about this world, and to cast my cares on Him who knoweth what we have need of, and who has pledged Himself to provide for those who seek first the Kingdom of God and its righteousness. And here let me remark that I do not think it a breach of delicacy or propriety for me to say in this public manner, that if I have been able to live among you in comfort, and have contributed to your spiritual welfare, it is, in a great measure, to be attributed, under God, to her whom He has given me for a help-meet and companion. Her frugality, energy, self-denial and prudence have contributed largely to my usefulness and your spiritual interests. I can adopt the words of Solomon, "The heart of her husband doth safely trust in her, so that he shall have no need of spoil. She will do him good, and not evil, all the days of her life. She looketh well to the ways of her household, and eateth not the bread of idleness."

My continuance with you, for so many years, has seemed to me to be as much the orderings of Providence as my coming. At several different times it has appeared to be right and proper for me to remove to other fields of labor, but in every attempt to go my way has been hedged up, and the voice of Providence seemed to say, "go not up hence." I have been with you in "weakness and in fear, and in much trembling." I think I can say with the Apostle, "When I came to you, I came not with excellency of speech or of wisdom, declaring unto you the testimony of God." I have not attempted the arts of a polished rhetoric or the display of worldly wisdom, to win your applause or gain your assent to the truth of the gospel. I have endeavored to declare unto you plainly, the whole counsel of God. I have tried to explain and enforce the great doctrines of the Christian scheme. I have not, intentionally, kept back any truth of God's word from you. I have insisted upon

all the duties enjoined in the scriptures. I have sought to convince gain-sayers, alarm the careless, to guide the enquiring, to reprove the erring and backslidden, and to comfort and edify the people of God. I have endeavored, faithfully, to apply the principles of the gospel to the sins and vices of the age. I have spoken plainly against intemperance, slavery, Sabbath-breaking, and other forms of iniquity. I have had no hobbies. I have obtruded no one subject, with undue frequency and prominence, upon you, nor have I evaded any truth for fear of exciting your displeasure and losing your support. I have thought to instruct you in all the great truths of revelation, and to lead you to practice the virtues enjoined in the word of God.

While I say this much, I am deeply conscious and ashamed of the imperfections of my ministry. None of you have a more disparaging opinion of my sermons, and other public performances, than I have. You have doubtless seen many errors and inconsistencies in my ministerial and christian course. I thank you for your forbearance and ask you to cover them with the mantle of charity, and I pray God not to enter into judgment with his servant for these things. I have been with you in sickness and in health. I have been with you in your seasons of festivity and affliction. I have gathered many of you into the fold of Christ. I have attended your weddings, baptized your children and buried your dead. Thus I have been bound to you by a thousand tender and sacred ties which naught but death can sunder. I have received many tokens of kindness and affection from you, for which you have my grateful thanks. My course has not always been on a smooth unruffled sea. At times the heavens have been overcast with clouds, the winds have risen to a gale, and the waves have run high. My course has some times created excitement and aroused opposition. But the winds have soon laid, and the waves have died away without serious damage; the sun, moon and stars have come out again, and the usual calm has prevailed. I have not sought peace by a cowardly betrayal of truth. I have courted no man's favor, nor have I used flattering words. At the same time I have tried to follow the apostolic precepts, "speaking the truth in love; sound speech that cannot be condemned, that he that is of the contrary part may be ashamed, having no evil thing to say of you." Whatever anathemas may have been denounced against me, in my absence, it gives me great pleasure to say that amidst all the excitements and oppositions which my ministrations have occasioned, I have uniformly been treated with respect. No one has offered me any indignity or insult. It is a matter of great gratification, and an instance of the triumph of truth, that vast changes have taken place in public sentiment

about me, as well as throughout the country, generally, especially in favor of universal freedom.

3. The occasion would justify an extended reply to the inquiry, has there been an adequate return for the expense in time, labor and money in sustaining this church? It costs something to sustain the institutions of religion. Some regard it as a waste of money to spend it for such purposes. Others consider it an act of charity to support the Gospel. By many it is felt to be a burden and a tax to sustain the means of grace, for which there is no adequate compensation. It has cost, probably, \$20,000 to meet all the expenses of this church since its organization. Has this been a wise expenditure of money? Does the gospel pay? Does a community receive an equivalent for what is expended in sustaining the ordinances of religion? Would it be better for society to expend this money in some other way? To this it may be replied, in general, that "godliness is profitable unto all things, having promise of the life that now is, and of that which is to come." But churches and ministers are necessary to the promotion of religion.

Leaving out of view all the bearings of the Gospel on the spiritual and eternal welfare of men, we maintain that its influence on the temporal interests of the world exceeds its cost far beyond what any arithmetical formulas can compute. This may be made to appear from several considerations:

1st. Consider the effect of the gospel on the pecuniary interests of mankind. It gives almost its entire value to property. What gives property its value? One of the main things is, the security of the tenure by which it is held. If this is uncertain, if property is insecure, it is so far worthless. Was not property worth more under the reigns of David and Solomon, than under the reign of the unprincipled and rapacious Ahab? Was property in Sodom, in the time of Lot as valuable as in the community where Abraham bore rule? But what made the difference? Had not religion much to do with it?

Is not a farm in Indiana worth far more than one of equal size and fertility in Mexico, where misrule and revolution, like waves of desolation, roll over the country in quick succession? And what would these fertile acres be worth if they were still the hunting grounds of the Indian, and if the wigwam had never given place to the sanctuary, and the yell of the savage had not been changed for the voice of the living preacher? Moreover, what builds our railroads, constructs our steamboats, and whitens every sea with our canvas, and thus opens the markets of the world for our products? It is Christianity that generates that confidence among men, which produces that combination of wealth and enterprise necessary to such grand results. And by

whom is Christianity brought into contact with the hearts and consciences of men so effectually as by the ministers of the gospel? Why is property more valuable in a community of churches and schools, than in one of an opposite character? Why is the wealth and the enterprise of the world in the hands of Christian nations? But what would become of that wealth if the pulpits of Christendom were closed?

2. Consider the influence of Christianity on the civilization and intelligence of the world. It is the patron of art, science and literature. The arts are introduced and flourish under her auspices. The school, the academy, and the college, spring up and flourish only under the fostering care of the church. Education advances with the expansion of religion. The superiority of Christian over heathen lands, in intelligence, intellectual vigor, philosophy, science, and in the extent and grasp of knowledge is to be attributed to the influence of the Bible. Christianity quickens and invigorates the mind, and gives vitality and energy to the intellectual movements and agencies of the world. The ministers of the gospel are the earnest advocates and zealous promoters of education; and the country is indebted to them more than to any other class of men for the advanced state of intelligence and the excellence of our institutions of learning. The church is the grand preserver of the nation from barbarism, ignorance and mental imbecility.

3. The value of the church may be seen in its influence on the regeneration and welfare of society.

The depravity of the race is universal, and the consequent train of evils that affects mankind is frightful in extent, and malignant in effect. The world is everywhere cursed with vices of giant magnitude, and crushed beneath systems of tyranny and grinding oppression. Now, what is the cause of the great and wide-spread evils under which the human race is groaning, and what is the remedy? The problem to be solved is how to get rid of evil, how to get good fruit from a tree whose apples have hitherto been so bitter; "how to cast out this devil, whose name is Legion, from human society, and bring man at once into a paradisiacal state?" The attempt has been made to form out of human materials, and by human institutions, a perfect state of society. But the wisdom of this world has proved itself, on this question, to be folly. The attempt is as chimerical as the effort to discover the philosopher's stone. The world has had its dreamers, and though they may have dreamed on a magnificent scale, their visions have been magnificent failures. And so must every plan prove to be that fails to recognize the source of human ills.

What, then, is that tree from which bitter fruits have been gathered?

It is sin; the natural depravity of every individual man. This is the true Pandora's box, the bitter fountain whence issue the streams of human woe. That fountain must be purified before its poisonous streams will cease to flow.

The gospel is the divine and only remedy for the ills of the world. Make the tree good, and its fruit will be good. Christianity has wrought all the great moral changes in the world. Wherever it has gone, it has produced individual peace and social happiness. The best regulated communities are those where Christianity most prevails. Human government, laws, organizations, and appliances of whatever kind, are ineffectual to produce social order, except so far as the gospel is brought to bear on the hearts and consciences of men. We claim for Christianity all the virtue and happiness that exist in society. Thus religion contributes, in a thousand ways, to the prosperity, wealth, peace, intelligence and happiness of the world. We are indebted to the gospel for everything we possess that is valuable. Though regarded too much as an object of charity, the riches of the world are the princely gifts of its hands; it is the world's greatest benefactor. The pulpit, so far from being in debt to the pew, is the largest contributor to the wealth, intelligence, and peace of society. The church has amply liquidated all the claims which the world has to bring against her. Ministers should be regarded as something more than pensioners on the liberality of the church or the charity of the world. The laborer is worthy of his hire.

Who can estimate the good which this church has accomplished in this community in the promotion of morals, education and wealth? If, now, we take a higher view, and if we could estimate the good which has been done by this church to the spiritual interests of many who have been brought under her influence, how immeasurable the gain above the expense. Twenty thousand dollars are as nothing in comparison. A thousand fold would be as a drop in the bucket.

4. The rewards of the faithful minister of the gospel are very great. Notwithstanding the crushing responsibilities, trials, labors and pecuniary embarrassments of the ministry, there is much in the ministerial life to support and comfort us. There is no class of men more happy than ministers. They are more cheerful than men of other professions. They are less burdened with care and corroding anxiety than men of business. They are admitted to the best circles of society, and hold delightful communion with the wise and good of the present and former times. And great is their joy when they see the work of the Lord prospering in their hands. And still greater bliss and glory await them at the final day. "For what is our hope, or joy, or crown

of rejoicing? Are not even ye in the presence of our Lord Jesus Christ at his coming?" A crown of righteousness shall be given to all them that love the appearing of our Lord Jesus Christ. It will be a crown of glory; but with some it will be a crown without a jewel. But the faithful and successful minister of the gospel shall wear a diadem sparkling with gems of the richest lustre. They that turn many to righteousness shall shine as the stars forever and ever. When the riches of the world are all consumed, and the thrones and coronets of kings and queens have melted in the fires of the last great day, the true and faithful minister of Christ will have his greatest reward.

"Now was come his rest.
His triumph day. Illustrious like the sun,
In that assembly, he, shining from afar,
Most excellent in glory stood assured,
Waiting the promised throne,
The welcome, and approval of his Love.
And round him gathered, clad
In white, the vouchers of his ministry,
The flock his care had nourished, fed and saved."

What scene can be more glorious and blissful in the day of judgment than the servant of Christ with the seals of his ministry about him and receiving the approbation of the Master, and a crown garnished with redeemed spirits, shining like precious stones, with the light of heaven! What are all the trials, self-denial, self-reproach and poverty of the ministry compared with such a consummation! I know not that such a reward awaits me; but "when the Chief Shepherd shall appear," may I receive a crown of glory that fadeth not away, and may each of my dear people be set in it as a jewel to reflect the lustre of the King of Glory. Amen and Amen.

Succeeding P. S. Cleland in 1866, Rev. Horace Bushnell was the pastor of the Greenwood Presbyterian church for three years. The next pastor was Rev. A. Dunn, who served until 1878, to be followed by Rev. J. B. Logan for two years. Rev. J. B. Jones became pastor in 1880, who after one year was succeeded by Mr. Dunn for a second pastorate of eighteen months. Rev. James Williamson then served the church until October, 1887, when Rev. D. R. Love was called. He was followed by S. V. McKee and the latter by E. Smith Miller. W. B. Durham was called in 1901 and remained two years.

Rev. Thomas J. Simons followed Durham, and in 1907 E. L. Williams became pastor. On December 1, 1911, William L. Clarke, the present able pastor, was called, and the church is now in excellent condition, with two hundred and eighteen active members.

The congregation occupies a handsome church edifice, erected in 1898, and dedicated with appropriate religious exercises on November 6th of that year.

HOPEWELL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Hopewell Presbyterian church had its beginning in the mind and heart of Thomas Henderson, although he, like his nearest neighbor, Simon Covert, first sought membership at Franklin. Judge Banta is authority for the statement that the first sermon preached in the neighborhood was at the house of Simon Covert in 1825 by the Rev. Samuel Gregg, of Tennessee. Others who very early came to minister to the spiritual needs of the community were Rev. Isaac Reed, father of many churches in central Indiana, William Lowery, William Henderson, William Duncan, Jeremiah Hill, J. R. Moreland and E. Kent.

The church was first organized on May 23, 1831, by the Revs. Moreland and Monfort, the latter being its first pastor and at the same time serving the Franklin church. The first church services were held in the old log school house, of which mention is made in another chapter. The first regular church building was erected in 1835, a plain but substantial building, forty-five by sixty feet. After Dr. Monfort resigned to give all of his time to the Franklin church, he was succeeded by William Sickles for about a year. Rev. Sayers Gazley succeeded him for about two and a half years.

Rev. D. V. Smock was pastor from 1842 to 1849. He was followed by Rev. James Gallatin, as supply, and in 1851 Rev. E. K. Lyon came to serve the people until 1854. Then came the Rev. A. C. Allen for nearly five years. In November, 1859, Rev. John F. Smith was called, and continued as pastor until his death, in 1864. Rev. S. E. Barr was the next pastor for ten years, succeeded by Rev. E. Black for eight years. In December, 1883, Rev. J. W. Pugh was called to the pastorate and served seven years, resigning June 22, 1890. Rev. E. I. Davies was installed as pastor shortly thereafter, and he remained at Hopewell until January 28, 1894. Rev. John H. Bright began his pastorate June 2, 1894, and served six years and nine months. Albert R. Woodson was formerly called January 11, 1902, and was installed May 23d following. He resigned June 12, 1904. About two months later, Dr. J. H.

Malcolm was extended a call, and continued his ministry at Hopewell until November 17, 1912. About a month later the Rev. John B. Ferguson, the present pastor, began his connection with the church.

A Sunday school was organized at Hopewell as early as 1827, and a parsonage was provided for the pastor during the ministry of Rev. D. V. Smock. Many of Hopewell's sons have entered the gospel ministry. Rev. E. Smith Miller and Rev. James Harvey VanNuys, both now deceased; the Revs. Daniel B. Banta, Samuel W. LaGrange, David S. McCaslin, Robert Shaw, William C. Covert, Victor B. Demaree, J. Thomas Henderson, W. Lowrie VanNuys, Rollin McCaslin, Charles H. McCaslin, Ezra VanNuys, Lowrey Moore and Gilbert Voorhies, all belong to that goodly band of Christian gentlemen who received their training in the schools and church at Hopewell.

BETHANY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Bethany Presbyterian church (Whiteland) was organized September, 1833, by Rev. David Monfort and William Sickles, pursuant to an order from the Indianapolis presbytery. The following are the names of those who petitioned for an organization: A. V. and Emma Banta, Jane, Jane Ann, Mary and Francis Dobbins, John Fitzpatrick, Thomas, L. R., Samuel C. Elizabeth, James H., Archibald C. and Polly Graham, Samuel C. and Jane Henderson. The organization was effected at the residence of Lewis Graham, a short distance from the present site of Whiteland, and at the first meeting the following persons additional to those enumerated were received into membership: A. Banta, Adaline Dobbins, Allen D. and Elizabeth Graham. For about four years services were regularly held in a school house three quarters of a mile southeast of Whiteland, and at the end of that time a building for the especial use of the church was erected about two miles northeast of the village. This was a frame edifice, thirty by forty feet in size, and answered well the purposes for which it was intended until 1866. In that year a beautiful brick building, forty by sixty feet in size, was erected in the village of Whiteland at a cost of four thousand dollars. A neat parsonage was built in 1875, and the church property is among the best in the county.

SHILOH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Shiloh Presbyterian church (Union township) was organized on the 5th day of October, 1832, at the residence of James Wylie by Rev. David

Monfort, the following persons presenting certificates of admission: Jesse Young and Margaret, his wife, from Strait Creek, Ohio; Rebecca Clark, Rachel Titus and Rachel Young, from West Union, Ohio, and John Young, from Franklin, Indiana. Jesse Young was elected, ordained and installed ruling elder, and it was unanimously resolved to call the new organization the Shiloh Presbyterian church. Before July, 1834, four additional members were received, all upon examination: Joseph Young, Mary Young, Thomas Titus and Mary Titus. The congregation had occasional preaching until July, 1834, when the first church building was erected. The first meeting in this house was held July 30, 1834, Rev. David Monfort preaching and ordaining and installing an additional ruling elder, Joseph Young. From this period until 1840 the church record shows an addition of forty-one members. From the same source it is learned that from the organization until 1887 two hundred and forty-three members had been received into the church, of whom only twelve were remaining July, 1887. It was in the decade between 1840 and 1850 that the log meeting house was removed and the present tasteful frame structure erected in its stead.

On December 6, 1888, at a meeting of all the resident members, it was unanimously agreed to remove the records and membership to the Hopewell church. The twelve remaining members were received into the Hopewell church on Sunday, January 6, 1889. The Shiloh church never had but one regular pastor, the Rev. David V. Smock, from 1843 to 1850, all other ministers engaged being supplies.

EDINBURG PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Presbyterian church in Edinburg was organized by the Rev. Henry Little, D. D., September 4, 1864, in connection with the New School branch of the Presbyterian church. The original members were twelve in number, namely: A. S. Rominger, Amanda Rominger, Clarissa Remley, Rachel Stuart, Martha Toner, Catherine Cox, Sarah Deming, Sarah Adams, Mary (Shipp) Givens, Emily Rominger and Adelaide Rominger. A. S. Rominger was elected ruling elder. The first minister was the Rev. William I. Clark, who preached his first sermon in March, 1865. He served the church nearly two years. Rev. G. D. Parker began his labors with the church as stated supply April 21, 1867, and closed the same in April, 1869. Different pastors served the church until April, 1882, after which the church was supplied more or less regularly by seminary students for several years. The church

began with twelve members, and has had a checkered career, but has done faithful service and has been greatly blessed at times. The highest number enrolled was in Rev. H. L. Nave's pastorate, when there was reported a total of one hundred and thirty-one and an actual membership of one hundred and eight.

NEW PISGAH CHURCH.

New Pisgah (Old School) Presbyterian church, Needham township, was organized August 6, 1842, by the Rev. John M. Dickey, sixteen persons uniting with the organization: James Magill, Maria Magill, James Patterson, Cretia Patterson, Thomas Patterson, Nancy Ann Patterson, Madison Kelly, Eliza Kelly, Jefferson Kelly, Catherine Kelly, William Kelly, Julia Ann Kelly, Henry Kelly, Francis Stewart, David McAlpin and Diana Pullen. David McAlpin, James Magill and James Patterson were elected elders. The succession of stated supplies was Revs. William M. Stimson, Benjamin W. Nyce, John B. Saye, James McCoy, John Fairchild, James Brownlee, L. P. Webber, T. A. Steele and William Clark. In the same neighborhood with the New Pisgah church the New Prospect (Old School) church was organized by Rev. B. F. Wood April 10, 1850, the following persons joining the organization: John Henderson, Isabell Henderson, Joseph Henderson, Mitchell Henderson, James Henderson, Sarah Henderson, Jane McAlpin, Sarah McAlpin, John McCord, George Allison, John P. Henderson, Jane Henderson, Thomas Patterson, Nancy Patterson, William H. Patterson, Eliza Jane Patterson and Sarah Patterson. Thomas Patterson and John P. Henderson were chosen ruling elders. The Rev. B. F. Wood was the first stated supply, followed by Revs. Blackburn, Leffler, John Gilchrist, John Q. McKeehan and James Gilchrist. On September 5, 1870, the New Pisgah (New School) and the New Prospect (Old School) churches were consolidated. The united church assumed the New School name and occupied the Old School building, the membership being fifty. The Rev. J. G. Williamson was the first stated supply; the Rev. A. R. Naylor and Rev. Mr. Reeves followed, supplying the church in the order named. In 1875 Rev. James Williamson commenced to supply the church and continued to do so for twelve years, closing his labors October 1, 1887, the membership at that time being about seventy-five.

In 1891 a new brick church house was built by this congregation. Since 1888 the following pastors have served this church: D. R. Love, 1888; F. M. Weatherwax, 1889-1891; W. J. Alexander, 1891-1893; R. E. Hawley, 1893-1898; A. Vonderlippe, 1898-1900; C. E. Alexander, 1900-1904; T. Hender-

son, 1906; P. Birrell, 1907-1910; R. E. Hawley, 1910-1912; and A. V. Crow, the present pastor.

SHILOH CHURCH.

Shiloh (Cumberland Presbyterian) church, Needham township, was organized about the year 1835 in a school house one mile north of the present site of Amity village, Rev. Alexander Downey officiating. Among the charter members, seventeen in number, were John Kerr and wife, David Alexander and wife, John Alexander and wife, John Gribben and wife, James Taylor and wife, John Taylor and wife and John R. Kerr and wife. The first house of worship, which was not erected until several years after the organization, stood about a half mile north of Amity. For some reason not now known this building was never completed. In 1852 a frame house was erected about three and a half miles southeast of Franklin, in Needham township, on land donated by James Taylor. It was a fair building and answered the purposes for which it was intended until 1882. In that year the present temple of worship, a beautiful frame edifice, thirty-two by forty-two feet, was built on the same lot at a cost of sixteen hundred dollars, the membership at that time being about one hundred.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF FRANKLIN.

Dr. William T. Stott, ex-president of Franklin College, is the historian of the Franklin Baptist church, and his history of the first fifty years of that church, printed in the *Franklin Jeffersonian* in its issue of August 31, 1882, is the basis of the following article:

The history of the Franklin Baptist church begins with the year 1832, although it was not until December 17, 1841, that the church organization acquired title to a building site. The Franklin Baptist church is an offspring of the Blue River Baptist church, and as early as January 23, 1829, a part of the Blue River congregation laid plans to found a church in Franklin. Elder Chauncey Butler, the father of the founder of Butler University, was the moderator at that meeting and the Rev. Samuel Harding, clerk. At that time the latter was requested to preach once a month for the church. The first organization of the Baptists in Franklin was formed on the third Sabbath in August, 1832, and the following named were charter members: Simon Shafer, Sarah Shafer, John Adams, Jefferson D. Jones, Eleanor Jones, John Foster, Eleanor Foster, Simon Hunt, Stephen Tilson, Mary Frary, Catherine Bennett, Abraham Stark, John Johns, Martha McDaniel, Mary Tracy, Keziah

Tracy, Andrew Vannoy, Rebecca Vannoy and Elizabeth Cravens. The first pastor of the church, Elder Samuel Harding, lived near Smiley's Mill in Shelby county, Indiana, and came to preach at the Franklin church for the ensuing four years. In June, 1836, Elder Byram Lawrence was called to the pastorate and at the same time taught school in the town. He was suspected of being too friendly toward the doctrines of Alexander Campbell to be entirely acceptable to the Baptists of that day and remained with the church only a little more than a year. In October, 1837, the Rev. A. R. Hinkley was called to the church and was the most scholarly of the early preachers of that day in the county. Hinkley was educated at Waterville College, now Colby, and at Newton Theological Seminary, and on coming to Franklin was much interested in the Franklin Manual Labor Institute, then just beginning. During the pastorate of Mr. Hinkley the church first erected a meeting house at a cost of twenty-five hundred dollars. The building was at that time the best church house in the town and had few superiors in the state. This house was dedicated on the 28th day of January, 1841. Among the leaders of that early church were Prof. A. F. Tilton and Deacon J. A. Dunlap. When Mr. Hinkley came to the church its membership numbered forty-one, and at the time of his death, in 1841, the church had increased to a membership of one hundred. This was the day of much controversy between ministers of different faiths and quite a spirited controversy was maintained through the press between the Rev. David Monfort, pastor of the Presbyterian church, and Rev. Mr. Hinkley on the subject of baptism.

The next pastor of the church was Elder S. G. Miner, who began preaching in 1841, remaining just one year, but during this one year one hundred persons joined the church. Pastor Miner was succeeded by the Rev. Dr. George C. Chandler, who came from the pastorate of the First church at Indianapolis to accept at the same time the presidency of the college. Dr. Chandler was a native of Maine, a graduate of Madison University and of Newton Theological Seminary. It is remembered of him that he was very positive in character and was not inclined to conceal his differences with many of the customs and prejudices of his membership. As an Eastern man, he looked with disapproval upon the habits of thought and life, as well as the customs of worship of his brethren and sisters from the states of Tennessee and Kentucky. As Dr. Stott has said of him, he admired backbone, but made the mistake that many make in supposing that the best backbone consists of only one bone. Dr. Stott mentions one instance. The church had been in the habit of having the hymns lined out. Pastor Chandler expected his

people to sing from books. To make their meaning clear the church at their regular business meeting on Saturday voted that the preacher line the hymns: On the next morning Pastor Chandler read the resolution and order of the church and added: "If you want the hymns lined you get somebody to do it; I won't." As a result of Pastor Chandler's somewhat obstinate methods division arose in the congregation that later found expression in a separate church organization. Dr. Chandler resigned shortly before his resignation as president of Franklin College, and he was succeeded by B. C. Moore, or possibly John Currier, but no record is left of either of these pastors. Benjamin Reece was elected pastor in 1850 and continued until August, 1851, when Elder J. C. Post was called to the pastorate. During his pastorate a new Baptist church was organized in Franklin, its principal members being those connected with Franklin College. Among them were Dr. Bailey, Professor Hougham, Professor Vawter, George W. Grubbs, then a student in the college, Professor Brand and Professor Dame. This new church was at great pains to prepare its articles of faith and its church covenant, and President Bailey of the college became its first pastor. A Sunday school was also begun and all the meetings of the church were held in the college chapel until September 16, 1859, when the members all went back to the First Baptist church. During these six years that the church was divided the interest in this college church to some extent weakened the older organization. Of the parent church in the meantime the Rev. E. J. Todd became the pastor in 1853, preaching there three-fourths of his time at a salary of three hundred dollars. He was followed in 1855 by the Rev. J. W. B. Tisdale, who remained a little more than a year. Rev. E. J. Todd was again called to the pastorate and served about one year and he was followed by the Rev. J. G. Kerr. When the church became reunited President Bailey was engaged as pastor at the very liberal salary of five dollars for each Sabbath. Professor Ferguson was the leader of the choir and the superintendent of the Sunday school. In 1860 one of the church members preferred charges against Dr. Bailey for preaching hyper-Calvinism, and the church assembled on June 16th to hear the case. The charges were preferred by a Mrs. Lacy, who acted as her own attorney and showed considerable spirit at the trial. Dr. Bailey was exonerated and the troublesome member was in the September following arraigned and tried on a charge of staying away from church, for want of Christian spirit, for reviling and railing, and was expelled from membership. In July, 1861, Dr. Bailey resigned and the Rev. J. S. Read was elected pastor at a four-hundred-dollar salary. Prof. Jeremiah Brumback was the next

pastor, serving from July, 1863, for one year. The Rev. M. D. Gage was then called in July, 1864, and remained fifteen months. On August 14, 1867, the Rev. J. H. Smith was called at a salary of five hundred dollars, with an agreement that he be allowed to spend a portion of his time as teacher in the private school then being conducted in the college by Prof. William Hill. In November, 1868, Rev. I. N. Clark became pastor, remaining with the congregation until 1871, when the Rev. J. S. Boyden was engaged at a salary of twelve hundred dollars. This was up to this time much the largest salary ever paid by the church. A year later the Rev. L. D. Robinson was elected pastor and given the privilege of preaching once a month at the Hurricane Baptist church. From December, 1876, until February, 1878, the church was without a pastor. Services were held regularly, with occasional sermons by members of the college faculty, but for the most part the Sunday morning service was devoted to a prayer meeting. At the end of that time the Rev. F. M. Huckleberry became pastor, but owing to dissension in the church his work was greatly weakened and he soon resigned. In October, 1881, the Rev. C. S. Scott became church pastor and remained to serve the congregation until 1885. The Rev. Albert M. Ogle, of Seymour, was at once called and from that date begins a steady march forward in the work of the church. The new church structure was begun in the year 1885, the corner stone being laid on August 6th of that year.

Succeeding Pastor Ogle, the Rev. E. S. Gardiner was called January 13, 1889, and served until June, 1897. Rev. J. A. Knowlton was pastor from 1897 to April 16, 1899; Wallace St. John from March 11, 1900, to May 31, 1903; F. O. Lamoreux from September 13, 1903, to April 21, 1905; Pleasant L. Powell from September 24, 1905, to August 28, 1910. Dr. Henry P. Klyver, the present pastor, began his duties October 2, 1910.

This church maintains a mission at the "North Baptist Church," and has an active, enthusiastic membership. The Sunday school, under Jesse C. Webb, county superintendent of schools, has an average attendance of two hundred and fifty. The church owns a parsonage and is in a good financial condition.

GREENWOOD BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Baptist church at Greenwood was constituted on the 17th day of July, 1839, by the Rev. T. W. Haynes, with eighteen members, seven of whom had been baptized by Mr. Haynes, while eleven held letters of recommendation from Regular Baptist churches elsewhere. After a sermon by

Mr. Haynes and the giving of the right hand of fellowship by the brethren present, principles of faith and rules of decorum were adopted, and under the name of "The Regular Baptists of Jesus Christ, at Greenwood," the organization was completed. The names of the constituent members were as follows: Elder Henry Hunter and wife, Mrs. Nancy Ransdale, Elizabeth Smith, Abigail Smith, A. H. Bryan, Mrs. Ann Bryan, Garrett Vandiver and wife, M. D. West, John Whitenack, Sr., Addison Wilson and wife, Mrs. Abbott, Jesse Weathers, Mrs. Weathers, Miss Ann Vandiver, Mrs. Van Dyke and Miss Urey Van Dyke. The first meetings were held in a grove near Greenwood, and at one of the earliest business sessions a committee was appointed to circulate a petition for the purpose of raising funds for the erection of a house of worship. The necessary steps were taken, but several years elapsed before the building was completed. It was finished about the year 1844, and stood a short distance west of the village, on ground now included within corporate limits. Rev. Mr. Haynes served as pastor several years, and was succeeded by Rev. Thomas S. Townsend, who was called by the church in 1844. H. H. Hunter preached at intervals for some years, as did also Rev. J. Brumback, both of whom sustained the pastoral relations. About the year 1858 Rev. J. W. B. Tisdale held a series of meetings, the immediate result of which was the addition of quite a number to the church, and a great revival of interest among its members. The next preacher was Rev. Mr. Golden, who was followed in a short time by Rev. I. N. Clark, whose pastorate extended over a period of three years. Rev. E. S. Riley preached at intervals for about ten years, and was succeeded by Rev. R. W. Arnold. Following Arnold came Rev. Mr. Keplinger, since whose time the church has been served by different pastors, at one time the Rev. C. H. Hall, of Franklin College, being pastor.

Since Prof. C. H. Hall's pastorate the following have served this church: Revs. L. L. Turney, 1895; T. J. Keith, 1896-1899; J. R. Henry, 1899-1902; H. P. Fudge, 1902; D. R. Landis, 1903-1908; E. M. Martinson, 1908-1911; S. A. Sherman, present pastor. The church now has one hundred and twenty members, worshipping in a handsome edifice erected in 1899 at the corner of Main and Brewer streets.

AMITY BAPTIST CHURCH.

Amity Baptist church was constituted April 10, 1858, Rev. John Vawter officiating. The original members were: Travis Burnett, Milton S. Vaw-

ter, James S. Vawter, James M. Goldsborough, William Shipp, Harrison Burnett, William Brown, Mrs. Caroline Shipp, Rozanna Goldsborough, Martha E. Armstrong and Caroline Shipp, the majority of whom had formerly belonged to the old Blue River church, in Shelby county, and Mount Pleasant congregation, near Trafalgar. James S. Vawter was the first clerk, and in 1859 he was duly licensed to preach the gospel. The year in which this organization was effected witnessed the erection of a large and commodious brick temple of worship, thirty-five by sixty feet in size, with a seating capacity of about four hundred.

MT. ZION BAPTIST CHURCH.

Mt. Zion Baptist church (Trafalgar) was formally organized on June 8, 1844, at what was known as "School District No. 1," a short distance from the town of Trafalgar, by Elders Reece and Chandler. A council from Franklin, Second Mt. Pleasant and First Mt. Pleasant churches, was convened for the purpose of constituting the organization and, after a sermon by Elder Reece, the following persons were formally organized into a Regular Baptist church: Frederick Ragsdale, Sarah Ragsdale, Simpson Sturgeon, Sarah Sturgeon, William M. Clark, Martha Clark, Annie B. Lee, Mary Sturgeon, Absalom Clark, Samuel Sturgeon, Burgess Waggoner and John W. Ragsdale. Elder J. Reece was called to the pastorate in 1844, and the same year a committee was appointed to select a suitable site for a house of worship. The ground chosen was "one acre on the northeast corner of Steth Daniel's land," and in October, 1845, a frame building, thirty by forty feet in size, was decided upon by the committee. The house was not erected until some time later. It was a frame structure and answered the purpose for which it was intended until 1866, at which time a new building in the village of Trafalgar was erected. This house was in size thirty-six by fifty feet and was built at a cost of twenty-five hundred dollars.

FIRST MT. PLEASANT CHURCH.

First Mt. Pleasant (Franklin township), one of the oldest Baptist churches in Johnson county, was constituted July, 1828. The following were among its earliest members: Henry Byers, Elizabeth Byers, Peter Zook, Margaret Zook, Seaton Beadles, John Gashwiler, John Brunk, Aaron Mitchell, Nolly Kilbourn, Maria Vaughn, James P. Beadles, Lamenta Beadles, Elizabeth Zook, Polly Helms, George Burkhardt, Elizabeth Burkhardt, Sarah

(Byers) Leach, Benetta Beadles, George P. Bartlett, Thomas Bartlett, Nancy Roberts, Francis Elliott, George Bridges, Polly Harbert and Abraham Brunk. One of the first preachers was Rev. John Reece, who held meetings in a little log school house which stood a short distance from the present church building. About the year 1837, or perhaps a little earlier, dissensions arose in the church between the conservative and progressive or missionary elements, the result of which was a division of the congregation. In May, 1838, the difficulty was partially adjusted by a reorganization under the original name, since which time the society has been known as a Missionary Baptist church. The reorganization was brought about by the efforts of Rev. A. R. Hinkley. The first house of worship was a log structure erected many years ago and used until the building of the present edifice. The present church is brick, well finished and furnished, and stands about five miles southwest of Franklin on the Martinsville turnpike.

SECOND MT. PLEASANT CHURCH.

The Second Mt. Pleasant Baptist church, which is near the Shelby county line in Needham township, was organized on July 11, 1835, with eight members. Five more united with the church before the close of that year. Meetings were held in private residences and school houses for some time, when the first church building was erected, which was a frame structure built in 1836. This was a fair building and answered the purposes for which it was intended until the year 1865, when the present brick building was erected. The following is a list of the pastors and their terms of service: B. Reece, 1835-1853; I. Gleason, 1854-1855; John Reece, 1855-1857; D. J. Hunter, 1857-1858; W. Golding, 1858-1859; E. J. Todd, 1859-1861; C. Blood, 1861-1864; I. N. Clark, 1864-1869; A. C. Edwards, 1869-1872; R. M. Parks, 1872-1873; John Reece, 1873-1876; I. W. Hammack, 1876-1877; J. W. Ragsdale, 1877-1879; W. T. Jolly, 1879-1882; L. E. Duncan, 1882-1883; F. M. Huckleberry, 1883-1884; G. H. Elgin, 1884-1886; W. T. Vancleve, 1886-1887; P. O. Duncan, 1887-1901; John G. York, 1902-1903; I. M. Fleming, 1903-1904; E. T. Carter, 1905-1906; F. M. Huckleberry, 1906-1907; I. F. Huckleberry, 1907-1910; O. A. Cook, 1910-_____.

HURRICANE BAPTIST CHURCH.

Hurricane Baptist church (Clark township) was organized about the year 1840 or 1841 as a branch of the Franklin congregation and continued as such

for about three years, when it was constituted an independent organization. The following were among the earlier members: Stephen Tilson, Lemuel Tilson and wife, James Tilson and wife, Mrs. John Brown, John Whitesides, Even Barnett and wife, Conrad McClain and wife and James Whitesides and wife. The organization was effected by the Rev. Benjamin Reece, who preached for several years thereafter, holding meetings in the old log building known as Friendship church. Later, about the year 1851, a frame building was erected on the ground where the old house stood and served the purposes of a place of worship until the growth of the congregation made the erection of a larger house a necessity. In 1879 the present handsome temple, a brick edifice, representing a capital of three thousand two hundred dollars, was erected. The following is a list of the pastors of Hurricane church. Revs. Benjamin Reece, John Reece, Miner and Todd, who were pastors prior to 1861. Since 1861—J. L. Irwin, 1861; Caleb Blood, 1862; Q. N. Clark, 1863; John W. Ragsdale, 1865; M. D. Gage, 1865; F. Moro, 1866; A. J. Essex, 1867; L. D. Robinson, 1872; G. H. Elgin, 1874; J. R. Edwards, 1875; John W. Ragsdale, 1877; Charles Boaz, 1879; in May, 1880, Columbus H. Hall, professor of Greek in Franklin College, was called to the pastorate and he has served the church continuously since.

BEECH GROVE BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church is located in the northwest corner of Hensley township and was organized in 1867 in the "Old Log Church," a quarter of a mile west of the present church edifice, which is three miles west of Trafalgar, and appears to have been the outgrowth of the Primitive and Separate Baptist churches, organizations of which denominations were founded in the neighborhood prior to the Civil war. The following is a list of the pastors: J. W. Ragsdale, 1867-1872; J. M. Barrow, 1872-1879; J. W. Ragsdale, 1879-1882; J. M. Barrow, 1882-1887; E. E. Stewart, 1887-1889; F. A. Aspey, 1889-1891; F. G. Cather, 1891-1893; F. A. Aspey, 1894- ----; George F. Ragsdale, 1895-1899; W. G. Everson, 1899-1903; C. H. Hall, 1903-1905; W. Hendrickson, 1905-1906; C. A. Wade, 1906-1909; H. C. Merrill, 1909-1910; J. I. Slater, 1910-1911; J. G. Brengle, 1911-1913. The church property is valued at twenty-two thousand dollars and is in good repair. The church maintains a good Sunday school and also a Ladies' Aid Society.

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH OF FRANKLIN—COLORED.

This church was organized in August, 1871, at the home of George Young on East Monroe street with a membership of nine members. Services were held in the old academy building. From there to the Union Hall on East Court street, now the Durbin building. From there to West Madison street, the property now owned by George Robinson; from there to East Monroe street, in property owned by Samuel Dirty; from there to Madison and West streets, its present location. The church property is valued at seven thousand dollars. A Baptist Young People's Union is maintained, also home and foreign missionary societies.

The following is a list of the pastors and their term of service: William Singleton, 1871-1872; Thomas Robinson, 1872-1874; E. E. Tyler, 1874-1880; George Smith, 1880-1881; D. S. Slaughter, 1881-1882; W. P. Thornton, 1882-1883; S. C. Manuel, 1883-1885; C. C. Louis, 1885-1888; Henry Polk, 1888-1889; P. P. Hollins, 1889-1890; F. P. Green, 1890-1893; Alexander Smith, 1893-1894; C. H. Duvall, 1894-1900; G. N. Thompson, 1900-1901; H. Smith, 1901-1902; W. H. Patterson, 1902-1910; R. D. Leonard, 1910-1912. In April, 1912, Samuel Howard was called to the pastorate and is still serving the congregation.

EDINBURG BAPTIST CHURCH—COLORED.

This church was organized in the fall of 1881 by Rev. John R. Miller, with the following constituent members: Henry Gooden and wife, Esther Canady, Thomas E. Hill, Mrs. Hill, George Quinn, David Beeler and wife, David Johnson and wife, Elizabeth Gooden, Letitia Lee and Elizabeth Johnson. Rev. A. R. Miller served as pastor four years and was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Walker, who preached one year. Then came Rev. David Slaughter.

The building used by the church was erected a short time before the organization went into effect. It is a substantial frame edifice and will comfortably seat a congregation of three hundred persons.

LICK SPRINGS BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church is located in Nineveh township and was organized in the year 1836. Among the early members were the following: Aaron Hendricks, Merida Wilkerson, Separate Hendricks, Susan Hendricks and Nancy

Handy. The church building was erected about 1839 and rebuilt in 1850. In the latter year there was a good membership, about one hundred, but since then the number has greatly decreased. The following were among the pastors of this church: Samuel Randolph, Jariah Randolph, James McQueen, Joshua McQueen, ——— Pond and Asa Dowd.

WHITELAND BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church became a mission of Emanuel Baptist church of Indianapolis, then under the pastorate of Rev. J. R. Henry, February, 1905. One year later the organization of the Whiteland Baptist church was effected, and the following officers were chosen: Clerk, Bertram Brown; church treasurer, R. A. Roberson. In January, 1906, John M. Phipps, J. I. Scott, George W. Veath and J. F. Smiley were elected trustees. Rev. Truman was called to the pastorate in February, 1905, and resigned on July 11, 1905. In November, 1905, Rev. Hamilton was called to the pastorate and began work in December, resigning in August, 1906. The church was pastorless until the spring of 1907, when Rev. T. A. Child was called and continued in this service three years and six months. The church had occasional supplies until September, 1911, when Rev. Childs was again called to the pastorate and still continues his labors.

In 1905 the Methodist Episcopal church of Whiteland built a beautiful brick structure and their former church building was purchased by the Baptists and refitted. It is a very respectable church home and serves its purpose well. It is valued at twenty-five hundred dollars and in size is thirty by forty-five by eighteen feet, will seat two hundred persons and is supplied with comfortable furniture, also a piano. The church maintains a Sunday school, Ladies' Missionary Circle, Ladies' Aid Society and prayer meeting. The present clerk is Archie Pierce and the treasurer is C. M. Durham, who is also superintendent of the Sunday school.

BETHEL PRIMITIVE BAPTIST CHURCH.

As noted elsewhere, this church, then known as the Bethel Regular Baptist church, was organized in the thirties, obtaining a church site from Zelek McQuinn on the 25th day of May, 1839. It is located five miles south of Franklin on the Franklin and Nineveh road, and has a substantial brick house of worship. It is the strongest and best known church of the Primitive

Baptist faith in the county and, while not numerically strong, its membership is zealous and faithful.

Among its pastors have been Elders Riley Knowles, Asa Nay, Willett Tyler, Peterson K. Parr and Isaac Sawin. For the past twelve years Elder Lawrence Reagan has preached acceptably.

BETHLEHEM PRIMITIVE BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church is located in Hensley township, and was organized a number of years ago and is now one of the oldest religious societies in the southern part of the county. Of its early history but little is known save that the Bass, Roberts, Hensley, Davenport, McNutt, Holman and Hughes families were among the first members. The organization was brought about by the labors of Elder Hiram T. Craig, a preacher of fine ability. He preached for the Bethlehem congregation a number of years. The first house of worship was a log structure which stood near where the present one now stands. It was used several years, but finally gave place to the frame building in which the congregation now meets. The society is not as strong in numbers as in the early days of its history, having lost quite a number of its members in recent years by deaths or removals. Services are still held in the church building and the present membership is very small.

SOUTH STOTT'S CREEK PRIMITIVE BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church was located in Union township and was organized April, 1836, at a school house near the present site of Trafalgar. The following were among the first members: Thomas Sturgeon and wife, Simpson Sturgeon and wife, William Clark and wife, Frederick Ragsdale and wife, Henry Musselman and wife, Jane Forsyth, Jane Allen and Mary Catlett. Frederick Ragsdale was the first moderator and J. R. Callihan first clerk. For a number of years Rev. Asa B. Nay ministered to the congregation and much of its success was due to his efforts. Revs. Ransom Riggs and William Tyler preached for the church at different times. School houses and dwellings were used for meeting places until about the year 1845, at which time a frame temple of worship was erected in Union township, section 25. The building was afterward improved and is still used by the congregation, which has a membership of about twenty-five. Elder Robert Thompson has been acting as supply for several years.

STOTT'S CREEK BAPTIST (OLD SCHOOL).

Some time in the thirties there was erected in section 10, near the present site of Union village, a log building which served as a place of worship for several denominations. In this house what is known as Stott's Creek Baptist church (Old School) was organized over sixty years ago. The following are the names of a few of the early members of the organization: Bennett Jacobs and wife, Austin Jacobs and wife, William Burkhardt and wife, David Vidito and wife, James Jacobs and wife, William Utterback and wife and Andrew Wysick and wife. Elder Bennett Jacobs was an early minister, Hiram Craig and Enoch Tabor preached for the congregation, as did others whose names are not now remembered. The building in which the congregation worshiped for many years was a small frame structure near Union village, erected about the year 1856 or 1857. The society was never strong numerically and the organization has been disbanded.

FRANKLIN CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The first authentic history of the Franklin Christian church dates back to the year 1846, when a small band of disciples met at the home of Sister Herriott Henderson for the first time and Brother Elijah Goodwin was invited to visit them and arrangements were made to hold a series of meetings in the old court house, which resulted in much good, encouraging the little band to stand by the principles underlying the Restoration movement. Prior to this William Irwin and William Keaton did valuable services in preaching the gospel in this vicinity.

In 1847, through the kindness and invitation of the Baptist denomination, the Christians held meetings at stated intervals in the Baptist church for one year. But as the little band began to make inroads into the community they were compelled to give up worshipping in the Baptist church and return to the court house. In the meantime George and Jesse Braham, with their families, moved to Franklin from Vernon, Indiana, accompanied by John B. Cobb, who rendered valuable service in the early days of the church. Elder Goodwin was again called and a second series of meetings resulted in the first organization of the church. The following account is taken from early records:

"Franklin, Indiana, July 3, 1848.

"We, the undersigned members of the Church of Christ, residing in and

near the town of Franklin, Johnson county, Indiana, agree and do now enter into the organization of a church for the purpose of keeping the ordinances of the Lord's house, to be known as the Church of Christ in Franklin, and that we may grow in grace and the knowledge of the truth, we will meet for public worship as often as circumstances will permit, not having any place of public worship of our own. Signed:

"JOHN B. COBB,	W. M. BRIDGES,
"HORATIO JONES,	JOHN MCCOULE,
"JOHN W. PARRISH,	RHODA KOYLE,
"ELIZABETH HOWARD,	NANCY JONES,
"MARY BRANHAM,	MARY E. BRANHAM,
"LUCRETIA BRANHAM,	J. N. BRANHAM,
"WILLIAM KOYLE,	SANDERSON HOWARD,
"HERRIOTT HENDERSON,	MARY PALMER,
"MARY BRIDGES,	ELIZABETH BRIDGES,
"CATORA CHENOWORTH,	ELIZA HOWARD,
"GEORGE W. BRANHAM,	ELIZABETH HAGUE."

John B. Cobb and G. W. Branham were elected elders and W. M. Bridges and Jesse V. Branham were elected deacons. John B. Cobb, now of Columbus, Indiana, is the only living charter member of this church so far as known.

A daughter of Brother Branham is supposed to be living in Minnesota. She united with the church at the organization meeting.

During the summer of 1848, when the organization was perfected, the New School Presbyterians owned the building now occupied by the Catholics, at Home avenue and Wayne street, and this house was secured when no meetings were held by them. John B. Cobb was called to preach for the church at a salary of three hundred dollars per year. He continued as pastor until 1851, when inroads were being made on the Presbyterians and the Disciples were forced to abandon this place of worship.

The court house in the meantime having been destroyed by fire, this little band of undaunted disciples found themselves wholly without a place of worship. At this time George and Jesse Branham, charter members, erected a two-story brick building on the northeast corner of Water and Jefferson streets, and when completed, in March, 1852, deeded the upper room to the board of trustees, elected by the church, to be held by them so long as used for church purposes. During this time Elder Henry R.

Pritchard came from Columbus, Indiana, and held a meeting, resulting in several accessions to the church. Elder J. L. Jones in 1852 served as pastor, after Brother Cobb had resigned. Brother Jones was followed in 1854 by Samuel F. Miller, who continued to preach for the church until the close of the year 1858. During the pastorate of Brother Miller, Alexander Campbell visited the new church and, as the room was too small, the meetings were held in the new court house, Alexander Campbell preaching during the daytime and Isaac Errett, founder of the *Christian Standard*, of Cincinnati, Ohio, preaching at night. In April, 1859, J. J. Moss began his services as pastor and continued until May, 1860. It was during his pastorate that the great debate was held with Col. Samuel P. Oyler upon the subject of "Universalism." In January, 1862, Elder John C. Miller held a series of meetings, resulting in fourteen accessions to the church. A call was extended to Brother Miller, but he declined, preferring to work with the Nineveh congregation and other charges, which he did until he fell asleep in Jesus, September, 1901. In December, 1863, John B. New and O. A. Burgess held evangelistic services, resulting in nine accessions. January, 1864, Elder A. Q. Bartholomew, now of St. Louis, Missouri, began his first pastorate with this church, continuing until 1866. H. T. Buff served the church as pastor at two different times, from 1867 to 1870. From 1870 to 1872 the church was in charge of Mr. Davis, but resulted in little good being accomplished. In January, 1872, Live H. Jameson, the "sweet singer," was called as supply pastor for a few months. He was followed by W. F. Parker, of Lagrange, Kentucky, who remained less than a year. These short pastorates were followed by Elder James Land, of Hamilton, Ohio, who began in 1873 and remained with the church until 1875. It was during his ministry that the church building was erected on the southeast corner of Yandes and Madison streets. Elijah Bronson, having fallen heir to a large sum, started the subscription with six thousand dollars, and Ebenezer Baldwin, owning the lot, agreed to donate the lot, valued at twelve hundred dollars, and eight hundred dollars in money, providing the building was erected on that site. This was accepted and the building committee was composed of Dr. W. A. Webb, Leland Payne and John T. Vawter, all large givers to the church. The building was erected at a cost of eighteen thousand dollars and was dedicated in April, 1874. The room at Water and Jefferson streets, having been abandoned for church purposes, it reverted to the owners of the first floor without consideration on April 8, 1876.

(23)

Thus passed into history the first church building of this congregation and the history of the second building was begun. On October 1, 1875, Elder E. L. Frazier, of Marion, Indiana, began as pastor and continued until December 31, 1881. This was the longest pastorate in the history of the church and its greatest growth to that time was obtained, two hundred and seventy-five having united. Elder John C. Miller, of Nineveh, Indiana, and Evangelist Robert T. Matthews held successful meetings. In 1882 Elder A. W. Connor preached for nearly a year. He resigned to attend Butler College. The next call was extended in January, 1884, to Elder Samuel F. Fowler. His pastorate is next to Elder Frazier's in point of duration, remaining until the fall of 1888. During his ministry over two hundred united with the church. On June 15, 1885, during a severe storm, the church was struck by lightning and destroyed by fire, only the walls remained standing. It was rebuilt at once at a cost of five thousand dollars. The building was in charge of Dr. James Richardson, Nelson Richardson and John T. Vawter, committee. Elder H. H. Nesslage was pastor from 1889 until the close of 1890. During the pastorate the Christian Endeavor Society was organized. George E. Platt was pastor in 1891, followed by Thomas M. Wiles, 1891 to 1893. Elder Amzi Atwater, of Bloomington, Indiana, accepted a call in 1893 and remained until the fall of 1895. During his pastorate the Christian Endeavor library was established. Elder J. S. Ashley was pastor part of 1895 and 1896, and J. Z. Armstrong from the fall of 1896 to the summer of 1897. October 1, 1897, Elder Charles R. Hudson was called to the pastorate and continued as such to July, 1903.

Since the church was established in 1848 eight of her sons have entered the ministry and today are preaching God's word. They are Wiley Ackman, Wesley Vandiver, L. E. Sellers, Robert Sellers, Harvey McKane, W. G. McCauley, Thomas Mavity and Edgar F. Daugherty.

During the pastorate of Brother Hudson, from October, 1897, to July, 1903, three hundred and forty-five persons were received into the church, the greatest in its history in point of membership. He solemnized seventy-one marriages, conducted one hundred and two funerals and inculcated the spirit of work within the church. Three successful revivals were held by Brother Hudson, the last one was from January 6th to 31st, inclusive, 1902, when one hundred and fifty-one persons united with the church, through the matchless teaching and pleading of the grand and eloquent servant, Elder Victor W. Dorris, of Georgetown, Kentucky, who assisted Brother Hudson.

The membership of the church having grown to over eight hundred

souls, a new house of worship was inaugurated. Sunday, June 2, 1901, at a regular meeting of the official board the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"First, that the board take steps at once toward the erection of a new Christian church building in Franklin, Indiana, amended that the building be centrally located.

"Second, that Lord's day, June 9, 1901, be set apart as rally day for the new church and that Brother Z. T. Sweeney; of Columbus, Indiana, be invited to be present and address the meeting on the occasion."

The following members were appointed soliciting committee: Dr. H. J. Hall, W. V. King, George I. White, Samuel Harris, H. M. Fisher, Samuel C. Yager, H. C. Barnett, J. M. Coble and James L. Vawter. At this rally-day meeting Brother Sweeney secured the sum of fourteen thousand seven hundred and eighty-five dollars. After this meeting of June 9, 1901, the committee on location of new church was composed of Samuel Harris, George I. White and Henry C. Barnett. The finance committee was Dr. H. J. Hall, John W. Terman, H. M. Fisher, James R. Fleming and Will Featherngill. The building committee was W. V. King, chairman; Dr. H. J. Hall, H. C. Barnett, Frank Garshwiler, Samuel Harris and Charles R. Hudson, secretary. The committee on location secured the "Hamilton lot" on the southwest corner of Water and King streets, in August, 1901, for three thousand three hundred dollars. The lot was cleared of buildings and bids were advertised for on plans and specifications prepared by Messrs. Harris & Shophell, of Evansville, Indiana. The contract for the new building was awarded to George Anderson, of Martinsville, Indiana. Ground was broken on Tuesday, December 3, 1901, appropriate exercises being conducted by the pastor, assisted by the other city ministers. The first shovel full of dirt was removed by Barnard Peter, the oldest member of the church and a life-time elder; the second by Miss Margaret Jones, aged thirteen, the youngest member of the church. In March, 1902, work began on the new building and on the 8th day of July, 1902, the corner stone was laid with appropriate exercises.

The new building was completed the last of June and dedicated Sunday, July 5, 1903. It is constructed with blue limestone foundation, buff Bedford stone wall, trimmed in Kentucky white limestone. The style is the old Spanish mission, revised, Gothic in design. Two tablets have been placed at the entrance: "Christ, the Only Creed," on the left; "That Ye All May Be One," upon the right. The auditorium is seated with circular pews to ac-

commodate five hundred people, is octagonal, with pulpit, organ and choir in the corner. It has been decorated in the most artistic style by B. F. Harris, of Union City, Indiana, and Daniel Stewart & Company, of Indianapolis, glaziers. It contains four pictures, setting forth the four phases of the Christ life, worked out in art glass and painted on canvas. The first, "Christ Among the Doctors," by Hoffman, has been placed as a memorial of Hugh Mullendore, and represents the growth life of the Christ; the second, "The Good Shepherd," by Plockhurst, represents the working life of Christ; the third, Hoffman's "Gethsemane," represents the suffering Christ; the fourth, "The Ascension," by Bierman, represents the glorified Messiah who reigns as Head over the church, filling the church with his spirit and the church filling the world.

The chapel is equipped for work, being surrounded by two parlors, thirteen class rooms, toilet rooms, reading rooms, robing rooms and hallways. The pastor's study is at the corner of the auditorium, convenient to the public. The basement contains corridor, ladies' sewing room, dining room and kitchen, with furnace and fuel rooms to meet all demands.

Almost the entire first floor space and galleries can be used for the auditorium and will seat about twelve hundred; all at a cost of near twenty-five thousand dollars.

Brother Hudson remained with the church as pastor until November, 1904, when he resigned to become minister of the Christian church at Frankfort, Kentucky, in January, 1905. A call was extended to Rev. Harry Granison Hill to become supply minister in January, 1905. During Brother Hill's pastorate a permanent call was extended to him to become resident minister, but as he had just completed a new home at Irvington, Indiana, he was unwilling to remove to Franklin. He resigned at the close of September, 1905, and a call was extended to Rev. Robert E. Moss, of Maysville, Kentucky, in October, 1905.

During Brother Moss's pastorate a revival was held by Rev. L. E. Sellers, of Terre Haute, Indiana, when over ninety persons united with the church. Rev. Moss remained pastor of the church until October, 1908, when he accepted a call to Murfreesboro, Tennessee. A new church was just established there and he became its first minister. The local pulpit remained vacant until February, 1909, when a call was accepted by Dr. Menlo B. Ainsworth, of Danville, Illinois, to become pastor at a salary the largest in the history of the church. During his three years' pastorate the Sunday school was thoroughly organized and the attendance more than doubled.

There were four hundred and sixty persons added to the membership, about two hundred of whom united during a meeting held in a temporary tabernacle at Home avenue and Wayne street by Rev. Charles Reign Scoville in September, 1909. In response to Dr. Ainsworth's strong appeals the church became a "Living Link" in the American Missionary Society and otherwise gave liberally to the missionary and benevolent interests of the church. His power of spiritual discernment was very much developed and he emphasized with great power the spiritual elements of the Christian religion. He was held in the highest esteem both in the Christian churches of the country and by all the denominations of the city for his ability and Christian character. Upon leaving Franklin in February, 1912, he accepted a call to the First Christian church at Georgetown, Kentucky, where he is now located. In May, 1912, Rev. W. J. Wright, of Enid, Oklahoma, became pastor and has continued as such to the present time (September, 1913). The officers of the official board are Henry C. Barnett, president; James V. Deer, vice-president; Livy A. Young, treasurer, and Robert W. Wilson, clerk. The present membership of the church is about eight hundred seventy-five.

EDINBURG CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The first attempt to establish a Christian church in Edinburg was made in 1834, although traveling ministers had visited the village at intervals previous to that date and held meetings in the houses of the few members in the town and vicinity. Among these early preachers are remembered *under* William Irvin, J. Fawcett and James M. Mathes, under whose joint *efforts*, on the 23d day of February of the above year, a small organization *was* effected, with the following members: Gavin Mitchell, Rebecca Mitchell, David McCoy, C. McCoy, J. W. Dupree, Thomas W. Thrailkeld, Elizabeth Thrailkeld, Abram Dupree and Hannah Dupree. Of the above *little* band, none are now living. The society held its first meetings in the *residences* of the different members, and later obtained the use of the building *erected* by the Edinburg Benevolent Association in 1834. Here the church *met* and prospered until 1845, at which time the increasing growth *fore-shadowed* the necessity of a building of larger proportions. Accordingly, in *that* year, a movement was inaugurated to erect a house of worship for the *exclusive* use of the congregation. A lot on Walnut street was procured, and a frame house, forty by fifty feet, erected. At the close of 1834 the membership of the society numbered twenty-two, and among the additions of that year were the Thompsons, Knowltons, Waylands, Smiths, Vaughns and oth-

ers, whose names cannot be recalled. In 1846 Abram Dupree was licensed to preach the gospel, and for that year the records show a membership of one hundred and ninety-eight.

For a number of years after its organization the church was ministered to in word and doctrine by Abram Dupree, William Irvin and William Oldham. From 1834 until 1870 the church enjoyed the labors of twenty-eight transient preachers. The first regular pastor appears to have been Elder B. K. Smith, who began his labors in 1852 and served one year. Following him, in the order named, came J. R. Frame, Knowles Shaw, D. H. Gary, T. J. Tomlinson, R. T. Brown, J. F. Sloan, W. L. Germane, W. T. Sellers, William Hough, A. W. Conner, W. W. Carter, E. W. Darst, J. H. O. Smith, N. S. McCallum, Elder P. S. Rhodes.

In 1886 a new building was commenced on that part of the lot lying south of the old house, which covers an area of ninety by sixty feet, and the ceiling of the auditorium is twenty-eight feet high. The Sunday school room in front will seat three hundred, the gallery one hundred, and when all the rooms are thrown together, which can be easily done, a congregation of eight hundred persons can be conveniently accommodated. The aggregate cost of the structure was about eighteen thousand five hundred dollars. Not the least among the potent working forces of the church is the Eureka Aid Society, organized December 8, 1883, for the ostensible purpose of raising funds for furnishing or assisting in furnishing the new house of worship. The ladies deserve great credit for their untiring efforts in behalf of the church.

This church has a handsome brick parsonage on the north of the church valued at three thousand dollars. In its church work its members are active and progressive, having Young People's Societies of Christian Endeavor, both senior and junior; a Women's Christian Board of Missions Society, and an athletic society for boys. The Bible school is strictly up-to-date in its methods. The list of ministers serving the Edinburg church since 1889 is as follows: Matthew Small, 1889-1895; Earle Wilfrey, 1895-1896; T. J. Shuey, 1896-1898; S. W. Brown, 1898-1900; D. R. Lucas, 1901; L. Q. Mercer, 1901-1903; Matthew Small, 1904; Thomas H. Adams, 1905-1908; George W. Sweeney, 1908-1912; and William Grant Smith, the present pastor, who was called in October, 1912.

WILLIAMSBURG CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Among the early settlers of the vicinity of Williamsburg was Elder William Irwin, a Baptist minister, who, having been convinced of the correctness of the views promulgated by Alexander Campbell, went into the current Reformation, and in the spring of 1831 was instrumental in organizing a small congregation. Among the earliest members of this society were William Keeton and family, Alonzo Gale and family, Aaron Dunham and family, Jeremiah Dunham, Emily White, Richard Gonsey and family, John Prime and wife, John Elliott and wife, Milton McQuade and wife, John Wilkes and wife, and David Dunham and wife, the majority of whom had belonged previously to the Baptist church. Elder Irwin is remembered as a man of eminent social qualities and a good preacher. Under his ministrations the little band of worshipers soon increased until a house of worship was necessary. Accordingly, a small log building was erected a year or two later, about a quarter of a mile northwest of the present site of the town. It answered the two-fold purpose of church and school house, and was used until about the year 1840, at which time the place of meeting was changed to Williamsburg, where a more commodious frame structure was erected. In the early years of its history the society enjoyed the ministerial labors of Elders Irwin and Joseph Fawcett, the latter a learned and logical preacher. Elders John L. Jones, J. M. Mathes, Aaron Hubbard, Asa Holingsworth and Hardin Watson visited the congregation at intervals, and in the meantime Elan Richard Gonsey, a local evangelist, preached for the church, when not similarly employed in other fields. Since 1850, the congregation has been ministered to by different pastors of the faith. The brick temple of worship now in use was erected in 1860, at a cost of about three thousand dollars. It stands in the southeastern part of the village and is one of the best churches in the county.

GREENWOOD CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

This church is the successor of an old society which was organized a short distance north of the town in Marion county, as early as 1838 or 1839. In the fall of 1837, George Shortridge moved to the locality from Wayne county and, being a devoted member of the church, soon induced preachers to visit the neighborhood and hold public services in his dwelling and barn. In order to build up a serviceable church of his own choice, Mr. Shortridge, about the year 1840 or 1842, erected a small house of worship on his farm, in which

an organization was soon effected. Among the earliest members of this society, were Mr. Shortridge, Charles Robinson and family, James Webb and wife, and a few others, whose names have been forgotten. Services were held regularly for several years, by Elders L. H. Jameson, Asa Holingsworth and other pioneer ministers of the Reformation, but owing to the unsettled conditions of the early residents of the community, many of whom were transients, the society soon lost the majority of its members and was in course of time abandoned. Early in the fifties, exact date unknown, a society was organized in Greenwood, with which several of the members of the old church at once became identified. Among the early members of the Greenwood society were the following: William Blake and wife, Joseph Harmon and wife, John Shortridge and wife, George Oldaker and wife, Edward Pate and wife, James Pate, Simeon Frazier and wife, Mrs. James Stewart and Hugh A. Morris. The village school house had been purchased a short time previous and fitted up for church purposes, and it was in this building that the organization took place. The school house was used as a meeting place for several years, but the constantly increasing congregation made the erection of a building of enlarged proportions, necessary. Accordingly a lot in Dobbins' addition was donated by Dr. Guthree, and within a short time thereafter a brick temple of worship was erected at a cost of four thousand five hundred dollars. The church has enjoyed the labors of a number of able ministers. The first elders of the church were Hugh A. Myers, William Blake and Joseph Harmon.

TRAFALGAR CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The early history of the Trafalgar Christian church is enveloped in considerable obscurity. From the most reliable information it appears that services were held at the residence of Thomas Lynam as early as 1848, and among the first members were the Lynam, Watkins, Duckworth and Thompson families. Henry Branch, Benjamin Branch, William Clark, E. Clark, Absalom Clark, with others, became members in a very early day also. Elders Thomas Lynam and Asa Holingsworth did the first preaching for the congregation. A small log building, with one door and a single window, was erected about 1849 or 1850. It stood about one mile southwest of the village on Indian creek, and was used by the congregation until replaced by a frame structure a few years later. The second building stood a short distance south of the present house of worship, and answered the purposes for which it was intended until about the year 1870. For a number of years the organization

was known as the Hensley Town Christian church, and among the members in 1860 were the following: George Duckworth, Thomas Gillaspy, G. T. Bridges, Jerry Dunham, Thomas Lynam, Nancy E. Lynam, Eliza H. Lynam, Matilda M. Lynam, James S. Lynam, Thomas O. Lynam and John D. Lynam. The present house of worship is a frame building, erected about 1870, in size is thirty-five by forty-four feet and was erected at a cost of fourteen hundred dollars.

Since 1890, the following have ministered to the church at Trafalgar: John C. Miller, C. A. Stephens, Prof. Garvin, J. C. Ashley, Rev. Creighton, C. A. Johnson, Jabez Hall (1902 and 1905), J. W. Carpenter (1903 and 1904), I. N. Grisso (1906 and 1907), B. F. Dailey (1908 to 1911), C. R. Bulgin (1911), W. C. Morro (1912), and C. H. Scriven (1913).

UNION CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

This church is located in Nineveh township and was organized on June 12, 1853, Elder Richard Gosney officiating. The organization was the outgrowth of a series of meetings conducted by Elder Asa Holingsworth, during the progress of which a great religious awakening was experienced, resulting in the conversions of over thirty persons. The organization was effected with the following members: Clark Tucker, Sr., Margaret Tucker, Lydia Tucker, George Hargan, Benjamin Branch, Matilda Branch, Susan Branch, Mary Sattewhite, Henry Branch, Sarah A. Branch, Francis Branch, Delia M. Tucker, John H. Featherngill, Martha J. Featherngill, Thomas Branigin, Paulina Branigin, James Kimberlin, George F. Featherngill, George Huston, Emily Beadles, James Townsend, John Morgan, James Lawhorn, Sarah Kerby, Joseph Lee, Sarah Duckworth, Mary A. Huston, Sarah J. Hunter, Samuel Brown, Mary G. Brown, Parthena Tucker, Loven G. Pritchard and Nancy Pritchard. The first church officers were Benjamin Branch, elder; Thomas Tucker and D. F. Featherngill, deacons. Meetings were first held in a log school house, but soon after the organization a frame building was erected on land donated for the purpose near the line of Franklin and Nineveh townships. This was a substantial edifice, thirty by forty feet in size, and served as a place of worship until 1869. In the year the present handsome brick structure was built at a cost of nine thousand dollars. It is a two-story building, forty by sixty feet.

CLARKSBURG CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

This church was organized in what was known as the Leatherwood school house, about one mile north of Clarksburg, on the 14th day of April, 1846, by Elder Love H. Jameson, of Indianapolis. The charter members were C. G. Dungan and wife, John Irwin and wife, David C. Mitchell and wife, Joseph Dupree and wife, John Eastburn and wife, L. M. Dupree and wife, Moses F. Clark and wife, Robert Ross and wife, Oliver Harbert and wife, John Harbert and wife, Richard Harbert and wife, Stephen Tinker and wife, John W. Curry and wife, James Williams and wife, Silas Breeding and wife, John J. Dungan and wife, R. B. Green and wife, Thomas Parttock and wife, Joseph Irwin, James Tinker, Amos Williams, Parcus Harbert, Mary A. Parttock, Hisler A. Green and Father Harbert. The first officers were as follows: Elders, C. G. Dungan and Joseph Dupree; deacons, M. F. Clark and J. J. Dungan. The building was not fully completed until 1849, and was used as a meeting place until 1873. During the first few years of its history the church had no regular pastor, but was ministered to from time to time by different preachers, among whom were Elders L. J. Jameson, Thomas Lockhart, Asa Holingsworth, John O'Kane and George Campbell. In 1849, Elder Giles Holmes became pastor, and labored as such the greater part of the time until his death, in 1860. The present pastor is Rev. Samuel Small and the present membership is three hundred, and there is a flourishing Sunday school maintained. Other pastors of recent years are the Revs. Frazier, Conner, Manker, Davis, Yocum, and Mullendore. Of these the last named, the Rev. William Mullendore, of Franklin, has served the congregation the longest time.

MT. CARMEL CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

This church is located in Nineveh township and was organized by Elder John C. Miller, on the 28th day of March, 1870. The original members were: Valentine Burget, Nancy Burget, Lucinda Burget, James B. Bell, Mary Bell, Cynthia A. Cook, John W. Collins, A. B. Dunham, Nancy Dunham, Mary Gillaspy, Catherine A. Linton, J. W. Linton, Noah F. Linton, Charles M. Linton, Nancy Matthews, Sarah E. McFaddin, Cornelius McFadden, T. J. McMurry, Christina McMurry, Lethana McMurry, Mary McMurry, Sophia Jacobs, P. C. Jacobs, Sarah J. Slack, Rebecca A. Smyser, Sarah J. Smyser, Amelia Smyser, Mary E. Smyser, James Shoemaker, Susan Shoemaker, J. F. Wheaton, Lucinda Wheaton, James Work, Margaret Work and W. W. Wilk-

erson. The house in which this congregation now worships is a neat frame building and was erected in 1870.

SAMARIA CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The Christian church at Samaria was organized several years ago, and for some time met for worship in a store building, which had been fitted up for church purposes by the Christians, Methodists and Baptists. In the fall of 1887, a house for the especial use of the Christian congregation was erected, since which time the church has grown and prospered. There is a good membership at this time. There is a congregation of the Christian church at the village of Needham, where a neat and substantial temple of worship was erected several years ago, and this society has accomplished a good work in the community. There is also a flourishing Christian church in Blue River township, a few miles from Edinburg, which has a large membership. The house of worship is a commodious frame structure, and the society has been a potent factor for good in the community.

UNION VILLAGE CHURCH.

According to some, the Church of Christ at Union village was organized at the residence of Wesley Deer as early as the year 1834. The first record coming to the writer's notice reads as follows: "The disciples of Christ at Rock Lick, in Union township, in Johnson county, Indiana, knowing it to be their duty and privilege to live together in a church relation to each other, do give themselves to their Lord and one another, taking the gospel of Christ as the only rule of faith and practice. Done by agreement this 28th September, 1838."

Elder Thomas Jones was among the first preachers, and a log house of worship was erected near the present residence of ex-Trustee James Brown. As no deed for the property was obtained, a subsequent owner of the land refused the congregation the use of the building, and later a frame building was erected on the farm of Wesley Deer. This building was burned by an incendiary, as it was supposed, and it was replaced by another structure, which was also destroyed by fire during the Civil war.

About the close of the war, the church erected a building at Union Village, according to Banta's History. But better evidence is at hand that the church was removed to Union Village December 1, 1846. The present fine building was dedicated August 19, 1896.

Among its pastors have been the following: B. K. Smith, Joseph Davis, Aaron Hollingsworth (who preached nine years for a total salary of sixty-five dollars), Hiram Deer, Thomas Lockhart, Perry Blankenship, Hamilton Phillips, John R. Surface, James Heney, William H. Boles, S. J. Tomlinson, B. F. Dailey, B. F. Treat, 1899 and 1901, Edgar Daugherty, J. M. Cross, F. D. Mjse, 1902-1905, M. V. Grisso, 1905-1907, I. N. Grisso, 1905 and 1912, Aubrey Moore 1907-1911, B. L. Allen, 1911, C. E. Dobson, 1913.

Elder John C. Miller preached to this church continuously from 1857 to 1900, except for nine years. Thirty-four years of self-sacrifice and devotion to his work has made John C. Miller's name revered in the community.

BLUFF CREEK CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

This church is located in White River township and was organized a number of years ago, as early, perhaps, as 1834 or 1835, in a Baptist church that stood near the village of Far West. The Baptist society had been in existence for some years, but at the time services began to be held by ministers of the Christian church, it was extinct. Among the early members of the Bluff Creek congregation were Henry Brown, Mary Brown, Daniel Brag, Lydia Boaz, Jacob Sutton, Abigail Sutton, William Dunn, Christina Dunn, John Warren and wife, Barbara Tresslar, Valentine Tresslar, Mary Tresslar, Henry J. Tresslar and others whose names cannot be recalled. Elders William Irwin, James Fawcett, John B. New and J. L. Jones ministered to the congregation during the early years of its history, and later it enjoyed the labor of some of the leading preachers of the Reformation. For many years the old Baptist church building served as a place of worship. It was removed to the village of Brownstown in 1884, and thoroughly remodeled and greatly improved. The church has been a potent factor for good in the community, and is still in a flourishing condition.

BARGERSVILLE CHURCH.

The Church of Christ at Bargersville was organized in a school house near the village, April 7, 1861, by Elder J. R. Surface, twenty-eight persons constituting the original membership. The first officers were the following: Elders, Willis Deer, George O. List and John Clore; deacons, Joseph Combs, Abraham Clore and Abner Clark; treasurer, Abraham Clore; clerk, John Clore. Since its organization the church has been ministered to by different pastors from time to time.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL, UNION TOWNSHIP.

This society was organized at the Beech Grove church, Hensley township, in January, 1876, by Elder A. Elmore. The original membership was eighteen. In the fall of the above year, a frame building was erected in Union township, and since that time the congregation has been in prosperous condition with a steadily increasing membership. The first officers were I. L. Ragsdale, Benjamin Thompson and Frank Vandiver, deacons. Benjamin Thompson was also treasurer and James Davis, secretary.

NEW HOPE, WHITE RIVER TOWNSHIP.

The New Hope Christian church was organized December, 1883, in what is known as school house No. 10, White River township, Elder E. W. Darst officiating. About sixty-five members went into the organization, and at the first meeting elected the following officers: Elders, C. M. McCool, George W. Wyrick and R. J. Johnson; deacons, W. H. Dresslar, W. F. Williams, J. W. Stewart and John Hardin; treasurer, David Glassburn; clerk, L. B. Zaring. The church has made commendable progress.

MT. PLEASANT CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

This church in White River township on the Morgantown Road one half mile south of the county line, was organized on the 17th day of April, 1884, by Elders B. M. Blount and E. W. Darst, with a membership considerably in excess of sixty. The first meetings were held in a building formerly used by the Presbyterians. But the same year in which the organization was effected a subscription was taken, resulting in the erection of the present beautiful temple of worship, in section 28, which was formally dedicated the following fall. The membership has steadily increased and Mt. Pleasant, at this time, is one of the flourishing Christian churches of the county, numbering at this time one hundred communicants. A good Sunday school is maintained throughout the year and has proved a valuable auxiliary to the church. The names of the pastors in their order are: Neil McCallum, L. R. Wilson, John C. Miller, Edward Daugherty, W. C. Moore, J. C. Anderson, ——— Baird, B. F. Dailey and N. D. Starr.

YOUNG'S CREEK CHURCH (CHRISTIAN CONNECTION).

This is an old organization, dating its history from about the year 1829 or 1830. It was founded by Elder Joseph Ashley, one of the earliest settlers on Young's creek, and among its first members the following names are the most familiar: Elijah Dawson and family, William Harter and wife, James Mitchell and wife, Samuel Dawson and wife, Fleming Harter and wife, Lucinda Ware, Martha Williams and members of Elder Ashley's family. For some years meetings were held in private residences, but later a school house about one mile north of the present building was secured for church purposes. A frame edifice a short distance north of the present house was erected in the year 1851 or 1852, and was used by the congregation until 1875. In the latter year the neat frame building in which the church now worships was erected at a cost of fifteen hundred dollars. The church has a good Sunday school, which has proved an able auxiliary.

FRANKLIN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

It is impossible to fix definitely the date of the organization of the Methodist church in Franklin, as the records of the original class, if any were kept, are not accessible. It is known that the settlement in the county of a number of Methodist families secured the presence and attention of traveling ministers, and doubtless led to the temporary formation of classes or societies, as they are called, and in that way unquestionably gave the church here a historical existence in a very early day, yet it is not at all certain that the denomination had any permanent footing in Franklin until about the year 1832. From the most reliable information obtainable, the first class appears to have been organized in one of the above years, but memory fails to recall the names of but two of the original members, W. W. Robinson and wife, parents of Rev. D. R. Robinson, D. D., of Indianapolis. For some years after the organization the class met for worship in the dwellings of the members, and later in neighboring school houses, but the methods of the church in those early days were such that it is not possible now to give a reliable account of what it accomplished. About the year 1844, a room in the county seminary was secured for church purposes, and here the congregation worshiped until 1847-48. The increase in membership in the meantime foreshadowed the necessity of a building for the especial use of the church; accordingly, in 1848, a lot on the corner of Jefferson street, between Madison street and Home avenue, was procured, and

in due time a substantial frame edifice, fifty by sixty feet in size, was erected thereon. The building was formally dedicated by Rev. E. R. Ames, afterward Bishop Ames, and served the purpose for which it was intended until 1869. Owing to the absence of the early records of the church, it will be impossible to give a list of those who served as pastors in the early days. Until 1850 the church was the head of Franklin circuit, which for a number of years included several appointments: Edinburg, Greenwood, Mt. Auburn, Salem, Waverly, Shiloh, Glade, Clarksburg and others. Franklin was made a charge the above year, with Rev. J. B. Lathrop as the first stationed pastor.

During the pastorate of J. M. Crawford, in 1867, the church took the necessary steps toward the erection of a more commodious house of worship, and secured for the purpose a beautiful lot on the corner of Madison street and Home avenue. Work on the new building was pushed forward as rapidly as circumstances would permit, but some time elapsed before the edifice was completed. It was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies, in September, 1869, Bishop Simpson officiating. The building is a handsome brick structure, fifty by eighty feet in size, surmounted by a lofty and graceful spire, and represents a capital of twenty-three thousand dollars. It is a very useful religious organization in the county, with an active membership of about four hundred. A Sunday school was organized shortly after the church was established and, with but little interruption, has since continued. At present it is in a flourishing condition, numbering about two hundred.

The following pastors have served since the erection of the second building in 1869: John Lozier, E. L. Dolph, A. M. Marlatt, E. L. Dolph (second pastorate), J. K. Pye, J. S. Reager, R. D. Black, J. W. Duncan, R. Andrus, S. A. Bright, C. E. Line, Charles W. Tinsley, E. H. Wood, George Smith, Thomas G. Cocks, M. S. Heavenridge, R. R. Bryan, Samuel Reid, A. D. Batchelor, and the present pastor, W. E. Edgin.

EDINBURG METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

But limited satisfaction was derived from tracing the early history of Methodism in the city of Edinburg, as the records of the first class have long since been lost or misplaced. According to the most reliable information it appears that a small class was organized about three miles northwest of Edinburg, on Sugar creek, early in the twenties, and for some years public worship was held in private residences, principally in the dwelling of an early settler by the name of Gifford. The preaching was done by traveling missionaries, who

visited the neighborhood at regular intervals. Unfortunately the names of these early pioneers of the Cross have been forgotten. Among the early members of the old Sugar Creek class are remembered William Freeman, Isaac Marshall, Arthur Robinson, Mr. Gifford and members of their respective families, all of whom have long since passed from the "church militant to the church triumphant." One of the early preachers, but by no means the earliest, was Rev. Mr. Strange, who is remembered as a very devoted and earnest Christian man and good pulpit orator. After meeting for two or three years on Sugar creek, it was decided to move the organization to Edinburg, where services were afterward held in the private residence of William Hunt, one of the earliest Methodists of the town. Here the class continued to meet until the erection of a house of worship by the Edinburg Benevolent Society, after which services were regularly held in said building for several years, the congregation increasing in numbers and influence in the meantime. In 1846 a frame building for the especial use of the congregation was erected on Walnut street.

It was made a station some time in the fifties, and among the early pastors were Andrew Hester, David Stiver, John F. McClain, Jesse Brockway, Samuel Noble, William Mopin, John K. Pye, Enoch G. Wood, Robert Roberts, Francis Potts, Dr. Gelet, Henry E. Woods, Charles W. Lee, James W. Turner and Martine L. Wells. The church prospered greatly under the ministry of Rev. J. K. Pye, whose labors were blessed by a large increase in the membership. Rev. Mr. Roberts also was instrumental in strengthening the church, and during the pastorates of Revs. Lee, Turner and Wood large revivals were held resulting in many additions to the congregation. In 1869, a movement was inaugurated for the erection of a building of enlarged proportions. Accordingly, a beautiful lot on the corner of Main and Thompson streets was procured for the purpose. Work upon the new building was pushed forward as rapidly as circumstances would permit and the structure, fully completed, was formally dedicated in the year 1870.

WILLIAMSBURG METHODIST CHURCH.

This society is the successor of an old class which was organized in the vicinity of the village as early as 1824 or 1825. Of the early history of the class but little is now known, save that meetings were held in private residences for a number of years, and that it was disorganized some time prior to 1850. A re-organization was effected in 1853, with about thirty or forty members, and the same year witnessed the erection of a house of worship in

the town, the one now used by the congregation. Among the early ministers since the re-organization were Revs. Talbott, Rice, Woods, Fish and later, Thomas Jones, Sydney Tinker, E. M. Farr, Thomas Brooks, George B. Young, J. B. Alley, Mr. Clouds, Thomas McClain, James Jamison and Isaac Turner.

GLADE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—PLEASANT TOWNSHIP.

The history of this flourishing society dates back to a very early period in the settlement of that part of Johnson county embraced within the present limits of Pleasant township. The first meetings were held in what was known as the Glade schoolhouse, near the eastern boundary of the township, as early as 1840, by Rev. Mr. Huffaker, who, the year following, organized a small class, among the first members of which were the following: John L. McClain and wife, Henry McClain and wife, Jesse McClain and wife, Jacob Peggs and wife, Sophia Cummings, Sarah J. Cummings, Elizabeth Cummings, Moses McClain and wife, Isabelle Peggs and Nancy Peggs. Of the original members all have passed from the scenes of their earthly labors. The schoolhouse was used for a meeting place six or eight years, after which a frame temple of worship was erected upon ground donated for the purpose by Elijah Cummings. This building answered well the purposes for which it was intended until the growth of the congregation made a house of larger proportions necessary, when a more commodious structure was erected on land of Benjamin Draper, a short distance east of the original place of worship. Among the early pastors of the church are remembered Revs. J. V. R. Miller, Havens, Winchester, J. W. McMullen and William Goodwin. The church is in a prosperous condition.

GREENWOOD METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In the summer of 1849 the pastor of Franklin circuit, Rev. Mr. Shafer, began stated preaching in the Baptist church of Greenwood, and the year following, Rev. Elijah D. Long, pastor of the Southport circuit, continued preaching and organized a class, among the early members of which were the following: M. Dashiell and wife, Mrs. Selch, Mrs. Prewett, George Noble, Louisa Noble, Noah Noble, Rev. Samuel Noble, John Vorhies and wife and others whose names are not now remembered. In the fall of 1850 Greenwood was made the head of a circuit and Rev. John A. Winchester appointed pastor. During his pastorate the erection of a church building was undertaken,

and prosecuted to successful completion in the early part of the conference year following. The building was a substantial frame edifice which stood near the central part of town, and cost about twenty-five hundred dollars. In the fall of 1851, Rev. Jacob Whitman was appointed to the pastorate. For the conference years of 1852-53-54 Rev. J. W. T. McMullen served as pastor, with Rev. Strange Sinclair as assistant the second year. Rev. Sinclair came next. Succeeding him were Revs. William K. Ream, W. R. Goodwin, L. Havens, A. Kennedy, J. M. Crawford, F. S. Turk, T. W. Jones, Samuel Langden, D. C. Benjamin, A. H. Reat, Jesse Miller, W. S. Falkenburg. Rev. Samuel Noble was appointed in 1882, Rev. N. Falkenburg having been transferred to the Texas conference that year. In the fall of 1882 W. H. Wydman was appointed pastor, serving until the fall of 1885, and was succeeded by Rev. Alonzo Murphy, who, in September, 1887, was followed by Rev. C. W. Rinsley. In the spring of 1887, the society began the erection of a new house of worship, which was completed and dedicated in December, 1887.

WHITELAND METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The organization of which the present class of Whiteland is an outgrowth was founded a number of years ago at the residence of Martha Lemasters, about three-quarters of a mile southwest of the present site of the village of Whiteland. Among the early members were a Mr. Crawford, Mrs. Lemasters, Isaac Clem and wife, Creed Dawson and wife, and John Smith and wife. The first meetings were held at the residence of Mrs. Lemasters, and later a schoolhouse about three miles southwest of Whiteland served the congregation for a place of worship. Early in the forties a log house, especially for church purposes, was built a short distance west of the present site of Whiteland, and was known in the early days by the name of Mt. Vernon. It was used until the growth of the congregation made a more commodious building necessary, when a frame structure was erected, about two miles west, on the land of David Smith, and the name changed to Pleasant Grove church. Here the congregation met and prospered until 1881, at which time it was mutually agreed to erect a building in Whiteland and move the organization to the village. Accordingly a beautiful frame edifice, costing two thousand dollars, was built that year, and since its completion the society has been making substantial progress in numbers and financial strength. For the first few years the church was an appointment of the Franklin circuit and later it was attached to the Greenwood circuit. The majority of the preachers mentioned

in connection with the Greenwood class ministered to the Whiteland church at different times.

FAIRVIEW METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This church is located in White River township and was formerly known as Pleasant Hill, being organized some time between 1830 and 1835. Of its early history little that is reliable is now known. The old Pleasant Hill society was kept up for several years and accomplished much good in the community. A part of the class afterward withdrew and formed what is now the Mt. Auburn church, and still later the original society ceased to exist. Subsequently, a remnant of its former members reorganized and, taking subscriptions, succeeded in raising a building fund with which the present frame house of worship in section 28 was erected. Among the early members of the class were William K. Davis and wife, Joseph Smith and wife, Nicholas Orme and wife and others. The church is reputed as one of the flourishing appointments of Southport circuit.

MT. AUBURN CHURCH.

The history of Mt. Auburn Methodist Episcopal church dates back to 1826. The few Methodists of this neighborhood worshiped at that time in a frame church called Pleasant Hill. Its size was about twenty-four by thirty feet, and it was located on the banks of Pleasant run, one mile west of where Fairview church now stands. A few names of members of that early church now recalled are: Henry Brinton, Abner Leonard and wife, George Wright, Jesse Hughes, Julia Prewett, Franklin Sanders, Margaret Smart, Thomas Davis, Nicholas Orme, Nancy Hughes, Scott Hall, Nathan Culver, William Hull, Martin Christian, William Norton, Nathaniel St. John, Rebecca Carter and William Sanders. About 1840, a camp-meeting of much interest was held near that church under the ministrations of Revs. James Havens, E. R. Ames, William Richards, James Scott, Henry Brinton, William Hull and John Robe. The Pleasant Run church was discontinued about the year 1852.

In the year 1835, the first Methodist class at Mt. Auburn was organized at the home of William Harrell, now occupied by George Hughes. It was partly the outgrowth of the last named church, numbering among its members Jesse Hughes and wife, John Surface and wife, William Harrell and wife, John Robe and wife, Abner Leonard and wife, Amos Smith and wife.

David Melton and wife, V. C. Carter and wife, J. B. Dobyns and wife, Catherine Sells, W. K. Smith, John Andis and Michael Surface.

In 1836, the members of this class and others erected "the old mud school house," one-half mile west of Mt. Auburn, the building serving as church and school house for about thirteen years. Among the pioneer preachers in this house and at the near-by camp grounds during the camp meetings of 1843, 1844 and 1845 were James Havens, E. R. Ames, James Scott, Absalom Parris, H. Lathrop, John Powell, J. V. R. Miller, James Mitchell and John Robe. In 1848 or 1849, a church edifice was erected, but left in an unfinished condition until 1853, when it was placed in good order. In the early days of Methodism large circuits and week-day appointments were the rule. On December 21, 1850, the first quarterly meeting for the Greenwood circuit was held in this church, J. S. Winchester, preacher in charge, and C. W. Ruter, presiding elder. At that time there were nine appointments on the work, and the total amount paid to the presiding elder and preacher that year was \$364.90.

The following is a list of preachers' names serving at this church since 1850 to 1900: J. S. Winchester, Jacob Whiteman, J. W. T. McMullen, S. W. Sinclair, H. M. Boyer, W. K. Ream, W. R. Goodwin, Landy Havens, A. Kennedy, J. M. Crawford, F. S. Turk, T. W. Jones, Samuel Longdon, D. C. Benjamin, A. H. Reat, Jesse Miller, W. S. Falkenburg, S. C. Noble (supply), W. H. Wydman, A. Murphey, C. W. Tinsley, M. L. Wells, D. A. Robertson, C. E. Mead, J. T. Jones, T. K. Willis.

TRAFALGAR METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This society is the successor of the old Pleasant Grove church, which was organized in the northwest part of Nineveh township as early as the year 1827. A number of pioneer families of that locality were Methodists and the names familiar in the early history of the church were the Thompsons, Baileys, Watkins, Days, Carrolls, Laws and Wilsons. Early meetings were held in the cabins of the settlers, and later the Watkins schoolhouse served as a place of worship until a building for the especial use of the congregation could be erected. Late in the thirties, Mr. Mullendore, an early settler in the northern part of the township, donated for a church building a lot about one-half mile north of the schoolhouse, and in due time a frame edifice was erected thereon. Here the society met and flourished for a number of years, and at one time became a strong organization with over one hundred members. James Hill, S. W. McHaughton and George F. Mullendore were among the early

preachers and stated supplies of the church. Owing to deaths, removals and other causes, the membership gradually became weaker, until at one time the meetings ceased nearly altogether. A reorganization was effected in 1870, and the place of meeting changed to Trafalgar, where the same year a frame house of worship, costing the sum of one thousand six hundred and fifty dollars, was erected. This building stands near the central part of the village and affords a comfortable and commodious meeting place. Among the pastors of the church since its reorganization have been the following: Revs. Tinker, McClain, Cloud, Young, Farr, Alley and Jamison.

The Nineveh Methodist Episcopal circuit is composed of six churches: Nineveh, with 95 members; Trafalgar, with 93 members; Pisgah, with 94 members; Friendship, with 66 members; Mt. Olive, with 67 members, and Kansas, with 42 members, the last named being located in Bartholomew county. Services are held in each church every alternate Sunday. Since 1890, the following pastors have served this circuit: Revs. W. C. Crawford, W. O. Wycoff, H. L. Sterrett, S. W. Troyer, U. G. Abbott, John F. Harvey, W. A. Schell, Charles H. Rose, George Church, J. M. Huddleson, A. E. Pierce, J. W. Weekly and J. W. Cordrey.

The Pisgah Methodist Episcopal church is one of the oldest church organizations in the county, having acquired a church site from Robert Davis on August 7, 1833, located at the center of section 19 in Blue River township. In 1866, a substantial brick house was erected, in which the congregation still worships.

WESLEY CHAPEL METHODIST EPISCOPAL UNION.

This church was organized in the spring of 1878, as a branch of Shiloh church, in Morgan county. For some time meetings were held in a school-house near the village, but in the fall of the above year a neat frame building was erected. Among the early members of the class were the following persons: James Matthews, George Smith, John W. Taylor, John Selch, Henry Knok, John Shrockmorton and John L. Knox. The following preachers have ministered to the church since its organization: Revs. Charles Woods, Asbury, Thomas Thomas Jones, J. V. R. Miller, Charles Spray, Samuel C. Kennedy and John D. Hartsock. The society belongs to the Waverly circuit, Indianapolis district.

FRIENDSHIP CHURCH, METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

This is an old organization located in Hensley township, and meets for worship in a frame building, not far from the Morgan county line. This society is not as strong as formerly, but is still in good condition.

SALEM METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This is an old organization in White River township and dates its existence from about 1834 or 1835. The first meetings were conducted by Rev. Jacob Brumwell, at the residence of Anthony Brunnemer, and among those who became members in an early day were Jacob and Charlotte Brumwell, Berrien and Catherine Reynolds, William Dresslar, Margaret Dresslar, George Duke, Mary Duke, John Taylor, Sarah Taylor, Anthony Brunnemer, Magdalene Brunnemer, Henry Dresslar, Malinda Dresslar, William Brunnemer, Sarah Brunnemer, Abraham Lowe, Harriett Lowe and a number of other early settlers of the community. In 1848, Henry and Elizabeth Dresslar deeded to the trustees of the congregation a lot for church purposes, upon purpose for which it was intended until 1868, at which time the present frame edifice was erected upon the same lot. Among the pastors of Salem in the which was erected, a little later, a log house of worship. It answered the early days are remembered the following: Revs. Farmer, Beck, Brown, Crawford, Huffaker, McMullen, W. C. Crawford, George Havens, Landy Havens, Goodwin Sparks, Shelton, St. Clair, J. M. Crawford, Boyer, Ream, Kennedy, Smith, Wilks, Crane, Heavenridge, Woods, Charles Woods, Jones, Asbury, Rhoades, Miller, Sray, C. Kennedy, and Hastrock. The church is reported in a prosperous condition.

ROCK LANE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This church was organized at Clarksburg about the year 1873 or 1874. A substantial frame house of worship was afterward erected at a cost of two thousand dollars, and the society, though weak in numbers, the membership being about forty, made substantial progress. The church is a point on the Acton circuit, and is ministered to at this time by W. D. Woods, and the present membership is one hundred twenty-five. Other recent pastors have been Revs. H. E. Davis, Martin Brown, George Garrison, Austin Young, Troyer and Hall.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, FRANKLIN.

This church was organized in the year 1868, with the following members: Augustus Hammond, Mary Leonard, Mary Elkins, Jane Blakely and Mary Stark, Rev. Whitton Lankford officiating. The following pastors have ministered to the church from time to time: Revs. Henry Brown, Henry Depew, Hezekiah Harper, Joseph Alexander, Whitton Lankford, John Ferguson, Danial Winslow, Alexander Smith, John Jordan, M. Lewis, Richard Titus, Nathaniel Jones, George Pope. The building in which the congregation formerly met for worship, a frame structure on West Madison street, was erected and dedicated in the year 1868.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, JOLLITY.

While a few of the survivors of pioneer times still remain, many have passed away and with them the landmarks they erected. A few of the pioneer incidents have been preserved and cherished, but man is mortal and the memory weak and uncertain, hence much of the early history of this community is buried in eternal oblivion.

Pleasant, yet sad it is, to recall the scenes of the past. Pleasant because we see faces of dear ones. Sad, because it is a picture of memory, unreal, and will vanish like the mists of the morning.

Back in the gray and misty dawn of the history of Jackson township there came two men and settled in what is now known as the Jollity neighborhood. These men, William Shipp and Burgess Waggoner, brought their families from Kentucky and settled, the former in the field across the road from the present residence of William Brockman, the latter on the place now owned by George Sanders, Jr.

In the latter part of the following year, 1823, Richard Shipp and family, Tandy Brockman and family and Samuel D. Sandefur, just east of school-house No. 3, on land now owned by Mrs. Marsh. Most of these had come from Baptist communities in Kentucky, and after coming into their new homes in the wilderness they continued to live as neighbors, meeting from time to time in their respective homes for the purpose of worshipping God. In 1828 or 1829 they formed themselves into what in the early history of the Methodist Protestant church was known as Union societies, which afterward took the name of Associated Methodists.

In 1830, soon after the convention at Baltimore, Maryland, where all

the Associated Methodists, as a denomination, took the name of Methodist Protestant, these four families organized as a Methodist Protestant church and elected Thomas Shipp as class leader. The church was organized at the home of Tandy Brockman, and the eight members who went into the organization at that time were Tandy Brockman, Martha Brockman, Richard Shipp and Mary Shipp, his wife, Thomas Shipp, his son and Mary, his daughter-in-law, Samuel D. Sandefur and his wife, Elizabeth.

In 1832 Peter Clinger came as the first Methodist Protestant preacher. Concerning the pastors from 1832 to 1840 we have no record, but in 1837 a committee was elected to plan and oversee the building of a house suitable for worship, as they no longer wished to worship in the public building which stood on the land now owned by James Sanders, Jr. The house was built by Matthew Kelly and Josiah Frady for the sum of three hundred dollars, the timber being furnished by Thomas Shipp. The house was completed and dedicated in 1840 or 1841.

The following is a list of the pastors who served the work while a part of Sugar Creek circuit: Thomas Shipp, 1840, and in 1841 Thomas Shipp with George Evans as assistant; 1842, Thomas Shipp; Charles F. Williams from 1843; 1844, Joseph Shipp; T. Shipp and Samuel Morrison, 1845 and 1846; James Edmiston, 1847; 1848-50, H. Collings; 1850-53, Thomas Shipp; 1853-54, Union J. Gardiner; 1854-55, J. W. B. Taylor; 1855-1856, Thomas Bland; 1856-1857, John Bogle; 1857-1858, John Bogle and S. Gentry; 1858-1859, Thomas Shipp; 1859-1860, S. M. Gentry; 1861-1862, John Gardner; 1862-1863, Charles Williams; 1863-1865, Samuel Loudon; 1865-1866, E. M. Moels; 1866-1868, Hugh Stackhouse; 1868-1872, H. M. Boyer, the last year of whose ministry the present building was erected at a cost of five thousand dollars. This building was damaged later to the extent of four hundred and fifty dollars by the cyclone of 1876.

Those who have served as pastors in the present building are: 1872-1873, Salem Shumway; 1873-1874, H. M. Boyes; 1874-1876, J. H. Luse; 1876-1879, John Heim; 1879-1880, B. M. Clark; 1880-1882, S. H. Flood; 1882-1885, T. E. Lancaster; 1885-1888, S. J. Jones; 1888-1890, John McPhail; 1890-1895, J. O. Ledbetter; 1895-1897, J. R. Lenhart; 1897-1900, J. G. Smith; 1900-1902, S. S. Stanton; 1902-1903, M. F. Iliff.

MT. ZION METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

This church was built in 1852 and was dedicated by the Rev. Thomas Shipp. The charter members were as follows: Isaac Duckworth, Robert

Richey and wife, David Wilde and wife and Patrick Beard and wife. Among the first ministers were: Rev. Gardner, Mottes, Carlton, H. Stackhouse, F. M. Hassey, McKinney, John Heim, McFale, Lancaster and Laughy. The later ministers were Rev. J. S. Ricketts, Mary E. Ayers, John Stines, E. Caywood, Ballard Ensminger, D. W. Hetrick, A. R. Corn, A. W. Vermillion, the present pastor being Rev. Perry B. Leach.

PLEASANT HILL METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

This flourishing organization dates its history from the year 1836. The first minister of the Methodist Protestant church in the Hurricane neighborhood was Rev. Mr. Cable, who, by invitation, preached at the residence of David Parr, as early as the above year. Subsequently, Rev. Peter Clinger became his associate, and the result of their labors was the organization of a Methodist Protestant church, consisting of the following families: Samuel Overstreet and wife, David Parr and wife, Milton Knapp and wife, Henry McAlpin and wife, Lewis Jones and wife, and Nancy Yager, all of whom are now dead. In the year 1836 a place of worship was in demand, and the new organization united with the Baptists and United Brethren in building the old log church known as "Friendship," which was used as a place of worship by the three denominations, also as a school house. This old log church was built in the years 1836 and 1837, on a lot donated by the late Harvey Sloan, of Franklin, and now occupied by the Hurricane Baptist church. Samuel Overstreet appears to have been the first Methodist Protestant trustee. The first Methodist Protestant pastor was Peter Clinger, who was followed by George Baxter, John Williams and Thomas Shipp. From 1840 to 1842 the church had the joint services of T. Shipp and C. H. Williams as pastors, and Isaac Wills and wife became members of the church. From 1842 to 1843 T. Shipp was pastor. From 1843 to 1845 the church had the services of James Edmeston as pastor. In February, 1844, the Methodist Protestant church resolved to build for themselves a separate place of worship, and, having secured a beautiful lot (deeded to, and held in trust by, Milton Knapp, Jackson Williams and Lewis Jones, as trustees), began immediately to build the old frame church known as Pleasant Hill Methodist Protestant church, situated on the Hurricane pike four and one-half miles northeast of Franklin, in Clark township, Johnson county, Indiana. From the years 1845 to 1848 H. Collings was pastor; from 1848 to 1851, T. Shipp; from 1851 to 1854, J. Gardner. From the year 1854 to 1855, I. W. B. Taylor was pastor. Others who followed were T. Bland, T. Shipp, J. S. M. Loudon, S. M. Gentry, George Hunt, Joseph

Proctor, H. Duckworth, O. R. Carlton, A. S. Baker, H. Stackhouse, A. W. Motz, C. Caddy, E. Conn, H. M. Boyer, S. H. Flood and M. Gustin, John Heim, J. H. C. McKinney.

At the conference of 1879, the church, having been left without a pastor, was supplied by S. T. Deekens and Prof. J. H. Martin, during whose services the building of the present church building was begun. Early in January, 1880, the church, having decided to build a new house of worship, elected a building committee, consisting of J. W. Davis, Rufus Williams, S. W. Dungan, John Ballard, W. W. McCaslin, George Cutsinger and T. B. Wood, through whose efforts the subscription was raised and under whose supervision the contract was let for building. The present building is of brick, thirty-eight by sixty feet in size, finished and furnished in the latest style at a cost of six thousand dollars. The contract for constructing the building was let on the 14th day of March, 1880, to Robert Wagoner. The building was commenced in April, 1880, and completed October 1st of the same year, and was dedicated to the worship of God on the 10th day of October, 1880. Since 1879 the church has been ministered to by the following pastors: J. M. Langley, F. M. Hussey, J. L. Barclay.

HONEY CREEK CHURCH, UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST.

This is an old organization in the western part of White River township, and was founded as early as the year 1835. Many of the pioneer families of the neighborhood became identified with the society in an early day, and for a period of over a half century it has been a flourishing organization, numbering among its members the leading citizens of the community. Among those who became members in an early day were: John Scott and wife, Amos Smith and wife, Ira Stater and wife, Margaret Harrell and others. Rev. Charles McCarty was an early minister, as were also Revs. George, Muth and Farmer, who, with others, did much toward establishing the church upon its present substantial foundation. For several years the society met for worship in a neighboring school house, but about the year 1845 a frame building was erected near the site of the present church. It answered the purposes for which it was intended until 1866, when it was replaced by the present building, a neat frame structure.

BETHEL UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH.

This church was organized about the year 1858, in a school house which stood near the present site of the church building, in White River township.

The organization was effected with quite a number of members, among whom were Mr. Nelson, Sarah Scott, Henry Pruner, Wyrmla Pruner, Rev. W. J. Pruner, Harvey Vorhies, Bathsheba Vorhies and others. Rev. H. K. Muth officiated at the organization. and preached for the society some time thereafter.

OLIVE BRANCH UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH.

This church is located near the central part of White River township, and was organized about the year 1858 by Rev. Henry K. Muth. Among the early members of the same were Shelby Fullen, Elizabeth Fullen, Evans A. Ogburn and wife, James M. Barger and wife and John G. Barger. Among the first pastors are remembered Revs. Cox, Evans A. Cabrich and A. J. Bowling.

EDINBURG CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The first priest to celebrate mass in Edinburg was Rev. Vincent Bacquelin, who visited the village as early as 1836 and held services in the house of Mrs. Tierney, one of the early settlers of the community. At that time there were but few Catholics in the neighborhood, but in 1845 John Walsh, Dr. William Ruch and Michael Fogarty settled here, and two years later came Mrs. Hannah Ryan, mother of James, Thomas and Richard Ryan and Sister St. Charles. In 1850 the Catholic population was increased by the arrival of Thomas Fitzgibbon, James Mullen, Michael Lynch, Michael McGrayee and Henry Sweetmen, all of whom proved valuable additions to the church. Services were held at different places until 1851, at which time a neat frame temple of worship was erected in the western part of town on a beautiful eminence overlooking Main Cross street. The building was blessed by Bishop De Saint Palais, assisted by Revs. William Doyle and Daniel Maloney and named Holy Trinity. For several years Edinburg was the center of the Columbus, Franklin, Seymour, Henryville, Greenwood, Brownstown, Taylorville, Mt. Erin and Mt. Liberty missions, and consequently became an important point in the Vincennes diocese. The first building was used until 1886, when it was replaced by the present handsome brick structure at a cost of five thousand dollars. This is one of the finest church edifices in Johnson county and reflects great credit upon the parish. Among the priests who have ministered to this church are Fathers Vincent Bacquelin, Daniel Maloney, Edward Martimoore, F. Goesse, Joseph Pettit, William H. Orem, D. J. McMullen, Victor A. Schnell, Anthony Oster, Wagner and Delaney.

The Catholic church at Franklin first acquired church property, when it

became the owner in 1868 of the old Cumberland Presbyterian church house on South Home avenue. After the Franklin Christian church removed to the corner of Water and King streets, the old church property at Yandes and Madison was bought by the Catholic church, and services have been regularly conducted in that house since. The church is maintained as a mission of the Indianapolis diocese, and for the past four or five years has been ministered to by Father Patrick H. Griffin.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, FRANKLIN.

This church was organized and a charter procured in the year 1906. It is a branch of the mother church, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston. It now occupies a suite of rooms in the Axt building, where services are held regularly, Elizabeth Alexander being now the reader. A free lecture is given each year on the subject of Christian Science.

CHAPTER XI.

LODGES AND FRATERNAL ORDERS.

Franklin Lodge No. 107, Free and Accepted Masons, was chartered May 29, 1850, having worked under dispensation since January 16th preceding. Its charter members were Fabius M. Finch, W. H. Hunter, J. Edwards, Jonathan H. Williams, S. F. McGuffin, W. C. Hendryx and A. Shaffer. For several years the lodge held its sessions in a room over McCollough's drug store, but in 1868, through the liberality of John T. Vawter, the order was able to erect rooms on the third floor of the Vawter block. The entrance was by stairway at the rear of Yager's store.

In 1903, Franklin Lodge purchased of Mrs. Adda Tanner additional rooms adjoining the Vawter block on the west and doubled its floor space. The lodge has had seasons of adversity, but for the past twenty years has enjoyed great prosperity. Its membership, January 1, 1913, numbered three hundred and eighty-one. Among its officers, Isaiah Armstrong, now deceased, and Daniel D. Waldren are entitled to the credit for much of the success this branch of Freemasonry has attained.

Its past masters are as follows: Fabius M. Finch (dispensation), January 16, 1860; Fabius M. Finch (charter), May 29, 1850; Joshua Edwards, to December 31, 1850; William H. Hunter, to June 17, 1851; William H. Hunter, to June 27, 1852; Fabius M. Finch, to June 21, 1853; Dr. Joseph P. Gill, to June 20, 1854; Dr. James T. Jones, to June 12, 1855; Dr. Joseph P. Gill, to June 17, 1856; Dr. James T. Jones, to June 23, 1857; John T. Vawter, to June 22, 1858; Henry Keneaster, to June 21, 1859; John T. Vawter, to June 18, 1860; Dr. Joseph P. Gill, to June 18, 1861; William W. Woollen, to June 17, 1862; John B. Burnett, to December 31, 1862; William W. Woollen, to January 31, 1863; Dr. Joseph P. Gill, to 1864, 1865, 1866; John T. Vawter, to 1867; Isaiah J. Armstrong, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1881; Francis J. Pusey, 1875; William B. McCollough, 1876; Dr. James T. Jones, 1880; Columbus H. Hall, 1882; Isaac M. Thompson, 1883, 1884, 1887; Charles W. McDaniel, 1885, 1886; Elmer E. Walker, 1888; Robert S. Thompson, 1889; Daniel D. Waldren, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1896, 1897; Samuel B. Eccles (resigned July 2, 1895).

1895; Leland C. Payne, 1895; Arthur A. Alexander, 1898, 1899; James L. Vawter, 1900; Dr. John C. Wood, 1901; Eugene O. Collins, 1902; Elba L. Branigan, 1903; L. Ert Slack, 1904; A. Bert Weyl, 1905; David B. Kelly, 1906; Ivory I. Drybread, 1907; J. M. Robinson, 1908; D. D. Waldren, 1909; Will W. Suckow, 1910; Jesse H. Lanam, 1911; Ed. A. Weaver, 1912; C. W. Nields, 1913.

Franklin Chapter No. 65, Royal Arch Masons, was chartered May 21, 1867. Two hundred forty members were enrolled at the beginning of this year. The principal office, that of high priest, has been filled by the following: J. C. Bennett, 1867, 1868, 1871, 1875; J. T. Jones, 1869, 1877, 1890, 1892, 1893; R. T. Taylor, 1870, 1872; W. H. Mitchell, 1873, 1874; Michael Walker, 1876, 1879, 1888, 1891; Bernard Peter, 1878; Charles Day, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1885, 1886, 1887; Frank Pusey, 1883; R. S. Thompson, 1884; I. J. Armstrong, 1889; Isaac M. Thompson, 1894, 1895, 1896; Leland Chester Payne, 1897 to 1902; Charlton Coble, 1902, 1903; Rev. E. S. Gardiner, 1904; J. M. Robinson, 1905; Harry E. Smock, 1906; David B. Kelly, 1907, 1908; Lyman E. Ott, 1909, 1911; C. W. Nields, 1910; James E. Handley, 1912; William W. Suckow, Jr., 1913.

Franklin Commandery No. 23, Knights Templar, was instituted April 3, 1872, with the following charter members: Henry H. Boyce, James C. Bennett, I. J. Armstrong, John H. Lozier, W. W. Browning, James J. Jones, A. L. Bone, John B. Hopper, George M. Payne, Daniel W. Howe, Richard T. Taylor and Moses R. McGregor. Among its members, Past Eminent Commander Luther Short was in 1909 honored with the office of grand commander of the grand commandery of the state, and Past Eminent Commander Columbus H. Hall is now prelate of the grand commandery. Its present membership numbers one hundred and sixty-four. The commandery has a state-wide reputation for the excellence of its ritualistic work and the execution of the military tactics of the order, having in recent years ranked among the first commanderies of the state in exemplification of work and in its opening drill. This excellence is due largely to the work of Excellent Prelate Columbus H. Hall, who has for thirty-five years led in the ritual, and to John H. Tarlton, who has for more than twenty years directed the military exercises.

The following are the names of the past eminent commanders of Franklin Commandery: Henry H. Boyce, 1871-1874; I. J. Armstrong, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1881; Isaac M. Thompson, 1876, 1879, 1880, 1885, 1890, and 1893 to 1899; William I. Peters, 1877; William B. Ellis, 1878; Frank J. Pusey, 1882, 1883, 1886; Luther Short, 1887-1890 and 1899-1902; Charles Day, 1884;

Robert C. Wood, 1891, 1892; Alva O. Neal, 1902; John W. Ragsdale, 1903, 1904; Daniel D. Waldren, 1905, 1906; Elba L. Branigin, 1907; Henry E. Lochry, 1908; L. Ert Slack, 1909; Harry Bridges, 1910; Columbus H. Hall, 1911; John H. Tarlton, 1912; Eugene O. Collins, 1913.

Franklin Council No. 92, Royal and Select Masters, was instituted October 18, 1899, with the following charter members: James L. Davis, W. M. Neal, J. M. Storey, I. M. Thompson, M. Walker and A. W. Winterberg. Its membership now numbers one hundred and ninety-five, and its present roster of officers is: David B. Kelley, thrice illustrious master; Clarence Nields, illustrious deputy master; J. R. Lanam, illustrious principal conductor of the work; J. H. Dean, recorder; E. P. Ervin, captain of the guard; E. A. Weaver, conductor of the council, and A. A. Alexander, treasurer.

Edinburg Lodge No. 100, Free and Accepted Masons, is the oldest Masonic body in the county. It is now quartered in a new brick building at the corner of Walnut and Thompson streets, the most pretentious lodge edifice in the county. The first floor has office rooms and a large auditorium with a seating capacity of six hundred. It is fitted with stage and modern stage fittings, and is used as an opera house. On the second floor are spacious lodge rooms, banquet hall and kitchens, with new equipment throughout. It was erected at a cost of about fifteen thousand dollars. The blue lodge numbers about two hundred, and Edinburg Chapter No. 140, Royal Arch Masons, uses the same quarters. The charter members of the order were F. M. Finch, Abram Clark, Milton Treadway, George M. Smith, Thomas Russell, Joseph Wayland, Z. Tannehill and Joseph P. Gill. Its past masters have been: Abram Clark, 1850-1853; Jno. A. Thompson, Sr., 1853-1856; H. N. Pinney, 1856-1857; Jno. A. Thompson, Sr., 1857-1858; Abram Clark, 1858-1860; G. W. Downs, 1860-1862; I. M. Thompson, 1862-1864; E. R. Hosford, 1864-1865; Abram Clark, 1865-1866; I. M. Thompson, 1866-1867; Luther Payne, 1867-1869; I. M. Thompson, 1869-1870; A. W. Winterberg, 1870-1871; Jno. A. Thompson, Sr., 1871-1872; G. W. Downs, 1872-1873; J. W. Landis, 1873-1874; A. W. Winterberg, 1874-1875; J. W. Landis, 1875-1876; Jos. Johnson, 1876-1877; Luther Payne, 1877-1878; Geo. A. Mutz, 1878-1879; W. F. Joyce, 1879-1880; C. M. A. Hess, 1880-1881; Wm. Threlkeld, 1881-1882; Jno. S. Cox, 1882-1884; F. Winterberg, Sr., 1884-1886; W. F. Joyce, 1886-1890; J. M. Kelly, 1890-1891; W. B. Owen, 1891-1892; D. L. Deming, 1892-1893; F. F. Mayfield, 1893-1897; F. Winterberg, Sr., 1897-1900; Thos. J. Stout, 1900-1901; F. Winterberg, Sr., 1901-1907; Robt. C. Mayhall, 1907-1909; Otis Freese, 1909-1912.

Greenwood Lodge No. 514, Free and Accepted Masons, was chartered May 25, 1875. An organization of the same order known as Greenwood Lodge No. 128 was organized about the time of the Civil war, but it did not flourish and its charter was surrendered. The officers at the time No. 514 was organized were Hezekiah Hinkson, worshipful master; Alexander H. Sedam, senior warden, and Franklin L. Barger, junior warden.

Greenwood Lodge No. 514 is now quartered in a new building of its own on Main street. The building is a fine three-story brick, erected in 1909 and dedicated on March 8th of that year. It is nicely furnished, and affords ample accommodation to its two hundred and eight members. The present officers are James O. Adams, worshipful master; William I. Sharkey, senior warden; Thomas E. Newsom, junior warden; William Adcock, treasurer; C. Ebert Dearmin, secretary; Byron W. Dunlavy, senior deacon, and Lynn W. Templeton, junior deacon.

The following have served as past masters within the past ten years: James O. Adams, 1904, 1905, 1913; Harry McCartney, 1906, 1907; Henry H. Larkin, 1908, 1909; Sidney E. Wright, 1910; Clyde B. Wilson, 1911; Alonzo H. Brown, 1912.

Greenwood Chapter No. 137, Royal Arch Masons, was chartered May 9, 1911, and now has a membership of thirty-two. Its officers are William Adcock, high priest; Frank M. Polk, eminent king; Sidney E. Wright, eminent scribe; Thomas N. Rush, treasurer; Joseph C. Drake, secretary. Greenwood Chapter has in recent years furnished many candidates to Franklin Commandery No. 23.

Union Village Lodge No. 545, Free and Accepted Masons, was instituted in 1876, and received its charter June 16, 1877. Albert P. Charles, acting as special deputy, installed the following as its first officers: Samuel Harris, worshipful master; William M. Province, senior warden; Jesse W. Knox, junior warden; John R. Garshwiler, treasurer, and Winston B. Garr, secretary. Other charter members were James N. Robinson, Jesse T. Harris, William Rivers, Wm. M. Brunnemer, Daniel G. Doty and David D. Glassburn. All the charter members are dead with the exception of Dr. Province and Daniel G. Doty.

Past masters serving Union Village Lodge have been: Samuel Harris, 1877-1880; Jordon Utterback, 1880; William T. Rivers, 1881, 1882, 1885, 1886, 1890, 1891, 1892; James N. Robinson, 1883; Philip Rivers, 1884, 1893, 1894; William M. Province, 1887, 1888, 1889; Robert J. Johnson, 1895, 1896; James T. Gilmore, 1897, 1898, 1899; James A. Selch, 1900, 1904; Eli

P. Haymaker, 1901, 1902; John Hall, 1903; Albert Jacobs, 1905; Harley O. Utterback, 1906, 1908; Leslie Rivers, 1907; Oren Cook, 1909, 1910, 1911; Narel L. Boaz, 1912, 1913.

Other officers of the order at the present time are: Oren Cook, senior warden; Chas. O. Wagaman, junior warden; Robert L. Rivers, treasurer; **Ezra L. Brawner**, secretary; John Hall, senior deacon; Thomas P. Utley, junior deacon, and Robert W. Selch, tyler. The lodge hall is small, but the membership numbers one hundred and one enthusiastic Freemasons.

Nineveh Lodge No. 317, Free and Accepted Masons, was organized in the village of Nineveh May 24, 1865, in the D. H. Chase building, which was afterward destroyed by fire. It is now located in the second story of the building occupied by McQuinn's grocery store. Its charter members were James H. Pudney, who was installed as its first worshipful master; Jacob W. Landis, senior warden; Samuel W. McNaughten, junior warden; J. H. Beatty, treasurer; G. B. Schofield, secretary; L. G. Pritchard, senior deacon; A. J. Belk, junior deacon, and Galen Maddock, with W. M. Lattimore, W. H. Barnett, J. M. Pritchard, G. Z. Ychacall, W. M. Mounts, Martin Beatty, J. F. Lattimore, W. M. Smyser, D. J. Lattimore, Dillon Asher, A. W. Campbell, U. N. Mellette and J. B. Ream, the two last named being prominent physicians of the town. Its present membership numbers sixty-eight. Members who have filled the highest office are: J. H. Pudney, 1865, 1866, 1869, 1870; L. G. Pritchard, 1867, 1868; A. J. Belk, 1871; J. M. Marsh, 1872, 1873; Jacob Slack, 1882; J. H. Lanam, 1885; E. E. Cobb, 1906; Adam Reidenbaugh, 1909; W. S. Griffith, 1910, 1912, 1913; F. D. Britton, 1911.

Its present corps of officers are: W. S. Griffith, worshipful master; Joel A. Belk, senior warden; Omer Campbell, junior warden; Charles M. Slack, treasurer; Robert L. Ralston, secretary; Fred Keaton, senior deacon; Edwin Burgett, junior deacon, and Wm. Britton, tyler.

Trafalgar Lodge No. 413, Free and Accepted Masons, was chartered May 24, 1870, but had worked for a year previous under dispensation. Its first worshipful master was Cornelius McFadden. Its lodge room was destroyed in the destructive fire which swept the town in 1880, and most of the records have been lost. On December 31, 1912, the lodge numbered seventy, with the following as the principal officers: Fred Smyser, worshipful master, and D. O. Turner, secretary.

Bluff Creek Lodge No. 615, Free and Accepted Masons, is the youngest branch of the order of Freemasons in the county. Its present membership is

thirty-five. Otto Paul was worshipful master and George Champlin, secretary, on the date of its last report.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Hesperian Lodge No. 12, Knights of Pythias, was instituted November 23, 1870. Its charter members were Samuel P. Oyler, William L. Dunlap, J. F. Jelleff, John H. Lozier, Levi Springer, Morris Springer, Junius R. Bice, J. C. Dunlap, R. B. Craner and John Beard. H. C. Allison was the first candidate to receive the work. Its present membership numbers three hundred and sixty-five, and it has a fine location on the third floor of the Axt block, its holdings being valued at fifteen thousand dollars.

The local order has twice been honored by one of its members being raised to the position of grand chancellor in the persons of Samuel P. Oyler and William L. Dunlap, and Robert A. Brown is the present grand vice-chancellor, and will probably be elevated to the same high office at the next state meeting. Martin Sellers, Oscar V. Nay and Charles W. Farmer have served as deputy grand chancellor of this district.

The order has had five homes: First, on East Court street, on the north side of the alley, second floor; second, on the second floor of the Hulsman block, corner of Jefferson and Water streets; third, on the third floor of same block, in the Odd Fellows' hall; and fourth, on the third floor of the first-named buildings; and fifth, its present home.

Its past chancellors have been: S. P. Oyler, W. L. Dunlap, H. C. Allison, J. R. Bice, A. G. Hicks, I. M. Thompson, W. E. Lane, C. H. Smith, A. A. Blizzard, W. H. Younce, W. S. Young, R. A. Brown, William Featherngill, A. J. Merritt, J. R. Fleming, W. V. Slack, O. V. Nay, G. W. Clemmer, R. O. Henning, Martin Sellers, J. E. Handley, H. M. Fisher, W. B. House, W. S. Draper, J. E. VanNuys, E. V. Bergen, George Forsythe, J. C. Owens, John L. Hill, S. S. Gooden, John Jackson, W. E. Deupree, J. B. Applegate, O. O. Forsyth, A. A. Jones, R. S. Parr, M. G. Henley, S. R. Reno, C. E. Carnine, Chas. W. Farmer, F. E. McClellan, Cyrus Alexander, William R. Johnson, Samuel Featherngill, Joseph Price, Cyrus Alexander, T. H. Alexander, W. H. McIlvain, B. G. Pitcher, Robert Truman, G. H. Barnhill, A. A. Moore, W. C. Jolliffe, S. F. Watson and J. D. Thompson.

Needham Lodge No. 450, Knights of Pythias was instituted March 19, 1897, with the following charter members: M. L. Nay, C. E. Gay, John T. Cutsinger, Joseph Terman, Homer Patterson, B. F. McLean, John D. Patter-

son, Goodloe Patterson, Albert Cole, Samuel White, T. G. Vandivier, Andrew J. Williams, Warrane Judd, J. J. Beard, N. Kinnick.

The present membership is thirty-four, with Charles Oldham, chancellor commander, and A. C. Devore, keeper of records and seal. That the membership is alive is evidenced by their recent winnings of player pianos in a popularity contest over many organizations of large membership.

Greenwood Lodge No. 238, Knights of Pythias, was organized January 29, 1890, in the hall now owned by Isaac Sheek. There were thirty-eight charter members and the healthy growth of this branch of Pythianism is evidenced by the fact that they now have one hundred and eighty-three members. The first officers were as follows: W. J. Spruce, past chancellor; J. T. Grubbs, chancellor commander; J. C. Courtney, vice-chancellor; W. E. Tinkle, prelate; Mark Bass, keeper of records and seal; W. H. Turner, master of finance, and D. E. Trout, master of exchequer.

The lodge now owns its own castle hall and, including paraphernalia, values its assets at five thousand five hundred dollars. There are thirty-seven past chancellors in good standing and its present roster of officers is as follows: Robert Fendley, past chancellor; C. B. Cornelius, chancellor commander; Roscoe Vest, vice-chancellor; Charles Fee, prelate; O. V. Kingery, inner guard; K. M. Moore, outer guard; R. A. Moore, keeper of records and seal; W. H. Turner, master of finance; R. M. Whitesides, master of exchequer. The trustees are Robert Fendley, Gus Day and J. B. Lemasters.

Nineveh Lodge No. 344, Knights of Pythias, was instituted February 5, 1902, with the following charter members: C. J. McIlvain, W. N. Drybread, A. M. Dunham, Frank Boswell, J. S. Tucker, T. W. Cravens, T. N. Kiser, C. P. Wynegar, Joshua Hawkins, Clarence Drybread, Val. Ullery, Martin Sellers, Arch Winkler, Daniel Ealy, George Botsford, George Park, Samuel Featherngill, John Barnhill, Edward Clark, S. Furnas, W. S. Griffith, Frank Mullendore, Erwin Hibbs, Albert Drybread, A. E. Richardson, John W. Calvin, J. D. White, Ira Vandivier and Ben Hardin.

On March 1, 1900, the lodge met with a heavy fire loss. With the insurance realized, a new home was purchased and the order is now in a prosperous condition. It numbers one hundred and twenty-six of the best citizens of the community, twenty of whom have served as past chancellors, as follows: John W. Calvin, George Park, H. S. McQuinn, W. S. Griffith, O. D. Branigan, T. N. Kiser, Asa Cobb, Ed. Clark, J. M. Cross, M. N. Wheaton, Clint Burgett, George Hibbs, James Burgett, L. E. Runshe, C. S. Dunham, T. W. Cravens, C. M. Slack, I. B. Galey, George Walker, and Samuel Perry.

Roy Milnes is the present chancellor commander; O. A. Land, vice-chancellor; T. N. Kiser, prelate; George Walker, master of work; W. S. Griffith, keeper of records and seal; Roscoe Short, master of finance; Levi McQuinn, master of exchequer; and Avery Dunham, master at arms.

Johnson Lodge No. 437, Knights of Pythias, of Trafalgar, Indiana, was instituted April 1, 1896, with the following charter members: E. H. Burton, C. L. Paris, M. V. Taylor, J. W. Ragsdale, J. C. Feaster, L. W. Howard, W. E. Musselman, W. H. Hemphill, M. S. Forsyth, Elza Vandegriff, W. H. Garshwiler, Joseph White, C. M. Eaton, E. L. Shake, W. M. Wells, W. R. Stephens, T. H. Alexander, P. S. Hamilton, W. E. Thompson, P. W. Lockhart, S. L. Bridges, Cyrus Alexander, Samuel Hemphill, and J. A. Shake.

Eighteen members have served as chancellor commander: P. S. Hamilton, W. M. Wells, W. E. Musselman, Elza Burton, J. C. Feaster, O. R. Avery, J. W. Ragsdale, Walter Prickett, M. V. Taylor, O. B. McClain.

The lodge building is located on the north side of West Pearl street and, though the membership is not large, numbering but forty-two, the order gives promise of success in the town. John W. Hensley is the present chancellor commander, and Robert Truman, keeper of records and seal.

Fidelity Lodge No. 42, Knights of Pythias, of Edinburg, Indiana, is a flourishing branch with one hundred and twenty members. Its present roster of officers includes W. A. Gooden, chancellor commander; Elmer Hemphill, vice-chancellor; William Butler, prelate; W. H. Porter, master of work; John C. Richards, keeper of records and seal; Ben. F. Hill, inner guard, and Charles Ward, outer guard. Its past chancellors are Jacob Klein, Jacob Maley, A. W. Neible, W. E. Downs, L. F. Adams, S. H. Cunningham, Charles Breeding, Louis Thomas, W. A. Gooden, T. A. Gooden, E. S. Carter, John Sholler, Frank Sholler, H. M. Scholler, D. C. Marsh, John Malson, L. S. Waltz, Roscoe Stafford, Ed. Gerstoff, George Cobb, Arch Davis, H. E. Cordray, W. T. Butler, Ben. F. Hill and W. H. Porter.

The Knights of Pythias also have a lodge at Stone's Crossing, and another at Smith's Valley, but their officers have failed to accede to requests for information.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

Johnson Lodge No. 76, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was instituted at Franklin, January 14, 1850, under a charter granted by the grand lodge of Indiana to T. J. Humphreys, W. S. Johnson, C. C. Hamilton, F. M. Finch, A. S. Vorse, G. C. Mathews, and Edward May, the latter being elected the first noble grand.

In 1862, so many of the members were engaged in their country's service, it was deemed necessary to surrender their charter. In May, 1867, the charter was renewed with the following members affiliating: W. H. Jennings, James Crow, W. I. Peters, L. W. Fletcher, D. G. Vawter, G. M. Overstreet, Wm. H. Barnett, W. S. Ragsdale, W. A. Webb, Samuel P. Oyler, H. L. McClellan, John Beall, J. W. Higgins and Samuel Brown.

Among those who have filled the office of noble grand are W. L. Dunlap, John Ragsdale, William H. Fisher, Charles Byfield, Thomas R. Moore, W. M. Neal, J. M. Parkhurst, J. P. Jordan, Charles H. Frame, James F. Jelleff, Nicholas Brown, Robert Hamilton, Thomas B. Wood, Cornelius Hill, William C. West, M. Walker, William Riddle, A. B. LaGrange, H. N. Dunlap, Arthur Covert, O. E. Frady, Riley Riggs, W. C. Parson, C. F. Solenberg, Samuel Harris, B. R. Ransdell, Luther Short, W. L. Vandegriff, W. S. Vandivier, H. L. Knox, George A. Graves, L. A. Rawlings, O. E. Vandivier, F. B. Hughes, E. F. Walden, Albert Alexander, S. S. Gooden, Ora O. Forsyth, A. A. Jones, J. P. Reed, A. A. Neff, Homer Gee, Will M. Alexander, Harry Simpson, Edgil Herriott, R. J. Henry, S. E. Vandivier, J. M. Haymaker, Otis Woolley, Winfred Ransdell, the last named being the present noble grand.

With Johnson Lodge are connected Indiana Encampment No. 40, and a prosperous lodge of Rebekahs.

Herndon Lodge No. 95, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Edinburg, was instituted March 23, 1851, with the following charter members: I. S. Jelf, W. M. Toner, Eph Adams, Robert Stackhouse, J. J. Hurt, Ed M. Hubbard, Stewart Wilson, A. Clark and J. R. Hancock. The present membership numbers ninety-three, with the following present roster of officers: George W. Snyder, noble grand; Samuel Stine, vice-grand; J. C. Freese, treasurer; J. T. Armstrong, secretary; and W. D. Wells, L. A. Farr and Thomas Woodard, trustees.

The following have served as noble grand: Isaac M. Thompson, Adam Mutz, John A. Carvin, Alf Thompson, T. S. Moore, Joseph P. Shipp, Luther Paine, W. N. Kyle, E. D. Paine, John Ward, George W. King, Henry Lang, Joseph W. Kinsey, C. C. Forr, A. Dalmbert, Ephram Adams, George L. Paine, J. W. Landis, M. H. Mitchell, John A. Thompson, Frank Mayfield, A. J. Pruitt, Charles L. Moorman, William Hockman, Charles Henderson, W. S. Hood, T. G. Vaughn, A. J. Loughery, A. R. Wright, Frank Winterberg, George W. Weare, Levin A. Farr, J. M. Coble, W. E. Dupree, William Ashby, L. E. Paine, A. W. Pruitt, W. A. Pruitt, Charles J. Hamilton, J. V. Gupton, W. D. Wells, J. W. Winterberg, W. H. Cotterell, Joseph Brooks, D. G.

Mitchell, George W. Snapp, Lora Cotterell, Silas Wallace, George W. Snyder, Thomas Woodard, A. S. Payne, Ira S. Isley, W. H. Freeman, J. T. Armstrong, E. W. Isley, Louis L. Snapp, A. W. Winterberg, Jasper Bogie, Samuel Stine, Albert Dragoo, James McFadden, D. C. Marsh.

Connected with Herndon Lodge are Logan Encampment No. 41 and a lodge of Rebekahs. Judge William E. Deupree is the district deputy for the Rebekahs in this jurisdiction.

Trafalgar Lodge No. 181, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was instituted January 14, 1857, and was then known as Hensley Lodge, that part of Trafalgar being then known as Hensley Town. The charter members were J. W. Eaton, C. R. Ragsdale, W. T. Ragsdale, J. T. Ragsdale and S. W. Hunter. This lodge worked under its original charter for fifteen years, when, owing to the troubled conditions of the times, the charter was abandoned. In April, 1880, the lodge was re-instituted by Samuel P. Oyler, grand master, with the following charter members: John T. Ragsdale, S. W. Hunter, D. M. Foster, William Dawson, C. R. Ragsdale, Martin Warren, J. N. Stout, David Howard and G. R. Sims.

The new lodge retained the old number and was at once successful. For one year it occupied J. J. Moore's hall, then moved to Forsyth's hall for three years. The order then bought a site of its own on the north side of Main street, and erected a lodge room, which was occupied for about eleven years. In 1895 the present lodge hall was dedicated. It is a fine two-story brick building, sixty by one hundred and forty, with three store rooms below, the lodge and banquet rooms being in the second story. The lodge property is valued at six thousand dollars, and the order has surplus funds in the treasury. The present membership is one hundred and twenty-five, and the following is the present roster of officers: Charles Forsyth, noble grand; R. D. Vandivier, vice-grand; Tillus Clark, secretary; Webster Pickerel, recording secretary; J. B. Anderson, treasurer; Otis Bridges, George Callon and Floyd Burgett, trustees. The order has had sixty-two past grands.

Greenwood Lodge No. 198, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was first instituted May 19, 1858, with the following charter members: A Vaught, J. W. Branham, L. P. Creasy, E. C. Smith, J. M. Wishard, W. Henderson, W. A. Holman, I. B. Vanvalkenburg, S. Frazier, J. F. McClellan, H. Satterwhite and W. L. Johnson.

Greenwood Lodge now has pleasant quarters on East Main street, valued at eight thousand dollars, with a membership of two hundred and two. Its present official body is: W. E. Myers, noble grand; Byron Dunlavy, vice-

grand; Joseph Lyons, financial secretary; W. A. Wishard, recording secretary; I. W. Bowden, Robert Polk and S. S. Fix, trustees. Other branches of the order at Greenwood are Johnson Encampment No. 279, with ninety-six members, and Greenwood Rebekahs No. 141, with a membership of seventy-eight.

Smith's Valley Lodge No. 674, Independent Order of Odd Fellows (post-office Greenwood, Indiana, Rural Free Delivery No. 18) was instituted April 22, 1891, with the following charter members: T. W. Colbert, G. M. Hardin, Jesse R. Hull, J. D. Robinson, P. D. Sutton, John F. Russell, John A. Dresslar, Jesse Ballard, Milton Hardin, Josiah Bell, John W. Russell, John R. Neese, Jacob W. Sutton, Levi Evans, F. M. Kephart, Daniel Sutton.

No. 674 now has forty-eight members quartered in ample lodge room, and has assets valued at one thousand dollars. Its present officers are: Harry Gregg, noble grand; John Fulmer, vice-grand; Otis C. Shufflebarger, secretary; John W. Brown, treasurer; and D. M. Patterson, Harry Gregg and Fred Surface, trustees.

Bargersville Lodge No. 872, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was instituted November 18, 1909, with the following charter members: F. M. Kephart, F. E. Cline, J. L. Plummer, Bluford Utterback, J. A. Robards, Ira Matheny, W. E. Hilderbrand, J. F. Glass, Thomas Kephart, J. C. Haymaker, A. J. Doty, Horace Throckmorton, Fred McClain, B. G. McClain, E. T. Baker, O. E. Fulmer, Omer Park, Elmer Henderson, John F. Henderson, Jacob Foglesong, W. E. McClain, Ira Verbryck, W. L. Rush, M. D. Carroll, W. A. Allred, W. L. Powell, J. E. Burgess, G. F. Blaich, P. D. Sutton, J. O. Holman, Marshal Henderson, George P. Deer, H. P. Martin, Evert Verbryck, A. J. Dorrell, Loss Terhune, G. E. Glassburn, H. G. Fleming, O. O. Cagley, J. A. Hilderbrand, Omer Harper, E. A. Park and Frank Hardin.

The lodge occupies rented quarters in stone block opposite the Farmers State Bank. The present membership is fifty-seven, with Russell Etter, noble grand; George E. Glassburn, vice-grand; and Elmer D. Thompson, secretary.

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA.

Oak Leaf Camp No. 3640, Modern Woodmen of America, was chartered March 4, 1896, with fifteen charter members, of whom the official body was: First clerk, Edgar A. Weaver; first venerable consul, Will K. Cooper; first worthy adviser, R. T. Parkhurst; banker, John F. Zarp; escort, John M. Schinnerer; watchman, Frank M. Haggard; sentry, Charles A. Haggard; physician, Homer J. Hall; delegate, C. W. Neal; managers, W. K. Cooper, A. M. Ragsdale and H. J. Hall. Since that date the following have served

as venerable consul: Fred Zarp, J. W. Terman, Harry Butler, T. M. Davis, L. A. Rawlings, J. A. LaGrange, J. E. Handley, J. W. Ransdell, S. R. Reno, Theo. Douglas, C. W. Farmer, William E. Holsclaw and Samuel Rosenthal. The camp now has two hundred and sixteen members, and in the seventeen years of its existence has paid sixteen death claims, totaling \$20,000, and has a surplus account at the head camp of \$9,100.55.

Edinburg Camp No. 5362, Modern Woodmen of America, was chartered February 28, 1898. The camp numbers fifty-eight members, and has been very fortunate, only two of its members having died in the fifteen years. The following have served as clerks: John Bradford for twelve years, Ed Pritchard, Clarence Porter and John Mathes.

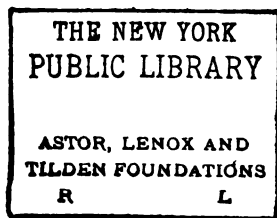
Greenwood Camp, Modern Woodmen of America, was chartered in 1904, and Lindley G. Hester served as clerk continuously until January 1, 1913. George Davis is the present clerk, and the order, with ninety benefit members, is in a flourishing condition.

IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN.

The Improved Order of Red Men have five tribes in the county, their number, name, location and secretary being as follows: No. 86, Mineola, Franklin, S. A. Trout; No. 118, Metamora, Edinburg, Sidney Parr; No. 289, Saranac, Greenwood, Mack Babbitt; No. 398, Yakima, Banta, Leslie Tackett; No. 493, Choluk, Bargersville, Wayne Utterback.

Of these, the first named is the strongest, with a membership of three hundred and fifty-one. Its past sachems are John Baumgart, S. A. Trout, B. R. Ransdell, J. W. Baldwin, Isaac Hellerick, L. D. Rothbaust, E. F. Walden, John Walden, T. W. Herod, J. R. Walden, J. B. Duckworth, Frank McConaughy, A. A. Jones, D. C. Webb, Robert Henry, John Jolliffe, W. E. Drake, Ora Forsythe, O. E. Vandivier, H. L. Knox, Scott Green, Ott Barker, Russe Hillis, Charles Waltz, J. J. McClain, Jacob Winters, Gerald Winters, Oscar V. Nay, Wilse Robison, Virgil Robison, John Smith, W. D. Barker, John Polk, Samuel Reno, John C. Warner, Jesse Smith, W. T. Orr, C. W. Neal and John H. Boyd.

The last named tribe was instituted November 19, 1909, with thirty-seven charter members. It now has quarters in Border's hall, and has an active membership of sixty-seven. Its past sachems are Ernest A. Park, Charles Mathena, J. A. Totten, Tilford Mathena, Russell Etter, Guy Haymaker, Oren Cook and Pearl Miller. Its present official body is: Prophet, Oren Cook; sachem, W. H. White; senior sagamore, Otis Bleich; junior sagamore, Elba Boaz; chief of records, Wayne Utterback; keeper of wampum, J. W. Scott.





CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK, FRANKLIN



NORTH MAIN STREET, FRANKLIN

CHAPTER XII.

BANKS AND BANKING.

FRANKLIN.

The first bank organized in the county was the Indiana Farmers' Bank, an outgrowth of the Franklin Insurance Company. It was chartered January 1, 1856, with a capital stock of \$200,000, its principal stock-holders being Samuel Herriott, Nathan Kyle, John S. Hougham, John P. Banta, George King and George W. Branham. The Franklin Insurance Company was given \$40,000 of the stock in exchange for its property rights acquired by the new bank. Its first officers were Samuel Herriott, president, who had also been the president of the Franklin Insurance Company, and Richard T. Overstreet became cashier. It was organized as a state bank and was quite successful, but as soon as the national banking law went into effect application was made for a national charter and the same was issued on June 30, 1863. Under this charter the name was changed to The Second National Bank and its capital stock was fixed at one hundred thousand dollars. George W. Branham became president of the new bank and Mr. Overstreet was continued as cashier. Its business was conducted at the second door east of the northeast corner of Main and Jefferson streets, adjoining the site of the old First National Bank.

Mr. Branham retired from the presidency of the institution on September 30, 1865, and was succeeded by John Clark. On January 1, 1878, William H. LaGrange succeeded Mr. Clark as president.

At the expiration of the charter the bank was reorganized in 1882 under the state law, at a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, under the name of the Franklin Bank. L. W. Fletcher became the president and R. T. Overstreet, cashier. Mr. Fletcher retired January 2, 1883, and Mr. Overstreet was promoted to the presidency and E. C. Miller was advanced to the position of cashier. In 1885 the institution was again reorganized under the national banking law, with the same capital stock and under the name of

The Franklin National Bank. The new directorate elected John T. Vawter, president, and E. C. Miller, cashier. In the meantime, in August, 1882, the National Bank of Franklin had been organized with a capital stock of \$50,000, under the management of John Clarke, president; W. H. LaGrange, vice-president, and J. C. Smith, cashier. This banking house was located the first door west of Woods' drug store, then located at the northwest corner of Main and Jefferson streets.

On January 27, 1888, the National Bank of Franklin surrendered its charter and became consolidated with the Franklin National Bank, under the name of the latter organization. At the time of the consolidation the Franklin National Bank removed to the site formerly occupied by the National Bank of Franklin and John Clarke became president of the consolidated banks. E. C. Miller was continued as cashier of the new bank. John Clarke continued to serve as president of The Franklin National Bank until January 14, 1896, when William H. LaGrange was elected president and E. C. Miller, cashier.

The charter of the bank was renewed in January, 1905, at which time Mr. Miller was promoted to the position of vice-president and C. A. Overstreet became cashier. On January 9, 1909, the capital stock was increased to \$150,000. The present official body is: William H. LaGrange, president; E. C. Miller, vice-president; C. A. Overstreet, cashier; Louis Zeppenfeld, assistant cashier; R. C. Byfield and H. C. Hougham, bookkeepers. It is said by Judge Banta that at the time when the National Bank of Franklin was consolidated with the Franklin National Bank, Franklin was the only city in the state that supported two national banks.

The report of the condition of the Franklin National Bank at the close of business, October 21, 1913, was as follows:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	\$373,908.07
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	283.01
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	125,000.00
U. S. Bonds to secure U. S. Deposits	1,000.00
Other Bonds to secure Postal Savings	3,000.00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds	900.00
Bonds, Securities, etc.	17,133.34
Banking house, Furniture and Fixtures	27,000.00
Other Real Estate owned	13,500.00

Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)	1,607.66
Due from State and Private Banks and Bankers, Trust Companies, and Savings Banks	512.91
Due from approved Reserve Agents	62,913.99
Checks and other Cash Items	3,123.35
Notes of other National Banks	6,210.00
Fractional Paper Currency, Nickles, and Cents	151.99
Lawful Money Reserve in bank, viz:	
Specie	\$43,820.50
Legal-tender notes	500.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circula- tion)	6,250.00
Total	\$686,814.82

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	\$125,000.00
Surplus fund	25,000.00
Undivided Profits, less Expenses and Taxes paid	7,108.05
National Bank Notes outstanding	125,000.00
Due to Trust Companies and Savings Banks	6,406.01
Individual Deposits subject to check	333,576.97
Time certificates of deposit	63,163.35
United States deposits	1,000.00
Postal Savings Deposits	560.44
Total	\$686,814.82

The next bank to be organized in Franklin after the Indiana Farmers Bank was a private bank, organized in 1860 by Willis S. Webb, W. W. Woollen and Theodore Pinkney. This bank was successful and in 1863 a national charter was secured, with a capital stock of \$132,000. Mr. Webb was elected president and Mr. Woollen, cashier. This was bank No. 50 and one of the very first banks organized in Indiana under the national banking law.

In 1865 Capt. John P. Banta was elected president and Thomas W. Woollen, cashier. A little later on Mr. Woollen was promoted to the office of president and E. G. Brewer was elected cashier.

The next president of the bank was James Forsyth and its next cashier, Richard T. Taylor. Mr. Forsyth was a farmer and almost the entire business of the bank was entrusted to the cashier. Taylor was a young man of great promise, but soon became involved in speculations and became a defaulter to a large amount. The last entry on the books of The First National Bank of Franklin reads as follows: "Tuesday, February 6th, 1877, bank closed at noon, on account of defalcation R. T. Taylor, cashier, who was led on, step by step, in speculations in real estate in Indianapolis and margins in Chicago. I am innocent of all of his business transactions as a babe born one minute ago, as would only be believed at the great final reckoning of accounts. (Signed) E. W. Taylor, Assistant Cashier."

The Citizens' National Bank of Franklin was chartered on January 3, 1889, with a capital stock of \$50,000 and the following official body: Thomas W. Woollen, president; David D. Banta, vice-president; John W. Ragsdale, cashier; Samuel Harris, assistant cashier, and Oren C. Dunn, bookkeeper. The new bank opened for business in the old banking room of the Second National Bank on Monday, January 21, 1889. Judge Woollen continued as president of the institution until January, 1898. In 1890 Mr. Dunn was promoted to the place of assistant cashier, succeeding Samuel Harris and John H. Tarlton was made bookkeeper. Judge Banta resigned as vice-president on September 13, 1892, and was succeeded by John W. Ragsdale. Mr. Dunn was promoted to the place of cashier and Mr. Tarlton to that of assistant cashier. On January 11, 1898, the capital stock of the bank was increased to \$75,000, and the following officers were elected: John W. Ragsdale, president; Victor Smith, vice-president; Oren C. Dunn, cashier, and John H. Tarlton, assistant cashier. Victor Smith resigned on January 25, 1904, and assumed large business interests in southern California and he was succeeded by Arthur A. Alexander. John W. Ragsdale retired as president January 9, 1906, and was succeeded by Robert A. Alexander as president. On January 12, 1909, Arthur A. Alexander was advanced to the presidency. Oren C. Dunn became vice-president; John H. Tarlton, cashier; William A. Burton, assistant cashier. Six months later Mr. Burton resigned, to become treasurer of Franklin College and was succeeded by Rollin L. Ott. In June of 1909 the capital stock was increased to \$100,000. The following named are now the officers of this most flourishing bank: Arthur A. Alexander, president; Oren C. Dunn, vice-president; John H. Tarlton, cashier; Rollin L. Ott, assistant cashier; Arthur R. Owens and Corwin Trout, bookkeepers.

The report of the condition of the Citizens' National Bank at the close of business October 21, 1913, was as follows:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	\$368,600.52
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured.....	311.11
U. S. bonds to secure circulation.....	86,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits.....	10,000.00
Other bonds to secure postal savings.....	1,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc.	1,210.01
Banking house, furniture and fixtures.....	33,600.00
Due from state and private banks and bankers, trust companies and savings banks	2,807.74
Due from approved reserve agents.....	38,414.49
Checks and other cash items.....	3,998.46
Notes of other national banks.....	2,950.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents.....	348.80
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz:	
Specie	\$29,248.90
Legal-tender notes	1,500.00
Redemption fund with U. S. treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	4,300.00
Total	\$584,290.03

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in.....	\$100,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid.....	4,898.78
National bank notes outstanding.....	86,000.00
Due to trust companies and savings banks.....	2,966.93
Individual deposits subject to check.....	260,538.35
Time certificates of deposit.....	69,469.62
United States deposits	10,000.00
Postal savings deposits	416.35
Total	\$584,290.03

The Union Trust Company of Franklin was incorporated May 13, 1912.

with a capital stock of \$30,000, fully paid up. This institution is the successor to the real estate and insurance business of Wilson & Henderson, who have for a long time been engaged in that business at their present location.

The Union Trust Company began business June 1, 1912, with the following officers: Samuel A. Wilson, president; S. M. George, vice-president; Charles B. Henderson, secretary-treasurer. The directors are M. J. Voris, S. M. George, F. F. Smith, Clarence Province, Samuel A. Wilson and Charles B. Henderson.

The condensed statement of the condition of the Union Trust Company at the close of its business on October 21, 1913, was as follows:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	\$43,332.15
Overdrafts	53.02
Premiums paid on business	4,000.00
Furniture and fixtures	936.29
Due from departments	1,306.73
Due from banks and trust companies	9,524.84
Cash on hand	827.97
Current expenses	2,308.07
Total	\$62,289.07

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock—paid in	\$30,000.00
Undivided profits—net	444.87
Interest, discount and other earnings	3,994.50
Demand deposits, except banks	6,375.28
Time deposits, except banks	3,032.50
Trust deposits, except banks	12,993.47
Special deposits, except banks	5,448.45
Total	\$62,289.07

The Farmers' Trust Company was organized May 28, 1912, with a capital stock of \$40,000, of which \$34,000 is fully paid up. Shortly after incorporation they became the owners of the Wyrick block, at the southeast corner of Water and Jefferson streets, and erected a new building thereon.

occupying the corner room as a banking room. The original officers were L. B. Clore, president; Robert A. Brown, secretary-treasurer, and L. A. Young, assistant secretary. The trust company was delayed by reason of its building operations in opening its doors until October 18, 1912, and has just completed its first year of operations. Mr. Clore resigned at the end of the first year to become county agricultural agent for La Porte county and E. P. Ervin was elected to succeed him. Merritt Blizzard, formerly of the Franklin National Bank, has been since October 1, 1913, bookkeeper.

The condensed statement of the condition of the Farmers' Trust Company at the close of its business on October 21, 1913, was as follows:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	\$111,295.49
Overdrafts	81.03
Company's building	14,947.29
Furniture and fixtures	2,884.64
Advances to real estates and trusts.....	388.83
Due from banks and trust companies.....	9,407.02
Cash on hand	5,347.10
Cash items	285.04
Taxes and interest paid.....	9.80
Current expenses	351.55
Total	\$144,997.79

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock—paid in	\$ 34,000.00
Interest, discount and other earnings.....	146.95
Demand deposits, except banks.....	57,424.15
Time deposits, except banks.....	45,995.61
Trust deposits, except banks.....	50.00
Savings deposits, except banks.....	7,352.15
Due departments	28.93
Total	\$144,997.79
Total liabilities on surety bonds.....	4,750.00
Premium received on bonds issued.....	12.00

EDENBURG.

The Lewis Bank, at Edinburg, established in 1868, by Harvey Lewis, was the first bank started in that town. The venture was unsuccessful and the bank closed its doors in 1872.

The private bank of John A. Thompson began business in 1874, and until the death of the owner, in 1886, was successful and influential. After his death the bank suffered reverses, and in September, 1896, a receiver was appointed by the Johnson circuit court to wind up its affairs. Martin Cut-singer acted as receiver, and the trust was satisfactorily administered, every creditor being paid in full.

A. C. Thompson & Co., Bankers, began business in Edinburg in 1870 as a private bank. It was founded by A. C. Thompson and E. C. Thompson, and was at once successful. In 1875 John A. Thompson, Jr., was admitted to the firm. On the death of the father, in January, 1889, the business was continued under the same name by the brothers. On December 19, 1902, E. C. Thompson died, his interests passing to his brother, John A. Thompson, and a sister, Hannah E. McEwen. On July 1, 1905, the bank was reorganized under the act of 1905, under the name The Thompson Bank, with the following officers: John A. Thompson, president; A. J. Loughery, cashier, and F. D. Thompson, assistant cashier. Mr. Loughery came into the bank in 1890. Its statement of date August 9, 1913, is as follows:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	\$321,269.18
Overdrafts	88.51
Other bonds and securities.....	4,776.15
Due from banks and trust companies.....	72,173.40
Cash on hand	13,554.62
Current expenses	460.34
Total	\$412,322.20

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock—paid in	\$ 50,000.00
Undivided profits	1,000.00
Demand deposits	312,871.26

Demand certificates	13,417.93
Time certificates	28,938.61
Certified checks	5,025.51
Exchange discounts, etc.	1,425.43
Total	\$412,322.20

GREENWOOD.

The First National Bank of Greenwood had its inception in the Greenwood Banking Company, a private bank, organized July 15, 1893, by ten shareholders, all equally interested. Among them were Grafton Johnson, J. T. Polk, John A. Polk, Harvey Brewer, C. B. Cook and Grafton Peek. Later eight of the shareholders retired, leaving Grafton Johnson and J. Albert Johnson sole proprietors.

In 1906 the business had grown until the needs of the community required a national bank, and it was reorganized under the name it now bears. The capital stock was \$25,000. Grafton Johnson became president and J. Albert Johnson, vice-president, and their successful management has made it the leading bank in the north end of the county. Its financial statement is as follows:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	\$181,348.81
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured.....	551.03
U. S. bonds to secure circulation.....	25,000.00
Other bonds to secure postal savings.....	1,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc.	13,320.00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures.....	1,055.65
Due from national banks (not reserve agents).....	3,610.80
Due from state and private banks and bankers, trust companies and savings banks	10,192.34
Due from approved reserve agents.....	102,070.95
Checks and other cash items.....	11,999.37
Notes of other national banks.....	205.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents.....	74.75

Lawful money reserve in bank, viz :

Specie	9,964.00
Legal-tender notes	2,300.00
Redemption fund with U. S. treasurer (5 per cent. circulation) ..	1,250.00
Total	\$363,942.70

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock—paid in	\$ 25,000.00
Surplus fund	30,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	4,077.24
National bank notes outstanding	24,095.00
Due to other national banks	12,536.64
Due to state and private banks and bankers	11,259.83
Individual deposits subject to check	201,207.41
Demand certificates of deposit	35,052.71
Time certificates of deposit	20,000.00
Postal savings deposits	113.47
Reserved for taxes	600.40
Total	\$363,942.70

The Citizens' National Bank of Greenwood was chartered October 31, 1906, with a capital stock of \$25,000, and the following official body: Harvey Brewer, president; Camillus B. Cook, vice-president, and William Adcock, cashier. The presidency has been made vacant by the death of Mr. Brewer, October 2, 1913. Mr. Cook died on December 5, 1910, and his place has been filled by the election of David E. Demott. Its current report is as follows:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	\$119,654.57
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	759.33
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	25,000.00
Other bonds to secure postal savings	2,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds	200.00
Bonds, securities, etc.	2,620.00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	1,822.17
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)	14,075.45

Due from approved reserve agents.....	26,831.90
Checks and other cash items.....	925.88
Notes of other national banks.....	2,400.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents.....	79.78
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz:	
Specie	4,909.75
Legal-tender notes	4,800.00
Redemption fund with U. S. treasurer (5 per cent. circulation) ..	1,250.00
Total	\$206,828.83

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	\$ 25,000.00
Surplus fund	15,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid.....	1,402.43
National bank notes outstanding.....	25,000.00
Due to other national banks.....	934.09
Individual deposits subject to check.....	109,756.03
Demand certificates of deposit.....	29,364.88
Postal savings deposits	371.40
Total	\$206,828.83

WHITELAND.

The Whiteland National Bank was organized April 14, 1909, with a capital stock of \$25,000. Its officers were Samuel E. Brewer, president; M. J. Tracy, vice-president, and C. M. Durham, cashier. Since Mr. Tracy's death, Scott Curry has been vice-president.

The report of the condition of the Whiteland National Bank at the close of business October 21, 1913, was as follows:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	\$ 71,071.87
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured.....	939.03
U. S. bonds to secure circulation.....	25,000.00
Other bonds to secure postal savings.....	500.00
Bonds, securities, etc.	500.76

Banking house, furniture and fixtures-----	4,937.49
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)-----	36.64
Due from approved reserve agents-----	8,877.02
Notes of other national banks-----	500.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents-----	250.19
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz:	
Specie -----	\$2,911.55
Legal-tender notes -----	1,950.00
Redemption fund with U. S. treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	150.00
Total -----	\$117,624.55

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in -----	\$ 25,000.00
Surplus fund -----	2,700.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid-----	1,130.37
National bank notes outstanding-----	23,895.00
Individual deposits subject to check-----	53,952.36
Time certificates of deposit-----	7,946.82
Notes and bills rediscounted-----	3,000.00
Total -----	\$117,624.55

TRAFALGAR.

The Farmers' National Bank of Trafalgar, Indiana, was organized September, 1904, with twenty stockholders and nine directors, consisting of R. Day Willan, John W. Garshwiler, Nathan Smith, J. J. Moore, Harrison Paskins, W. R. Willan, E. B. Willan, Frank Hellerick and Robert McFadden. Officers: R. Day Willan, president; Frank Hellerick, vice-president; A. C. Brock, cashier.

The building was erected by George Anderson and completed in time to open for business April 15, 1905. The opening day twenty thousand was received on deposit, which have had a gradual growth since.

The board has always retained its number of nine, but after a little over a year's service Dr. E. B. Willan sold his interest and his place was filled by C. E. Willan, who is still a member. After three years' service W. R. Willan sold his stock and his place was filled by Harry Garshwiler (still a member of

the board). Frank Hellerick having moved away and established himself permanently in business in Philadelphia, W. D. Terhune was elected in his place on the board and John W. Garshwiler was made vice-president and still holds that office. After two years' service Mr. Terhune was succeeded by H. A. Shank, who is on the present board. J. J. Moore served until his death and was succeeded by his son, F. F. Moore, also on the present board. Robert McFadden served on the board until his death, and was succeeded by J. O. Wilkes, a member of the present board.

The president and cashier have never been changed—only the vice-president. The present board, as changes show, consists of R. Day Willan, John W. Garshwiler, Nathan Smith, Harrison Paskins, Harry Gashwiler, C. E. Willan, F. F. Moore, H. A. Shank and J. O. Wilkes.

The bank has paid their stockholders six per cent. above taxes ever since they started and have built up their surplus and undivided profits to their present showing. The report of the condition of the Farmers' National Bank at Trafalgar at the close of business October 21, 1913, was as follows:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	\$ 84,963.17
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured.....	80.62
U. S. bonds to secure circulation.....	6,250.00
U. S. bonds on hand.....	16,000.00
Due from national banks (not reserve agents).....	4.12
Due from approved reserve agents.....	9,638.09
Checks and other cash items.....	123.82
Notes of other national banks.....	915.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents.....	118.16
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz:	
Specie	\$2,869.00
Legal-tender notes	1,000.00
Redemption fund with U. S. treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	312.50
Total	\$128,474.48
Banking house, furniture and fixtures.....	6,200.00

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in.....	\$ 25,000.00
Surplus fund	4,000.00

Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	5,718.34
National bank notes outstanding	6,250.00
Individual deposits subject to check	54,737.88
Time certificates of deposit	6,738.26
Bonds borrowed	16,000.00
Notes and bills rediscounted	10,000.00
Total	\$128,474.48

BARGERSVILLE.

The Farmers' State Bank at Bargersville was chartered April 15, 1909, with a capital stock of \$25,000. Its officers are William H. Paddock, president; E. H. Pottenger, vice-president, and E. H. Connell, cashier. Its report of date October 21, 1913, shows a healthy condition:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	\$ 91,875.06
Overdrafts	236.31
Other bonds and securities	7,554.75
Banking house	4,670.00
Furniture and fixtures	2,100.00
Due from banks and trust companies	6,045.20
Cash on hand	3,470.23
Cash items	32.00
Total	\$115,983.55

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	\$ 25,000.00
Surplus	3,000.00
Undivided profits	1,000.00
Exchange, discounts and interest	377.70
Demand deposits	73,962.91
Demand certificates	12,642.94
Total	\$115,983.55

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

The Mutual Building and Loan Association of Franklin was incorporated on the 11th day of February, 1890, the original subscribers to the stock being W. B. McCollough, W. H. Younce, R. A. Alexander, A. A. Blizzard, W. A. McNaughton, E. C. Miller, J. N. Dooley, Samuel Harris, Frank F. Smith, Joseph A. Schmith, S. C. Brown, W. S. Young and C. A. Overstreet. The association has had a prosperous existence and has helped hundreds in this community to acquire homes and to establish the habit of saving the small sums. W. H. Younce has been the president since its organization; E. C. Miller, the treasurer, with the exception of one year, when the office was filled by Victor Smith. Only three secretaries have served the stockholders, S. Cal. Brown, William S. Young and Martin Sellers, Mr. Young having served prior to February, 1911, for nearly twenty years. W. T. Pritchard was the attorney of the association until his death, when he was succeeded by Thomas Williams. Its financial condition is best shown by its last annual report:

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand December 31, 1911-----	\$ 9,881.14
Dues on running stock-----	53,774.55
Loans on mortgage security repaid-----	17,575.00
Loans on stock or pass book security repaid-----	6,468.50
Interest -----	13,613.92
Membership fees -----	332.25
Transfer fees -----	46.25
Borrowed money -----	4,000.00
Real estate -----	9,885.00
Refunder insurance and taxes-----	64.77
Total -----	\$115,641.38

DISBURSEMENTS.

Loans on mortgage security -----	\$ 30,875.00
Loans on pass book or stock security-----	4,393.00
Withdrawals of running stock and dividends-----	17,304.41
Matured stock and dividends-----	39,664.49
Expenses, as per schedule-----	347.45

Borrowed money repaid	4,000.00
Interest on borrowed money	180.15
Insurance and taxes paid for borrower	142.18
Real estate	4,225.00
Salaries	420.00
Total	\$115,641.38

ASSETS.

Cash on hand December 31, 1912	14,089.70
Loans on mortgage security	130,902.57
Loans on stock or pass book security	3,435.00
Furniture and fixtures	287.25
Real estate	39,458.82
Due for insurance and taxes	693.48
Total	\$188,866.82

LIABILITIES.

Dues and dividends on running stock	\$181,791.92
Fund for contingent losses	859.08
Undivided profits	6,215.82
Total	\$188,866.82

The Franklin Building and Loan Association was organized January 16, 1895, by the following subscribers to the stock: W. H. Coons, Samuel Harris, John W. Ragsdale, R. C. Wood, Strather Herod, Charles Byfield, D. H. Miller, George W. Clemmer, Edward F. White, David Swift, T. W. Woollen, S. A. Wilson, S. B. Eccles and Dr. P. W. Payne. Dr. D. H. Miller became president and remained in office until his death, when he was succeeded by James R. Fleming; Samuel A. Wilson has acted as secretary during almost the whole of the life of the organization.

The following is a statement of the financial condition of the Franklin Building and Loan Association at the close of the fiscal year, ending December 31, 1912:

ASSETS.

Cash on hand December 31, 1912-----	\$ 8,767.37
Loans on mortgage security-----	76,112.00
Loans on stock or pass book security-----	577.00
Furniture and fixtures -----	90.00
Real estate—actual value (sold on bond)-----	11,101.00
Total -----	\$ 96,647.37

LIABILITIES.

Dues and dividends on running stock-----	\$ 95,969.90
Paid up and prepaid stock and dividends-----	200.00
Fund for contingent losses-----	357.86
Undivided profits -----	119.61
Total -----	\$ 96,647.37

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand December 31, 1911-----	\$ 9,482.60
Dues on running stock-----	28,916.50
Paid up and prepaid stock-----	100.00
Loans on mortgage security repaid-----	17,770.00
Loans on stock or pass book security repaid-----	445.00
Interest -----	5,855.96
Membership fees -----	154.75
Borrowed money -----	3,000.00
Real estate -----	4,600.00
Transfer fees -----	64.00
Total -----	\$ 70,388.81

DISBURSEMENTS.

Loans on mortgage security-----	\$ 21,630.00
Loans on stock or pass book security-----	752.00
Withdrawals of running stock and dividends-----	10,532.58
Withdrawals paid up -----	5,600.00
Matured stock -----	14,938.54

Dividends on paid up stock-----	90.06
Expenses, as per schedule-----	277.50
Borrowed money repaid -----	3,000.00
Interest on borrowed money-----	25.28
Insurance -----	5.00
Real estate -----	4,766.00
Interest refunded -----	4.48
Cash on hand December 31, 1912-----	8,767.37
Total -----	\$ 70,388.81

A private bank was organized at Greenwood by Dwiggins, Starbuck & Company in the early nineties, under the name of the Bank of Greenwood. Ex-Governor Chase allowed the management the use of his name as an officer, and when the institution became insolvent, in 1893, some adverse criticism was directed toward Governor Chase. On application to the Johnson circuit court, Grafton Johnson was appointed receiver May 12, 1893. The final report of the receiver showed assets of \$27,669.76, and liabilities amounting to \$37,958.16.

The Farmers National Bank of Edinburg has a capital stock of \$25,000, and has been running about seven years. Its officers are Dr. J. T. Middleton, president; Eliza Breeding, vice-president; William H. Breeding, cashier, and John F. Drybread. Its cashier is a modest gentleman, who dislikes to see his name in print, and refused the writer information necessary to further notice.

CHAPTER XIII.

JOURNALISM IN JOHNSON COUNTY.

In the outset, the local historian in attempting a sketch of the journalism of the county is confronted with the fact that scarcely any of the files of the local papers have been preserved. Editors have thought so little of the value of their papers as chronicles of local current events that no efforts were made, as a rule, to preserve the files and the back numbers soon found their way to the junk pile. Evidence is at hand that Judge Banta had access to the files of *The Franklin Examiner*, but the writer has tried without success to locate where they are now preserved. A careful inquiry has revealed that none of the newspapers prior to the entrance of Luther Short and Robert A. Brown into the field of local journalism have been properly preserved. Mr. Short and Mr. Brown did keep and bind their files, and they remain the most valuable sources of information to the writer of local history.

The law makes provision for the county recorder to keep a file of all local newspapers, and the county commissioners should at once take action to remedy so far as possible the carelessness of other days. And it will be the duty of the Franklin Public Library, recently organized, to make an effort to collect and preserve these sources of local history. A Johnson County Historical Society could do a distinct public service in collecting scattered copies of such papers, with such letters and diaries as have escaped the waste basket and the junk heap.

Prior to the year 1845 all legal publications were given in newspapers of the capital city or of one of the surrounding counties, whenever notice by publication in newspaper was required. However, an inspection of the probate records during the twenties and thirties discloses that knowledge of notices required by law were given by posting of notices in public places and it was very seldom that the court required notice to be given by newspaper publication.

The first newspaper mentioned in our records was *The Western Censor*, of Indianapolis, a notice to non-residents having been given by publication in that paper in the year 1825.

The *Indiana Journal*, also published at Indianapolis, was the medium of notice to non-residents as early as 1831.

John R. Kerr, remembered as the "blind printer," of Franklin, came to Johnson county from the state of Tennessee in 1839 and entered a tract of land near Sugar Creek. He had been a school teacher in his native state, but for years his eyes had given him trouble and in 1842 he became totally blind. He had also learned the printer's trade back in Tennessee, and in 1845 concluded to start a newspaper in the town of Franklin. On December 13, 1845, *The Franklin Examiner*, the first newspaper printed and published in Johnson county, was issued from a local press by Mr. Kerr as editor. The *Examiner* was a small local sheet, made up largely of clippings from other publications, but in that day reading matter was scarce, the schools were inefficient and this newspaper was eagerly sought in the schoolrooms and in the homes of the county.

Mr. Kerr sold the paper in 1852 to Jonathan Williams, who was then auditor of the county. Mr. Kerr then removed to Gosport, where he and his cousin, Frank Kerr, published the *Gosport Chronotype*. In 1854 he became postmaster of Gosport and remained in office until the third year of Grant's term. He died in that town in the year 1880.

When Jonathan H. Williams became the owner of *The Examiner*, the name was changed to *The Franklin Jeffersonian*, and became Democratic in politics. Two years later George W. Allison purchased the paper and on January 1, 1857, his brother, Harvey W. Allison, became part owner. The *Jeffersonian* continued to be the mouthpiece of the Democratic party in Johnson county, but it was never a pro-slavery organ. When the lines became closely drawn between the Southern Democracy and the Douglas Democrats, *The Jeffersonian* became the organ of the Douglas Democrats in the county and so remained until the breaking out of the Civil war. In the meantime George W. Allison had become auditor of the county and his brother became the active manager of the newspaper.

In 1861 George W. Allison raised a company of soldiers for the Seventeenth Indiana Regiment and entered the Union service. This left Harvey C. Allison in entire control of the paper, as editor and manager, and the same thenceforth became a Republican newspaper. The Allison continued in the ownership and control of *The Jeffersonian* until July 1, 1882, when John F. Moses became the proprietor. Inasmuch as the name was at that time somewhat misleading, Mr. Moses determined to change the name and it was thenceforth known as *The Franklin Republican*. Moses remained in Franklin until October, 1882, when his paper was sold to Henry Holt, who continued to successfully manage the paper until 1886. For some time the paper had been

published in what was known as the Union block in the Finch building, east of the courthouse square. Mr. Holt secured more pleasant quarters in Vawter's building, over what was then known as Brown & Yager's book store, where it was printed for several years.

D. W. Barnett became editor and proprietor of *The Franklin Republican* in 1886, and continued to edit the paper as a Republican weekly until January 1, 1889, when the paper became the property of Robert A. Brown. Mr. Brown was a Johnson county boy, an alumnus of Franklin College and had had much experience in newspaper work, coming to this city from the newspaper business in Logansport.

The next owner of *The Franklin Republican* was Lewis Elbie De Pue, who became owner of the paper in February, 1895. Mr. De Pue was also a Johnson county boy, a son of William De Pue, a prominent farmer of Nineveh township. He had been connected with the paper for two or three years prior thereto and was a hustling, able young man, but death called him within a few months and on November 18 of the same year the paper was sold by his administrator to Albion Smith and Harry J. Martin.

Mr. Smith shortly thereafter parted with his interest to Will Martin and *The Republican* was edited and published by Martin & Martin until October, 1902. At that time William R. Voris and C. E. Fisher became proprietors, the former being still connected with the paper. Mr. Fisher retired in October, 1907, and became identified with *The Pacific Monthly* at Portland, Oregon. He is now an associate editor of *The Sunset Magazine* of San Francisco. The political complexion of the paper, as indicated by its name, is Republican.

A copy of the *Franklin Jeffersonian* of date October 22, 1864, is before me. Its headlines show its publication from an office in the third story of Deitch's building. Its motto is "Let justice be done, though the heavens fall," its subscription price two dollars per year. Among its local advertisers are W. H. Manwaring and E. R. Moore, boots and shoes; Franklin Brewery, Peter Noll, proprietor; John Beall, stove store; Scholfield & Co., hardware; J. T. Vawter, druggist; Gill, Holmes & Tresslar, dry goods; C. Frame, jeweler; C. Burns, jeweler; G. S. Mangun, tombstones; High & Gibson, harness shop; Isaac Bumgarner, undertaker; Armstrong, Magill & Co., clothing; Solon C. Bramwell, general store; Knobe & Hamilton, Samuel Mains, P. E. Branham, grocers; Henry Service and Jacob Crider, shoemakers; John Nicholson, photographer.

Its leading editorial discusses the result of the county election and its

vitriolic language was characteristic of the times. As a fair sample of war-time "patriotic" literature it is worth copying:

"THE ELECTION FRAUD."

"The election on Tuesday of last week resulted in the defeat and demoralization of the copperhead party in Johnson county. The leaders of that party were laying quietly on their oars, little dreaming of defeat, but thinking all the while that the only thing they would have to do would be, after the election, to walk up and take possession of the offices. The Union men were wide awake and by a thorough canvass carried the day. When the result was announced, it is not easy to imagine the consternation it created among the leading copperheads. Frantic with rage, they flew about our city and through the country crying fraud—that the ballot box had been stuffed, and many other falsehoods.

"The success of the Union ticket in Johnson county is too hard for the greedy copperheads who thirst for office to bear, and we must make a degree of allowance for the falsehoods they are telling as the reasons why they were defeated. They have so long held possession of the offices that it is now very cruel for the honest voters to declare by ballot that they will make a change and give the offices to men who are in favor of crushing out the rebellion.

"But to the facts. The copperheads say that the ballot box in Franklin township was stuffed. Now the board of election in this township was composed of three Union men and two opposition. At noon the box was locked, the key and ballot entrances securely sealed, placed in a bank vault and the keys given to the judges. When the polls were opened in the afternoon, the box was taken out of the bank just as it was put in. In the evening, the box was again locked and sealed, and, the bank being closed, was taken to the residence of the inspector and safely guarded by a man of each party until after supper, when the board continued their work until all the ballots were counted and the result announced.

"So, if the box was stuffed, of course the opposition members had a hand in it, and the copperhead leaders dare not charge the board with criminality. Then, all their charges about the ballot box being stuffed amount to nothing.

"But, again, the copperheads charge that there was illegal voting. Well, this we know to be a fact, but this illegal voting was done on the copperhead side, and if they wish to make a test of illegal voting, they will have their hands full.

"The copperheads were expecting to carry Johnson county by a majority of five to six hundred. They were defeated and they attempt to make the people believe that they were defeated by fraud. But all their false clamor will avail them nothing. The vote on Tuesday of last week shows that the people are sick and tired of this copperhead party and fully understand its designs and the purposes of its leaders. The day for copperhead Democracy in Johnson county is past, for it has been condemned by a fair and honest verdict of the people."

The incidents referred to in the editorial above quoted led to a contest of the election upon the part of the candidates for sheriff, treasurer, coroner and county commissioner from the second district. On November 17, 1864, John W. Higgins, Democrat, contests the election of Squire O. W. Garrett, Republican, for the sheriff's office; William S. Ragsdale, Democrat, contests the election of Melvin Wheat, Republican, for treasurer; Lemuel Tilson, Democrat, contests the election of Jefferson D. Jones, Republican, for coroner, and Peter Shuck, Democrat, contests the election of Abraham Good, Republican, for commissioner. The board of commissioners finds for the contestors in each case, and appeals were taken to the Johnson circuit court. On change of venue, the action was tried before the Hon. Silas C. Colgrove, special judge, who likewise found for the contestor, William S. Ragsdale, in the only case which came to trial. This was apparently a test case, for the record shows a finding for the other contestors without trial.

Judge Colgrove's opinion and finding in the Ragsdale-Wheat case is recorded in full in the order book, and makes interesting reading. He finds that there is no evidence to charge any of the election officers with fraud, but that they were guilty of negligence, which enabled some outsider to stuff the ballot box. He finds that the ballot box was at the noon recess of the board left in the vault of the Second National Bank; that while the vault was locked, it was easy to gain access to the same; that the ballot box bore evidence of having been tampered with when the board reconvened at one p. m., the seal over the aperture showing evidence of resealing; that the board did not separate in the evening, but carefully guarded the same, until the count began; that upon the first count, nine hundred ninety-seven ballots were found in the box, while the poll books showed that only nine hundred eighty-two voters had voted in the township; that the box was deposited in the same vault that night, and that upon a recount the next morning twenty of the ballots had disappeared; the court then, upon the evidence heard, admissions of parties made, and agreements as to facts, finds that fifty-one illegal votes were cast

in the precinct by minors and non-residents for the contestee, and that the count ought to show seventy-six votes for the contestor which had been removed from the box, and upon the whole evidence, finds for the contestor, and declares him to have been legally elected treasurer of the county.

The episode attracted very wide interest, and the October election of 1864 was for many a day a weapon for thrust and parry between the contending parties. It is now quite generally known that the ballot box was corrupted by a then prominent abolitionist, who by prearrangement concealed himself in the vault of the bank, and attempted to help out his party by "stuffing" the box and removing genuine ballots.

The use of the columns of the local papers as a vehicle of personal abuse and vilification was not confined to the war times, but was kept up well toward the close of the past century. And while the files preserved now bring a smile to the face as one reads the editorials of "Farmer Aikens," "Granny Short" and "Ananias Bob," by which affectionate nicknames the editors of the *People's Paper*, the *Democrat* and the *Republican* were wont to refer to each other, we congratulate ourselves that we are not now obliged to depend upon such cheap and petty means of furthering partisan interests. The spirit of a community is well reflected in the columns of the local newspaper, and the old time rancor has well nigh disappeared from the political field. Neighbors and friends no longer think it necessary or proper to engage in slander, malicious libel and personal abuse, and the muckraker has moved to the broader field of metropolitan journalism.

The *Star of Hope* was established in Franklin in the year 1853 by W. T. Hatch, who remained the proprietor until 1855. It was then sold to E. W. Jeffreys, who published it as a Republican newspaper under the name of *The Republican* until 1857, when it was acquired by George Allison and merged into *The Jeffersonian*.

The next newspaper to be published in Franklin was *The Franklin Herald*, founded in 1859 by a number of influential Democratic politicians, with Henry J. Sharp as editor. Sharp was soon succeeded by M. R. Slater, a writer of average ability and a shrewd politician, and it was at once recognized as the party organ of the Democratic party in Johnson county. The office was burned in 1861 and its Democratic friends provided a new outfit and continued Slater in charge as editor and publisher. Slater was a fire eater and the *Herald* made many enemies during the early years of the war. The office was mobbed in 1863 by a detachment of Pennsylvania troops, acting on the information from some enemy of the editor that the paper was being pub-

lished in the interests of the South. The newspaper was entirely ruined, all the presses were destroyed and all the office material was scattered in the streets. For some time thereafter no effort was made to revive the paper, but in 1867 Charles Patterson revived the office and established a paper under the name of *The Johnson County Press*. During a part of this time John M. Farley was the editor, but Mr. Slater again took editorial control in 1870, changing its name to *The Democratic Herald*. In the year 1876 many of the local Democratic politicians, who were not pleased with the editorial policy of Mr. Slater, started an opposition paper under the name of *The Democrat*. This paper was edited by W. S. Bliss, who in 1878 also acquired *The Democratic Herald* and both papers were issued under the name of *The Herald-Democrat*.

In June, 1879, Luther Short, then a practicing attorney, was solicited by the Democrats holding control of *The Herald-Democrat* to become its editor, and he, with the aid of G. E. Finney, an old newspaper man of Columbus, took charge of the paper and adopted the simple name, *The Democrat*. In 1886 Mr. Short purchased the entire interests in the paper and became sole editor and proprietor. Mr. Short continued editor and proprietor of *The Democrat* until January 1, 1892, at which time he transferred the same to Albert N. Crecraft, who still retains the management and ownership of the paper.

When Mr. Slater was ousted from his connection with the Democratic organ he started another paper, under the name of *The Jacksonian*. It was ably edited, although, like most newspapers of that day, was made the organ of all the petty animosities of the contending factions of the party with which Mr. Slater was connected. Slater procured an appointment to a government position in Arizona in 1886 and his connection with the newspaper life of the county then ceased.

Many attempts had been made to establish a daily newspaper in Franklin, but all met with disaster financially and were short lived. While W. S. Bliss was editor of *The Herald-Democrat* he issued a small folio under the name of *The Daily Herald* for about three months; then James B. Wilson, an employe in the office of Mr. Bliss, became editor of the *Daily*, but was soon compelled to suspend publication. A little later Frederick C. Williams revived the paper and published it for four or five years, but he was likewise unsuccessful.

In November, 1880, *The Daily Argos*, a small, four-column folio, was
(27)

established by N. B. Milleson and George L. Higgins, but it, like its predecessors, had a short career.

In the same year *The Daily News* was published by Frank McClellan and James Moody, from the Democratic office, but only a few months were necessary to prove the want of a demand at that time for a local daily newspaper.

The *Daily Gazette*, under the editorship of Bert Fesler and George Bundy, was also published from the Democratic office, for a short time.

The *Franklin Daily Star*, established in July, 1885, by W. W. Aikens and Mr. Needham, is the only local daily newspaper which ever secured a permanent foothold in the city of Franklin. The *Star*, which was first issued from Franklin College, was a small three-column folio, very humble in appearance and with very limited circulation. Mr. Needham only remained with the paper for a few months, when Mr. Aikens became sole proprietor and has remained in entire charge of the paper to the present time. At the end of a year the venture had proven so successful that Mr. Aikens removed from the college to quarters on Jefferson street and within three years had built up a circulation of seven hundred and had begun to interest the Franklin business men in advertising. In 1905 Mr. Aikens erected his own building on North Main street and the *Star* office is today one of the best managed and best equipped printing offices in any county seat in the state.

In January, 1890, Mr. Aikens established, in connection with his daily paper, the *People's Paper*, an eight-page weekly. It was at once successful and became the medium of the new party known as the People's party, in the early nineties. When the Bull Moose campaign was started in the last campaign, the *People's Paper* passed under the control of Omar I. Demaree and Ray Sellers, and has since that time been issued under the auspices of the Roosevelt Republicans of the county.

In addition to the papers above named, other local sheets have appeared from time to time, but none of them could be dignified with the name of "newspaper." Some of them have been mere advertising sheets, issued to boost the Franklin fair or other local enterprise; some have been made the vehicle of church propaganda, under the auspices of church societies and Christian Endeavor organizations. Others still have been issued to carry on controversies between partisans of the different religious faiths or of political creeds. When Dr. David Monfort and the Rev. A. R. Hinckley were the leading pastors of the town, they engaged in a wordy controversy on the subject of Christian baptism and each published several pamphlets, which had a wide circulation in the county in the early forties. During the war Dr. Pinckney published several pamphlets on the causes of the rebellion and about

the same time another pamphlet, containing a funeral discourse, preached upon the occasion of the death of a colored man, attracted much attention and aroused much bitter debate.

The *Edinburg Courier* was established in that town in 1875, under the editorship of Harvey Allison, who in 1877 became associated with E. M. Hardy in its publication. A year later Mr. Hardy became the sole owner and conducted the paper quite successfully until July 1, 1889, at which time he sold the paper to his former associate, Mr. Allison, and Mr. Allison published the *Courier* with varying success until his death in 1912.

The *Evening Call*, a five-column, four-page daily paper, was started in Edinburg in April, 1891, by W. J. Spruce, former proprietor of *The Greenwood Graphic*. It was not successful and six months later passed under the editorial control of Ray Mutz and was printed as a four-column folio from the office of the *Courier*. Later the *Call* passed into the control of the Allison, and the daily and weekly both took the name of *The Courier*.

Upon the death of Harvey C. Allison in 1912, the paper was acquired by D. K. Stewart, W. L. Neible and W. T. Thompson. Mr. Stewart, who is manager and editor, is making *The Courier* a very attractive and readable newspaper, and is helping to make Edinburg a prosperous and progressive town.

The first newspaper published in the town of Greenwood was *The Graphic*, established by Sumner Rose in 1888. W. J. Spruce became owner of the paper in 1889, and two years later sold it to Frank McAlpin and Harry Scudder. McAlpin soon parted with his interest to his partner, who continued to publish it until February 17, 1893, when I. B. Muchmore became editor and proprietor. Publication was discontinued in the autumn of that year and the plant was removed to Ingalls. Some evidence is before the writer that W. W. Hayward edited the paper between the dates of the ownership of Spruce and Scudder given above.

The *Greenwood Era* dates from March 18, 1892, when Frank McClellan, an old Franklin printer, and Mark L. Bass began its publication. It received a hearty welcome, and drove its predecessor from the field. But at best, the territory which a local paper can reach from Greenwood is very limited, the Indianapolis dailies having in recent years come into almost every household. The *Era* has, therefore, had a very irregular success, and since the date last named has been owned and edited by Douglas Dobbins, A. L. Hemphill, E. A. McKee, Goldsberry & Galespy, John A. Swan, and the present editor, George A. Moorman, the latter being editor and proprietor since April 2, 1906.

Under the present management, the *Era* has become a successful and attractive paper, and is well supported by the community.

CHAPTER XIV.

JOHNSON COUNTY AND THE CIVIL WAR.

Johnson county played an honorable part in defense of the Union and sent from within its borders more than two thousand men to defend the flag. The part they played has been fully recorded in Judge Banta's History of Johnson County (1888), and to the present writer little has been left to say of the general military affairs of the county.

The present generation has come to feel a very impersonal interest in the great Civil war. The grandchildren of the veterans of 1861 look upon the events of that war with the unconcern with which they read the school history accounts of the war of the Revolution. To stimulate interest in the life stories of the men who so gallantly went to the field of battle, we have sought and found a story which ought to make an appeal to every patriotic impulse.

Samuel Watson Van Nuys, son of John H. Van Nuys, of the Hopewell neighborhood, a junior in the Hopewell Academy at the outbreak of the Civil war, volunteered in Capt. T. A. Jeffery's Company F, Seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. His diaries and letters written from the front have been preserved and, by permission of the family, they are here first given publication. The account begins with his service in the hospitals of Washington, D. C., and closes with his death on the field of battle on September 29, 1864. He rests in an honored grave in our own Greenlawn cemetery, and his memory is still cherished by many of the same company who are still among the living.

MEMORANDA OF SAMUEL W. VAN NUYS, COMPANY F, SEVENTH INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

Sunday, June 1, 1862.

Today finds me in Washington City at Cousin Newt's. Attended church with Newt and Jennie at Dr. Gurley's Church, had an excellent sermon. In evening Newt and I visited various places in the city. Visited Jackson Square, White House, Treasury Department, Post Office and Interior Departments; also Williard's Hotel. Bade cousins farewell late in evening and returned to the hospital.

Monday, June 2, 1862.

Surgeons having got orders to clear the hospitals for wounded men, assigned me to garrison duty, but by hard entreaty I prevailed on them to send me to the regiment. Wrote Newt a letter and prepared to leave in morning.

Tuesday, June 3, 1862.

Surgeon discharged me and I left for the regiment. Took a boat and ran down to Alexandria. Took the cars at Alexandria for Fort Royal. Went as far as Manassas and stopped for the night.

Wednesday, June 4, 1862.

Had a very uncomfortable night's rest. Rained all day. Ran as far as Goose Creek, found one bridge unsafe and had to lay over till next day. Officers were very uneasy during the night, as we were in a hostile part of the country, without a guard. At ten o'clock the report of a musket rang out on the still night air; in an instant all was alarm and confusion. We hastily scrambled out of the car and ran down to the engine, where we learned that the engineer had fired at two men coming towards the train, who turned and fled. We went back to the car and nothing more occurred during the night.

Thursday, June 5, 1862.

Train started about noon. Reached Front Royal at four p. m. Found the town full of troops and no place to stay. Heard that our brigade was beyond Luray. In company with six others I started for the regiment. Went a mile out of town and stopped for the night in an old barn.

Friday, June 6, 1862.

Started for Luray, distant 25 miles. Marched hard all day and reached town at six p. m. Slept again in an old barn.

Saturday, June 7, 1862.

Learned that our brigade was six miles beyond town, accordingly started for it. When we reached the place we learned that the brigade had sent back their baggage and were at least 18 miles ahead of us, marching toward Stanton. Were at a loss to know what to do, but finally determined to stay with second brigade for the present. Went to the 139th Illinois and got some grub. Slept in an old barn again.

Sunday, June 8, 1862.

Knocked around till late in evening. Then determined to go ahead. Met

the major, who said they were 50 miles up the river. He told me to go back to Luray and stay with the sick. Did as I was ordered.

Monday, June 9, 1862.

Lieut. Jeffery, with a lot of sick boys, came back to Luray. Saw Dunlap and Young. Being unfit for duty, Lieutenant gave me a furlough of thirty days. Left same day for home.

Tuesday, June 10, 1862.

Reached Winchester in evening, pretty tired.

Wednesday, June 11, 1862.

Reached Martinsburg in time to take the four o'clock train for home. Stranded all night; got to Bellaire next morning.

Thursday, June 12, 1862.

Left Bellaire at five a. m. on Ohio Central R. R., got to Columbus at two p. m. Took Bellefontaine Road and reached Indianapolis at six a. m. next morning.

Friday, June 13, 1862.

Reached Franklin at eight a. m. Went to Uncle Doc's. They were much surprised to see me.

Started for home and met several old friends on the road who did not know me.

Took pa and ma by surprise while canning currants. They were very much astonished and pleased to see me.

Little Mollie failed to know me, but soon found out I was Brother Watt. Found the friends all well and everything looking perfectly right.

Saturday, June 14, 1862.

Looked around over the place some. Visited Uncle Ike and Aunt Ellen in evening with ma and Mollie.

Learned by today's paper that our boys have had a fight and are badly cut up.

Sunday, June 15, 1862.

Went to church both in morning and evening. Met many old friends. All anxious for me to visit them.

Monday, June 16, 1862.

Went to Franklin for the mail. Uncle James and Aunt Betsey came to see us in the evening.

Tuesday, June 17, 1862.

Ma, Mollie and I visited Uncle Dory's. I found them very anxious about Sam. Heard that Uncle Dick had his leg broke in the late fight.

Wednesday, June 18, 1862.

Pa and I attended the Union convention at Indianapolis. Went up on cars, and met Lieut. Holmes coming home wounded. He says Uncle Dick's leg is badly broken. James Bone, Ben Trout and John H. Vanneys are missing.

Thursday, June 19, 1862.

Went to town, visited Uncle William and Allen. Uncles Will, Allen, Pete, Corneal, John, and Corneal Vanneys, met at our house and made arrangements to send John to nurse Richard.

Friday, June 20, 1862.

Wrote a letter to Newt Voris. Nothing worthy of note.

Saturday, June 21, 1862.

Found my furlough was defective, went to Indianapolis and got it remedied by Dr. Bobbs.

Sunday, June 22, 1862.

A beautiful day. Attended church in morning and evening.

Monday, June 23, 1862.

Went to Franklin for the mail. Got Dr. Donnell to vaccinate me.

Tuesday, June 24, 1862.

Ma, Mollie and I visited Uncle Dan, met Minnie and Doc there. Had a very pleasant time. Called at Mr. Henderson's and took supper.

Wednesday, June 25, 1862.

At home all day. Uncle Doc and Aunt Kate made us a visit. No news from any quarter.

Thursday, June 26, 1862.

No news; no letters; nothing worthy of note.

Friday, June 27, 1862.

Visited Uncle Corneal in morning. In evening attended a school picnic: had an exceedingly pleasant time. Some of the girls went home with us. Doce & Tom Brewer spent the night.

Saturday, June 28, 1862.

Our folks commenced harvesting; assisted them some. Uncle Harve came out today on visit.

Sunday, June 29, 1862.

Attended church both in morning and evening. Went to Uncle Sam's for dinner.

Monday, June 30, 1862.

Worked in the harvest field all day; very tiresome.

Tuesday, July 1, 1862.

Still in the field. Got the news of severe fighting at Richmond. All are intensely interested in the news.

Wednesday, July 2, 1862.

Went to town to get the news and take Uncle Harve to the cars. Brought Aunt Beck back on a visit. Spent the evening at Uncle Corneal's.

Thursday, July 3, 1862.

Visited Uncle Jimmie's. Read letters from John & Kate.

Friday, July 4, 1862.

Went to town. Our men reported beaten at Richmond. Visited by Mr. & Mrs. Henderson.

Saturday, July 5, 1862.

Making preparations to leave for the regiment coming Monday. Went with Aunt Beck to town to get some miniatures taken.

Sunday, July 6, 1862.

This is my last Sunday at home. Attended church in morn and eve. Bade many friends goodbye and rec'd letters for boys.

Monday, July 7, 1862.

Packed my knapsack. Bid friends farewell and left for the Regiment. Fell in with Uncle Orion at Indianapolis. Went to Bates House, where we found Col. Gavin & Dr. Wooden. Got transportation and left with Dr. Wooden and several others at 8:40 p. m. Go by way of Crestline, Pittsburg & Baltimore.

Tuesday, July 8, 1862.

Seven o'clock found us in Crestline—206 miles from Indianapolis. Took

cars for Pittsburg immediately—distance 288 miles. Reached Pittsburg at two p. m. and left for Harrisburg—distance 250 miles.

Wednesday, July 9, 1862.

Got to Harrisburg at one a. m. and changed cars for Baltimore—distance 180 miles. Reached Baltimore at six a. m. Got breakfast and took cars immediately for Washington—distance 50 miles. Reached Washington at ten a. m. This I am writing from Jackson Square, where we are resting on our way to the hospital to see Uncle Dick. Found Dick in good spirits and doing well. Late in evening pushed on to Alexandria and through to camp. Found the Regiment three miles from Alexandria. Boys all well and recovering from the fatigue of their late marches.

Thursday, July 10, 1862.

Stirred around camp. Boys in good camping ground, with a prospect of staying for some time.

Friday, July 11, 1862.

Company drills in morning. Quite a warm day. Drill and dress parade in evening.

Saturday, July 12, 1862.

Drill in morning. Went "Dewberry" hunting with John Henderson. Drew new guns—Enfield rifles. Dress parade in evening. Went bathing with the boys. Helped with pay rolls.

Sunday, July 13, 1862.

Was detailed for guard. No preaching. Very warm day.

Monday, July 14, 1862.

Was relieved from guard. Train went to Washington after tents and camp equipage.

Tuesday, July 15, 1862.

Made a draw on the commissary. Got a lot of cooking utensils and clothes; got into our Sibley tents; almost feel at home again.

Wednesday, July 16, 1862.

Signed the pay rolls and drew our money. I drew four months' pay (\$52). Officers took a frolic and some of them got high and were scarcely able to perform on dress parade.

Thursday, July 17, 1862.

Went swimming with Sam and John H. The same old routine of drill and parade.

Friday, July 18, 1862.

Was detailed for guard. Rained nearly all day. No news.

Saturday, July 19, 1862.

Our brigade was reviewed both in morning and evening by Gen. Carroll. Wrote a letter home. No preaching.

Sunday, July 20, 1862.

Made a mistake in recording yesterday's events. The reviews took place today instead of yesterday.

Monday, July 21, 1862.

Our brigade (Carroll's) and Gen. Tyler's were reviewed today by Gen. Sturgis. It was very warm and boys suffered much.

Tuesday, July 22, 1862.

Nothing going on worthy of record.

Wednesday, July 23, 1862.

Sent to Alexandria with Will Davis and got a gold pen with which I am now writing. Was drilled today by Gen. Carroll in the manual of arms.

Thursday, July 24, 1862.

Got orders to march at 12 m., but orders were soon countermanded. Boys all loath to leave our present camp. Dress parade in evening. Got orders to be ready to march at four o'clock next morning.

Friday, July 25, 1862.

Orderly got us up at three a. m., expecting to move at four o'clock. Struck tents at eight and sent them to the R. R. Marched to the R. R. at 1 p. m. and took the cars south. Understand we go into camp 30 miles south. Reached Warrenton at nine p. m. Left cars and camped, sleeping on the ground. Sloan, Overstreet and Jno. H. went to the hospital—none of them much sick. Co. F. got five recruits today from Indiana.

Saturday, July 26, 1862.

Rose with the sun, having slept well. Got breakfast, fell into line and marched through town to camp.

Warrenton is a beautiful town and strongly sesesh. Camped two miles from town, putting up our Sibleys.

In the evening Sam and I went out blackberrying and got a fine lot. Boys all in the best of spirits. Clouds threaten rain.

Sunday, July 27, 1862.

Rained very hard during the night. Inspection of arms in morning. Preaching in evening by our Chaplain. Wrote a letter to Uncle Doc. Dress parade as usual.

Monday, July 28, 1862.

Company drill in the morning. Also battalion. Regimental drill in the evening—were drilled by Gen. Carroll. Many rumors are afloat about marching orders—some say we go back to Alexandria; others, on towards Richmond.

Tuesday, July 29, 1862.

Quite hot and sultry today. Sam List and Allison both unwell. Sergeant Smith, Adams and Brown were detailed today, to take charge of Gen. Pope's baggage. Drill in morning and evening as usual.

Wednesday, July 30, 1862.

Very hot again. Sam and Allison still unwell. Health of the regiment is getting very poor, on account of poor water and hot weather. Our regiment was drilled today by Gen. Carroll.

Thursday, July 31, 1862.

Very hot. Drill in the morning. No mail. Rumors of marching orders again. John, Overstreet and Sloan returned from the hospital.

Friday, August 1, 1862.

Col. Cheek being sick, we were drilled by Carroll. Heard that Col. Gavin was wounded in Kentucky by guerillas and Lieutenant Braden killed. The 16th Ind. Battery has been firing salutes all day—cause Van Buren's death. Still very warm. Good deal of sickness in the company. Wrote to A. J. T.

Saturday, August 2, 1862.

Got orders to march at 12 m. Turned over our tents to Government. Gen. McDowell and staff passed in morning. Marched at 12 o'clock for Sulphur Springs—distance 5 miles. Found the springs in a beautiful place. Went bathing in the river near with Jno. H. Allison, Dunlap Covert and Voris.

Sunday, August 3, 1862.

Inspection of arms in morning. Preaching in the evening, by Kiger from the text, "Lord, remember me when thou comest in thy kingdom." A man of our brigade was drowned by falling in the river. Dress parade as usual.

Monday, August 4, 1862.

Review in the morning, by Gen. McDowell. Day was very warm. Boys had to appear with knapsacks and suffered much from heat. Officers and men denounced McDowell in unmeasured terms. The greatest event of the day was the reappearance of O. S. Springer, who was taken prisoner at Port Republic. He was confined at Lynchburg and escaped after many adventures and narrow escapes. Springer reports Bone and Fishback at Lynchburg.

Tuesday, August 5, 1862.

Marched at seven o'clock for Culpepper. 'Twas intensely warm and we had our knapsacks to carry; consequently we suffered much—many of the boys falling out of ranks. Reached Hazel river at 12 m. and camped on its banks, waiting for the teams. Boys were in water all evening. Late in evening went swimming myself, with Allison, John H. Dunlap and others. Pitched our "ponchos" and slept well.

Wednesday, August 6, 1862.

Marched again at six o'clock—our regiment leading the brigade. Had our knapsacks hauled. Got along much better; camped two miles from Culpepper. Had hardly got into camp when Sergeant Fish of Co. A., who was taken prisoner at Port Republic, came into camp, having escaped like Springer. No reports. Sergeant Harden—of our Company, wounded and supposed to have been killed at Port Republic—at Lynchburg, doing well.

Thursday, August 7, 1862.

Rebels are said to be crossing the Rapidan. Some excitement consequently. Dress parade in the evening. Weather intensely hot.

Friday, August 8, 1862.

Was detailed for guard. Rumors came in all morning that secesh were advancing. At three o'clock p. m. orders came to march immediately, "Long roll" was beat and much excitement ensued. Took the Culpepper Road, stopped in town two hours; marched through town and rested an hour, then marched two miles and camped in the woods, without blankets. Davis and I gathered a lot of leaves, made a bed and were soon in the land of dreams.

Saturday, August 9, 1862.

Slept tolerably well. Rose, got breakfast and were ready to start by six o'clock. During the morning a large force of infantry and artillery passed under Gen. Banks. After dinner a very heavy cannonading com-

menced four miles from our camp and continued all evening. Stragglers soon commenced coming back and reported a severe fight going on. At seven o'clock p. m. we left camp for the battlefield. On the road we met the 3rd brigade (Tyler's) straggling back, badly cut up. Arriving on the field, we were immediately marched to the front. The rebels soon commenced shelling us—the shells bursting all around and over us. One shell burst immediately over our heads, severely wounding Will Young in the foot, Surface in the knee, and cutting Esher's clothes. Young was just behind me and Fisher in the file in front. Firing now ceased and we took a position along a woods; here we remained quietly for an hour or more. In the meantime the rebels brought a battery and two regiments of infantry and posted them on our left, so as to rake our whole line. Our officers saw the danger and reported it to the General, but he said he could not move us. The battery was not more than 100 yards from our regiment. We heard the rebel officer give the command, "Give them cannister—load—fire." A terrific storm of shot was poured into our regiment. They stood two or three rounds, then broke in confusion and ran over the hill, where we reformed and marched to a new position. A terrific cannonading now took place between the rebel battery and one of ours and the rebels soon retired. Sloan and Gordon were slightly wounded. Through the mercy of a kind Providence I escaped unhurt.

Sunday, August 10, 1862.

All expected another big battle today, but nothing beyond skirmishing took place. We marched back a mile or more and remained idle during the day. Will Young sent to hospital. Exceedingly warm.

Monday, August 11, 1862.

An armistice was agreed on till two o'clock, for the burial of the dead. Some of our boys visited the battlefield. They represented it as a horrible sight. Our men were undoubtedly worsted in the battle of Saturday. Gen. Milroy came along and said the fight would commence again at two p. m. I anticipate a very bloody battle. Some will fall, who will survive? Serious reflections force themselves on my mind. The Lord is all-powerful to save and has promised, "I will never leave or forsake thee." In Him do I put my trust.

Tuesday, August 12, 1862.

It is now seven o'clock a. m. Nearly everybody predicts a battle today. May the Lord have mercy on us all, and may the god of battles give us the victory.

It promises to be an exceedingly warm day. The officers say we have 100,000 men. Gen. Milroy, with a large cavalry force, had the advance. It was soon ascertained that the rebels had fallen back. Our brigade was not moved. During the day our baggage came up and we pitched our little "ponchos." Scarcely were our tents up when we were ordered out on picket. No adventures.

Wednesday, August 13, 1862.

Came off picket at daylight. Gen. Milroy still in pursuit of Jackson. Inspection of arms in evening.

Thursday, August 14, 1862.

Lieutenant Holmes returned today. Regimental drill and dress parade in evening. Rumors of marching orders.

Friday, August 15, 1862.

Got orders to march at nine a. m., at which time our division (Ricketts) moved towards Gordonsville. Marched eight miles and camped. Got a letter from Sam List and one from Dick Ditmore.

Saturday, August 16, 1862.

Remained in camp all day. Many rumors current, about Jackson being reinforced and advancing. Wrote a letter to Uncle Dick. Dress parade in evening and got orders to cook three days' rations and prepare to march. Weather cool.

Sunday, August 17, 1862.

A beautiful day. Feel quite unwell. Rumors this morning that we are to fall back; also rumors of a 30-days armistice. In evening we marched again; moved about five miles and camped on Cedar Run. Pitched our "ponchos" and went to roost. Col. Carrell badly wounded while out scouting.

Monday, August 18, 1862.

Remained in camp all day. General muster in morning, in accordance with "Sec. of War's" order. In evening got orders to load up and send our knapsacks and camp equipage to the rear. Jackson is reported advancing with a very large force. Much speculation among the boys as to our future movements—some think we will fight; others say we will retreat. At dark we crawled into our "ponchos" without blankets and went to sleep.

Tuesday, August 19, 1862.

Last night at ten o'clock our officers roused us and gave us orders to fall into line without noise. It now became evident we were going to retreat.

Silently we got into line and marched towards Culpepper. Moved a mile and a half and halted till daylight. Started then and marched steadily all day. Passed through Culpepper at one p. m. with drums beating and colors flying. Got into camp at ten o'clock at night, having marched 18 miles. Boys thoroughly tired and grumbling and officers cursing.

Wednesday, August 20, 1862.

Rose at sunrise. Skirmishing soon commenced on the opposite side of the river, which continued all day. Batteries were planted and forces drawn up and every preparation made for giving Jackson a warm reception. Infantry got orders to carry 100 rounds of ammunition. Mail came, but no letter for me.

Thursday, August 21, 1862.

Expected to move during the night, but morning still finds us on the banks of Rappahannock. Brisk cannonading commenced at ten a. m. and continued through remainder of the day. Infantry were not engaged. It is evident there will be severe fighting on the Rappahannock. We hear Gen. Reno has been fighting all day on our left. Sigel is on the right.

Friday, August 22, 1862.

Were awakened early by a heavy cannonading, which continued for an hour. It soon commenced again, five or six miles up the river, where Sigel is posted. Heard in evening that Sigel has captured a battery and demolished a rebel brigade; think it all bosh. In evening our brigade moved a short distance to the rear into a wood. Went with Davis and Henderson to the river to bathe. Part of our force has crossed the river and taken position. Am getting tired of this suspense. Have been living on coffee, sugar, crackers and fresh meat for two weeks and am getting tired of the fare. Also am going it without knapsack or blankets and without any mail. Such is the life of a soldier. Rained hard during evening.

Saturday, August 23, 1862.

Morning opened cloudy. Ate breakfast. Ransdall and I then went to the station to fill our canteens; while there the artillery opened and the firing soon waxed exceedingly warm. Several of the enemy's shells passed over and burst near us; firing lasted two hours and then seemed to be transferred up the river to Gen. Sigel's command. A heavy mail came in late last evening; no letters from home. Heavy firing commenced again in our front at ten a. m. and continued till 12 m., when our forces fell back towards War-

renton. We marched till nine o'clock at night, when we camped in five miles of Warrenton.

Sunday, August 24, 1862.

Felt very unwell—had fever during night. Doctor sent Covert and me to hospital at Warrenton, but all the sick were ordered back to their regiments. Consequently we returned to the regiment; some fever through the day. Slept in the ambulance.

Monday, August 25, 1862.

Still sick. Several old acquaintances from Indiana came to regiment as recruits. Got a letter from home. In evening regiment got orders to move to Waterloo. I was hauled to Warrenton and left in hospital.

Tuesday, August 26, 1862.

Laid in church till evening, when I was put on cars for Alexandria. Ran out of town a few miles and laid by till morning.

Wednesday, August 27, 1862.

Heard this morning that the rebels have burnt some of the railroad bridges, so we can't get out. Laid in cars all day without any medicine or provision.

Thursday, August 28, 1862.

Still in the cars, waiting for the railroad to be repaired. Understand our forces are falling back from Warrenton and the enemy pursuing. Cars ran up to the first bridge burnt. Late in the evening the surgeon ordered all who were able to walk to get out and go on. I was very weak but walked on to Briston Station.

Friday, August 29, 1862.

Pushed on this morning to Manassas Junction, where I come across Leo Morgan from our company, also sick. In evening we went on to Bull Run. I was very weak. Here we slept in the bushes.

Saturday, August 30, 1862.

Staid all day at Bull Run. Felt some better. Haven't drawn any provisions for a week; had to live on green corn, apples and potatoes. Very heavy fighting took place today and yesterday in which our men were worsted. I hear our boys were engaged and Tom Fisher was wounded.

Sunday, August 31, 1862.

Remained at Bull Run till evening, when Bob Carter came along and we went on to Fairfax Station. Am improving some.

Monday, September 1, 1862.

Had a chance to go to the hospital from the station, but so many sick and wounded were going that I determined not to go. Went with Carter to Fairfax Court House. While there our wagons came along, going to Alexandria. Being too weak to join the company, I went with the wagons to Alexandria.

Tuesday, September 2, 1862.

Moved a little nearer town, where we remained during the day. Very unwell again in evening and had a severe spell of cholera morbus during the night.

Wednesday, September 3, 1862.

Felt very weak and bad this morning. Quartermaster got orders to take the train to the regiment at Fals Church. Found the boys very much worn down by exposure and fatigue.

Thursday, September 4, 1862.

Put up our little bivouacs and made ourselves comfortable as possible. Have been in service just one year today and truly it has been an eventful year. Our regiment is now in Doubleday's brigade and King's division. Am still very unwell—got medicine from the doctor.

Friday, September 5, 1862.

Still sick—got more medicine from surgeon. Our army seems to be acting on the defensive. It is rumored that the rebels are crossing the Potomac into Maryland. Mail came in—got letter from D. B. Also wrote one home.

Saturday, September 6, 1862.

Our regiment was sent into surrounding forts for garrison. Six companies, our own included, went to Perkins Hill. Feel some better today. Boys began fixing up things in expectation of staying some time, but at nine p. m. got orders to march immediately. Lieutenant Jeffery reported about a dozen from our company as unable to march. John H. Trout, Overstreet, Sloan and Covert among others. New said we were going to march but a mile or two and we could follow. Regiment started in the direction of Washington. We followed awhile, then lay down till morning.

(28)

Sunday, September 7, 1862.

Followed on toward Washington. Found that our regiment had crossed the river. We crossed over into Georgetown. Had much difficulty in finding in which direction our regiment had gone. One of the boys—Sennett, got too sick to walk; had to stop and rest; while resting a citizen came along and took him home with him; he then sent us a fine lot of bread and butter, beef and peaches. Started on after the regiment. Got out a mile from town and stopped for the night in a beautiful grove.

Monday, September 8, 1862.

Heard this morning that the regiment was 12 or 15 miles ahead of us. None of us being able to march so far, we went back to Georgetown to get into hospital, but could not get in without a certificate from surgeon. Bought some eatibles, went back and stayed all night on last night's ground.

Tuesday, September 9, 1862.

Started ahead; came across our old brigade; found a number of our boys with it; hear that our regiment is ordered back to it; concluded to remain with it for present. At nine a. m. the brigade got orders to report at Ft. Ellsworth. We crossed the Long Bridge, when our squad, being much fatigued, stopped under a tree till morning.

Wednesday, September 10, 1862.

Rose early and started; found the brigade at Ft. Ellsworth. Came across Low Allison and Norton, who are here in the convalescent camp. Rained in afternoon. Slept in a barn. Am still very unwell. Face, stomach and bowels much swollen.

Thursday, September 11, 1862.

John H. and I went to surgeon of the 84th and got certificates of disability. Found the hospitals in Alexandria full. Had to sleep in an old engine house. Got no medicine.

Friday, September 12, 1862.

Ben Trout came in with a "certificate." Spent the day as we pleased. Most of the boys attended market in morning and laid in a supply of peaches, etc. Can't get any medicine, on account of great number of wounded.

Saturday, September 13, 1862.

Spent a sleepless night. In evening were all sent out to Fairfax Semin-

ary hospital—two miles from Alexandria. Got very comfortable quarters in ward "B," but got shockingly bad grub. John H. and Trout both with me.

Sunday, September 14, 1862.

Am very weak, but able to get around. About 2,000 patients in this hospital—mostly wounded. Wrote a letter home, also to Uncle Dick.

Monday, September 15, 1862.

Doctor was around to see us for first time. He marks me down as suffering "debility," but left no medicine. Felt stupid and bad all day.

Tuesday, September 16, 1862.

Doctor gave me medicine this morning.

Wrote Brother John a letter. Good news this morning from our forces in Maryland, but I allow a great deal for exaggeration.

Wednesday, September 17, 1862.

A death occurred in our ward last night. Thus another name is added to the long list of the victims of this horrid war. Another soul perhaps is ushered into eternity unprepared. Another wife perchance and loving children are left to mourn the untimely fall of a fond father. Verily some one will meet with fearful punishment for causing so much suffering, sorrow and death. Another death took place during the day.

Thursday, September 18, 1862.

Nothing worthy of note occurred. Good news from our army, if it is to be credited.

Friday, September 19, 1862.

Everybody anxious to hear from our army. Attended prayer meeting in evening. Received a letter from Uncle Dick.

Saturday, September 20, 1862.

Wrote a letter to Zack Wheat.

Sunday, September 21, 1862.

Had preaching in morning in the seminary chapel. Got a letter from Uncle Dick, stating that he had his discharge papers and expected soon to start for home. Prayer meeting in evening.

Monday, September 22, 1862.

Nothing worthy of note.

Tuesday, September 23, 1862.

Attended prayer meeting in evening. Had an interesting meeting.

Wednesday, September 24, 1862.

John H., Ben and I were discharged from the hospital and sent to the convalescent camp. Wrote a letter home.

Thursday, September 25, 1862.

Nothing new.

Friday, September 26, 1862.

General Carroll sent over an order and had all the 7th Ind. boys sent to his camp.

Found several of our boys there—Covert, Allison, Overstreet and others.

Saturday, September 27, 1862.

Our boys had a chance for the small pox, which causes some uneasiness.

Sunday, September 28, 1862.

Had inspection in the morning. John H. and I took a stroll down to the "Arlington House."

Monday, September 29, 1862.

John H. and I tried to get a "pass" over into Washington, but failed. Got the promise of one on the morrow.

Tuesday, September 30, 1862.

Got our pass and went over to Washington. Visited the patent office. Spent much of the day at Cousin Newt's and took dinner there. Intended to return to camp in evening, but they persuaded us to remain over night.

Wednesday, October 1, 1862.

Newt persuaded us to stay for dinner and Jennie would make us a peach pie. Our appetites proved powerful auxiliaries to Newt's persuasion, so we agreed to stay. Visited the Smithsonian Institute during the day and viewed wonders and curiosities gathered from the four corners of the world. At three p. m. returned to Newt's and partook of an old-fashioned dinner of cabbage, peaches, potatoes and many other good things too tedious to mention—the whole being topped off with a magnificent "peach cobbler." It was just such a dinner as mother gets up. Ah, it did my heart and stomach good. Bid friends goodbye for camp.

Thursday, October 2, 1862.

Sick today and not able to be out of my tent. Orderly Davis, commanding our squad, is also sick seriously.

Friday, October 3, 1862.

Still unable to be out my tent. Got medicine from the 1st Virginia surgeon.

Saturday, October 4, 1862.

Feel somewhat better today—took no medicine.

Sunday, October 5, 1862.

More medicine today. Doctor says I have the remittent fever.

Monday, October 6, 1862.

Feel some better, but still took more "doctor's stuff."

Tuesday, October 7, 1862.

Lieutenant Thompson came into camp; says we are to go to the regiment. Got orders to report at the depot in Washington in the morning.

Wednesday, October 8, 1862.

Felt very weak, but am going to go with the boys. Got into line, gave three cheers for General Carroll, then started. I got to ride to the depot. Waited all day for transportation. Felt very unwell toward night. Lieutenant Thompson told me to go to Cousin Newt Voris' and stay till well. Night therefore finds me snugly ensconced in a feather bed at Newt's.

Thursday, October 9, 1862.

Read a letter from pa to Newt. I find pa and ma are very uneasy in regard to my health. Wrote a long letter home. John H. and Allison dropped in towards evening, having had to stay all night and day at the depot.

Friday, October 10, 1862.

Think my health is improving. Wrote a letter to friend D. B.

Saturday, October 11, 1862.

In looking over the morning paper I saw a letter advertised for me. I bolted down to the office and got it. It proved to be from home—the first for nearly two months. The folks have nearly all been sick but are getting better. Am still getting better.

Sunday, October 12, 1862.

Newt went to church. I did not go. It proved a gloomy, rainy day and I almost got the blues, thinking of the hardships and dangers I must still meet if my life is spared.

Monday, October 13, 1862.

Ugly, rainy day. Went to the postoffice, expecting to get letter, but was disappointed. Am somewhat "blue."

Tuesday, October 14, 1862.

Today is election day in several of the states—Indiana among others—I am greatly interested in the result.

Went to postoffice, as usual, but "nary" letter.

Wednesday, October 15, 1862.

Attended market after reading the morning paper to "pass off time." Went to office for mail, but no letter. Am anxious to hear from home.

Weather cool and disagreeable.

Thursday, October 16, 1862.

Went out in town after reading the morning paper and spent a good part of the day in strolling around. Came back in evening in time to read "Abijah Beanpole," a story in Godey.

Friday, October 17, 1862.

Spent most of the day in trying to draw my pay, but failed to get it—the paymaster being out of town. Saw "Barnum's Band" with Tom Thumb parading the streets. Returned to Newt's and found Jennie's cousins from Pa. there; also his brother-in-law.

Saturday, October 18, 1862.

Today went to the postoffice and lo! a letter from home! It contained news both good and bad and something more substantial in the shape of a "bank note." Returned to Newt's and wrote a long letter home. Health is improving much.

Sunday, October 19, 1862.

Suffered considerably with toothache. Did not attend church. In the evening took a stroll down town. Expect to report in the morning for the regiment.

Monday, October 20, 1862.

With a sad heart I bid cousins Newt and Jennie farewell for the regiment. After much delay I was directed to the medical director. Being the only one reported for duty, I was sent for the present to Epiphany hospital. Reached the hospital at three p. m.—the Episcopal church.

Tuesday, October 21, 1862.

Told the doctor I was not sent for medical treatment, but still he gave me medicine.

Spent most of the day in reading "The Old Guard of Napoleon."

Had a tooth extracted.

Preaching in evening by the chaplain.

Wednesday, October 22, 1862.

Took some medicine during the day. Put in the day on the *Philadelphia Inquirer* and the "Old Guard."

Preaching in evening by chaplain.

Thursday, October 23, 1862.

Finished the "Old Guard." Nothing worthy of note occurred.

Friday, October 24, 1862.

Nothing new. In evening services by chaplain.

Saturday, October 25, 1862.

Got a pass out on the street. Called at Newt's and found Cousin Kate there. Was much surprised and pleased to see her. Returned to hospital at four o'clock p. m.

Sunday, October 26, 1862.

General Banks and Surgeon General Hammond visited the hospital. Preaching in evening. Rained all day and night.

Monday, October 27, 1862.

Weather cleared off. Nothing new. Wrote to Charlie Smith. Received a lot of letters from the regiment.

Tuesday, October 28, 1862.

Wrote to Zack Wheat. Nothing more.

Wednesday, October 28, 1862.

Wrote to John H. Services as usual by the chaplain.

Thursday, October 30, 1862.

Got a pass and visited Cousin Newt. Went with Kate to patent office. Met Biers from our company in the hospital.

Friday, October 31, 1862.

Wrote a letter home. All patients in the hospital were mustered for pay.

Saturday, November 1, 1862.

Hear we are all to be sent to our regiments. Minus news of any kind.

Sunday, November 2, 1862.

Commenced a letter to Uncle Harve. Had preaching in evening. Also a visit from Cousins Newt Voris and Kate Vannuys.

Monday, November 3, 1862.

Finished and mailed my letter to Uncle Harve. Visited by Kate.

Tuesday, November 4, 1862.

Very unwell. Ate nothing scarcely all day.

Wednesday, November 5, 1862.

Some better today, but still very unwell. Nothing new.

Thursday, November 6, 1862.

All eager to hear the result of the election. Heard in evening the Democrats had carried the day—some jubilant, some mad.

Friday, November 7, 1862.

States all gone Democratic. Nothing new. Wrote home.

Saturday, November 8, 1862.

Papers state that our regiment has been in another fight, in which Isaac Magee, of our company, was killed. He was a good and brave soldier.

Sunday, November 9, 1862.

Paper states that McClellan has been removed, which causes a good deal of speculation and indignation among the patients.

Monday, November 10, 1862.

Drew overcoat and some other clothes from hospital stores. Much excitement in consequence of McClellan's removal.

Tuesday, November 11, 1862.

No news of any importance. Was out in city on a pass.

Wednesday, November 12, 1862.

Was detailed by the steward as a clerk. Wrote in the office during the day.

Thursday, November 13, 1862.

Wrote in office. Nothing new.

Friday, November 14, 1862.

Nothing worthy of note.

Saturday, November 15, 1862.

Visited cousins in evening. Also attended market.

Sunday, November 16, 1862.

Visited John H. in Casparis hospital. Found him sick, but improving.

Monday, November 17, 1862.

Spent the day in the office.

Tuesday, November 18, 1862.

Had a visit from John H. and Kate.

Wednesday, November 19, 1862.

Gloomy, rainy day. Spent the evening at Newt's. Kate starts for home in morning.

Thursday, November 20, 1862.

Still raining. Boys here all blue.

Friday, November 21, 1862.

Wrote all day in office. Was kept very busy.

Saturday, November 22, 1862.

Nothing new. Much excitement in consequence of Burnside's advance on Fredericksburg.

Sunday, November 23, 1862.

Not much to do today. Visited John H. in Casparis.

Monday, November 24, 1862.

Got a letter from Billy Davis. Boys all well.

Tuesday, November 25, 1862.

Wrote Billy Davis a letter. Nothing worthy of note occurred.

Wednesday, November 26, 1862.

Tried to draw my pay, but failed. No news from army.

Thursday, November 27, 1862.

Thanksgiving day! Had an excellent dinner and supper, contributed by benevolent friends.

Preaching in afternoon by chaplain and fine music by lady friends. Everybody pleased.

Friday, November 28, 1862.

Received a visit from that most welcome of all government officials, the paymaster. Drew two months' wages (\$26.00). Three still due me. Wrote home.

Saturday, November 29, 1862.

Went out in evening. Attended market. Bought a lot of apples.

Sunday, November 30, 1862.

Busy in office all day. Had a call from Hon. McKee Dunn, M. C., from Indiana. Said he had often heard of the "Vannuys family," etc. Had quite a pleasant little conversation with the honorable M. C. Had a visit from Newt Voris. Got letter from Charlie Smith, also from Sam List. Wrote to C. Smith.

Monday, December 1, 1862.

Got information that our hospital is to be broken up. Nothing unusual occurred.

Tuesday, December 2, 1862.

Visited Cousin Newt's in evening.

Wednesday, December 3, 1862.

Went to Newt's again in evening. Am trying to get a situation as clerk in some hospital during the winter.

Thursday, December 4, 1862.

Got orders to send convalescents to their regiments and close the hospital soon as possible.

Friday, December 5, 1862.

Breaking up—everything in confusion. Thirty-two sent to their regiments and thirty-seven to Carver hospital. Was very busy all day. Dr. Bryan keeps me for the present. Wrote home in evening.

Saturday, December 6, 1862.

Righting things up; posting registers, etc. Steward says we will not leave before Wednesday.

Sunday, December 7, 1862.

Did not attend church, for want of suitable clothing.

Monday, December 8, 1862.

Still busy at the old church. In evening we were transferred to "13th St. Hospital," which is still under charge of Dr. Bryan.

Tuesday, December 9, 1862.

Don't like our new quarters much—too public and inconvenient—am still retained in the office as clerk.

Wednesday, December 10, 1862.

Made up a lot of discharges—busy all day.

Thursday, December 11, 1862.

Nothing worthy of note occurred—am taking things easy.

Friday, December 12, 1862.

Got a letter from Charlie Smith; also wrote one home.

Saturday, December 13, 1862.

Good deal of excitement in town. A dispatch came from Fredericksburg, announcing that the grand battle which is to determine the fate of the Confederacy was commenced.

Sunday, December 14, 1862.

Exciting news from the army. Our forces getting the worst of it. Wrote to C. Smith.

Monday, December 15, 1862.

Took a stroll on the avenue after supper. Great excitement over news from the army.

Tuesday, December 16, 1862.

Nothing new worthy of note.

Wednesday, December 17, 1862.

Burnside repulsed with great slaughter. People much disheartened.

Thursday, December 18, 1862.

Wounded coming in from Fredericksburg. Much indignation manifested against "some one" on account of the blunder.

Friday, December 19, 1862.

Very busy all day. Mr. Cummings—our steward—is ordered off—expect I will have to shove for the regiment, as this is not a friend of mine.

Saturday, December 20, 1862.

Hospital was visited by the medical inspector and a general examination had for discharges. Fifteen are to get discharges.

Sunday, December 21, 1862.

Busy all day making out discharges. About dusk was astonished beyond measurement by a call from Uncle Corneal Vannuys and Newt. I went back with them and spent the evening at Newt's; had pleasant time; uncle comes on a pleasure tour. Got letters from Uncle Harve and Dick and from home.

Monday, December 22, 1862.

Visited the capitol and Smithsonian with Uncle Corneal—was in Senate Chamber and Hall of the House and heard a speech from Senator Lane. Spent the evening at Newt's. Wrote Sam List a letter.

Tuesday, December 23, 1862.

Nothing worthy of special note occurred. Visited the patent office with uncle and spent the evening with him at Newt's.

Wednesday, December 24, 1862.

Went with uncle to see the navy yard. Being a soldier, I am not considered entitled to the privileges of a white man; consequently I was refused admittance. Making great preparations for Christmas. Passed the evening with uncle and cousins.

Thursday, December 25, 1862.

A glorious day. Everybody in the best of spirits. Had a splendid dinner, contributed by the ladies of Washington, and a good speech.

At this point, January 1, 1863, we take up the story of Captain Van Nuys' life from his letters to his father, John H. VanNuys. We omit all matters of a purely personal character, but if space permitted they should be printed in full to show how kindly was his interest in his comrades in arms, how respectful was his devotion to his parents, and how high minded his ambitions to serve his country. We withhold comment upon the letters given, preferring to let the reader follow unguided this interesting story of one man's sacrifice to his country's cause:

Washington, D. C., January 4, 1863.

Had another fine dinner on New Year's Eve of turkey, chicken, pies, pudding, etc. Since I came to this house I get much better grub than formerly, but at the expense, I guess, of other poor fellows. I eat now with the

family nurses and ward masters and get about as good provision as I would at home.

People are a good deal exercised over the news from Rosecrans' army. The despatches this morning are not at all favorable. If we should be defeated there we may as well say, "Wayward sisters depart in peace."

One of Helleck's clerks was in here a few days since. He says the Army of the Potomac won't do any more fighting this winter. They will go into winter quarters, make reconnoissances and demonstrations, so as to keep Lee's army on the Rappahannock, while the fighting is done in the southwest. I give it for what it's worth.

Washington, D. C., January 11, 1863.

Dr. Bryan got an order today to close this hospital. Ambulances will be on hand at ten o'clock tomorrow to remove the patients to Columbian College hospital. Don't know what is to become of me if Dr. Bryan is placed in charge of another hospital. I am pretty certain I can go with him. If not, will get a recommendation from Dr. Bryan and go to the medical directors and try to get another place. If I fail I am ready for my regiment.

Washington, D. C., January 19, 1863.

As to news, there is none worth naming. We decently whipped the rebs at Murfreesboro—I suppose, if papers are to be trusted—and we got most shockingly whipped at Vicksburg. So it goes—the scales seem evenly balanced; neither party can gain any permanent advantage. The impression seems to be general that Burnside will try his fortunes again in a few days. I anticipate another repulse. Tell Paul just to mark it down in his day book that the Army of the Potomac will never accomplish anything until Mac is at its head and he will be there in less than two months.

The hospital is vacated now and the patients are scattered to the four winds. I, with about a half dozen others, have been retained by Dr. Bryan, to turn over the property. We expected to close shop some days since, but red tape is as slow as ever.

Washington, D. C., January 27, 1863.

I am still at the 13th Street Hospital, although the patients have all been gone nearly two weeks. We have been very busy making out invoices of property. I haven't had time to look for another place. I am not sanguine of getting a place. A good many hospitals have been broken up and I expect there are a surplus of fellows like myself looking for places.

Washington, D. C., February 1, 1863.

I am writing this letter from Columbia College Hospital. We finished all business at the 13th Street Hospital and I reported here last evening "as a patient," but I am in excellent health and do not expect to take any medicine.

I had a good recommendation from Dr. Bryan and tried to get another situation in several offices in the city, but found they all had their full complement of clerks, and consequently I am "out of business" and a candidate for the regiment.

What think you of the late changes in the Army of the Potomac? You have now in command a man who will fight without doubt, but I do not know how he will take with the army. He has the reputation of taking entirely too much whiskey for his own good or the good of others. I think so many changes show a very weak and vacillating administration. Am fast losing all confidence in old Abe's ability and begin to doubt his patriotism too.

Washington, D. C., February 5, 1863.

I see by the papers that the Butternuts are getting rather bold in our state. I am sorry that our state is taking the lead in such proceedings, but it is nothing more than I expected. My only surprise is that they abstained so long. We are gaining no victories and there is no prospect of any. Our money is rapidly depreciating and the whole country is going to ruin. No wonder the people are beginning to growl and grumble, get up demonstrations and talk of peace. I notice gold is selling at 60c premium today. I would not advise you to keep too many "greenbacks" on hand. I confess I have not much confidence in them. I heard one of our foreign ministers remark lately "that we will soon have to carry a basketful of 'greenbacks' to get shaved with."

Camp Distribution, near Alexandria, Va., February 10, 1863.

I write you a few lines to apprise you of my whereabouts and how I am getting along. Last Friday my name was taken for the regiment. Saturday I shouldered my knapsack and was sent to the Soldiers Retreat. Sunday morning I marched to Convalescent Camp. Here we were drawn up into line and those who wanted to go to their regiments were told to step forward. I volunteered for my regiment and was sent to this camp, which is a branch of the Convalescent Camp, and is more familiarly known as the "Stragglers' Camp," and here I am, waiting for transportation to the regiment. From the time I left the hospital until I reached this camp we were constantly under guard. This is something new and certainly shows a want of confidence on

the part of the government in her soldiers. I do not know how long we will remain here; it is rumored we go tomorrow, but we may not go for a week—the sooner the better.

Congress, I see, is trying to get the drafting machinery into operation again. It is time they make some provision if they intend to prosecute the war any further. Three hundred thousand troops go out by the first of June—the idea of arming the niggers is played out already, and if I am not mistaken, they cannot enforce another draft. I begin to think the war will be played out in less than six months for want of men to continue it.

I hope to write my next from the company.

Pratts Point, Va., February 15, 1863.

I am once more with the company (Company F, 7th Ind. Volunteers). We left Convalescent Camp Wednesday morning and reached the regiment Thursday noon; found the boys under orders to march at three o'clock. I just had time to roll up my blanket, get my dinner and a gun before we started. We went to the landing, took a boat and steamed down the river. Object of the expedition was to scout around and gather forage. Towards morning we ran aground on a sand bar and stuck fast. Towards noon we got off. We then tried to effect a landing at Mattock's Creek, but could not, on account of the shallowness of the water. We then steamed down as far as Noming Bay and got aground several times while trying to land. Small boats went ashore several times and found large quantities of wheat and corn, but no rebels. They captured one "contraband" and brought him off as a trophy. The officers found they could not do anything with a boat as large as ours, so we returned to camp last evening without accomplishing anything more than the capture of the nigger. However, we had a nice ride—the weather was beautiful, the boys in fine spirits and we enjoyed it very much.

We are in the first army corps under General Reynolds, the first division under General Wadsworth and the second brigade under Colonel Gavin. I have no idea when we will march again. Hooker keeps his secrets to himself. I find the boys do not approve of the proclamation generally nor of Uncle Abe's idea of arming the negroes. They are in for anything to stop the war, but haven't much faith in such measures accomplishing it.

Pratts Point, Va., February 23, 1863.

The weather has been very disagreeable for the last week. Saturday night it commenced snowing and snowed all night and part of yesterday. The snow is now seven or eight inches deep, and in some places, where it has

drifted, much deeper, but we are in comfortable quarters and are getting along finely. The snow and rain together I think will render any immediate movement impossible.

General Hooker seems to be becoming more popular daily. He is a shrewd man and understands how to get the good will of the troops. Since he took command we have been well supplied with onions, potatoes, beans and light bread four times a week. The picketing is done by regiment. Our regiment has been on picket once since I came back. We did not see any rebels, as we didn't go towards the Rappahannock.

Pratts Point, Va., February 28, 1863.

I was truly glad to hear that you were in good health; also to hear of the great reaction which is taking place in regard to the war. I think, too, that a reaction is taking place, but unless it is sustained by speedy victories, I fear it will soon turn against us again. You are wrong in thinking me discouraged, although I see no prospect of peace at present. I am in as good spirits as ever. I hope and think we will finally be successful if the Butter-nuts don't raise a fire in our rear. Our superior resources and dogged obstinancy will worry them out if we cannot whip them. I still think I was right in saying three hundred thousand men go out by next June. Thirty-eight regiments of two-year men go out in May and nearly all the boys from the Eastern states by the last call are drafted men or nine-months' volunteers, but the new militia bill will supply this deficiency.

Our boys are all in good health and spirits today; they had a fine game of ball. All the boys in the company are chess players and card playing is at a discount.

Tomorrow we go on picket again.

Pratts Landing, Va., March 6, 1863.

You ask me if I really think McClellan ought to be entrusted with command again. All I can say is that I am not satisfied that he is not the best general we have. He is undoubtedly the most popular. I never heard a soldier abuse him and nothing irritates them so much as the "contemptible denunciations" of him by the radical papers. I cannot think he is a traitor—he has had too many good chances to place our army and Washington in the hands of the rebels. I acknowledge that Northern traitors, shouting for Jeff Davis and McClellan looks suspicious, but place Mc in command again and these traitors in less than a month will be damning him as heartily as they do old Abe now.

So much in regard to McClellan, but I am not in favor of giving him command of this army again until Hooker has been thoroughly tried. I hope he is the coming man. He undoubtedly will fight, but whether he is capable of handling a large army remains to be seen.

Pratts Landing, Va., March 22, 1863.

There is no news worth noting. We have rumors of marching orders and will have them daily until we do move. I do not think there will be a general movement before the first of next month and perhaps not then. I hope Hooker will not move until the rebs are in good condition, for it will only be killing horses and men and accomplishing nothing. We cannot conquer the rebels and the elements too. The boys seem to be growing more confident daily of whipping the rebs this summer. They think the summer campaign will certainly end it one way or the other. "So mote it be," I am sorry to say that Farragut has failed to take Port Hudson. I fear our gunboats are losing their former prestige; at least the rebels do not fear them as they did a year ago.

Pratts Landing, Va., March 15, 1863.

Last Tuesday's orders were issued to brigade and regimental commanders to procure everything requisite for the campaign, so in one sense of the word we are under marching orders. Hooker promises to begin a campaign as soon as he can move a wagon. The weather has been clear and quite March-like for some days, but the mud is too deep to move yet.

When does the new conscript take place? How many are to be drafted in Indiana? There is much interest manifested by the boys in that draft. Is Mr. Smith over forty-five? I notice ministers are not exempted. John Henderson says they are needed more than any other class of people.

Pratts Landing, Va., April 5, 1863.

The "Grand Review" came off last Thursday. Our division was reviewed by General Hooker and staff. Old Joe, of course, was the center of attraction. He is a much younger and healthier-looking man than I expected to see. General Wadsworth was on hand, too. He reminds me very much of Uncle Billy Sickles.

General Cutler, commanding our brigade, is liked very well so far.

Governor Morton paid us a short visit on last Sabbath evening. We were drawn up in line and he made us a short patriotic speech and then re-

turned to Meredith's headquarters. About nine p. m. we were again formed in line, and accompanied by the band, marched over and serenaded him. He and Meredith made us very complimentary speeches and we wound up with cheers for Morton, Meredith, Hooker, Old Abe and the Union. Thus passed our Sabbath evening.

We see no more prospect of a move than there was two weeks since. I suppose they are getting things in readiness, so that when we do go there will be no waiting for pontoons, supplies, etc. They are supplying the army with mules and pack saddles in places of wagons, two to each regiment. I suppose they are for the accommodation of the officers. It is rumored that each company is to have two mules to carry camp equipage and four "contrabands" to cook.

Pratts Landing, Va., March 29, 1863.

I suppose we are on the eve of important events. Hooker has issued orders, warning officers to send their wives and extra baggage to the rear by the first of April, as no opportunity will be given after that date. The boys interpret this as a declaration that we move at that time. I suppose a few days will determine where we strike and how. Hooker keeps his plans to himself, and we haven't the slightest idea of what he intends doing. It is said the rebels are nearly all gone from Fredericksburg. We see Lowe's balloon every day or so reconnoitering.

General Cutler took command of our brigade a few days since. He was formerly colonel of the 6th Wisconsin and was made brigadier with the last batch of appointments.

Gavin has gone home. He is still suffering from his wound and since he failed to get a brigadiership will, I fear, resign.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sheeks has resigned and is also home, so Major Grover is the only field officer we have with us.

Yesterday we were to have had a review of our corps, but it rained all day and it was postponed. The boys are very well satisfied with the result, for these "grand reviews" are nothing but grand bores.

Sunday today, but no preaching.

Pratts Landing, Va., April 12, 1863.

We are still in camp. We are laying here much longer than I supposed we would. Mac moved a month earlier last spring. However, we do not complain, for we know what it is to flounder around in the mud. I think we will move in a very few days. Furloughs to general officers and regimental

commanders were stopped yesterday. Our blacksmiths are working today (Sunday) shoeing horses and mules and our pioneer corps have orders to be ready to march tomorrow. Still we know nothing definite and may not move for some days.

Last Thursday our corps was reviewed by President Lincoln and Hooker. Uncle Abe is as homely as his pictures represent him; in fact the ugliest man I ever saw, except H. S. Lane.

Last Friday we had a general muster to ascertain how many conscripts would be required to fill the regiment. Our company wants nineteen. It will take three hundred or more to fill the regiment. Cutler is becoming very strict with us. We have inspection once a day and sometimes twice. We are compelled to keep our guns in good order and wear clean clothes or do all the dirty work about camp. Some of the boys grumble, but I think it a fine thing. It keeps up discipline and keeps the boys in healthy condition.

We have kept up our prayer meetings regularly twice a week all winter. There are usually fifteen or twenty present and we have very interesting meetings. Today I intend attending preaching in the 95th New York.

Pratts Landing, Va., April 17, 1863.

Our corps is still in camp. The cavalry has gone somewhere—don't know where, and it is said some of the corps also are moving. I suppose the whole army would now be in motion had it not stormed Tuesday night and Wednesday. Camp is full of rumors of all kinds. It is said our cavalry have had a big fight, capturing five hundred prisoners. Murfreesboro has been taken; rebs all gone from Fredericksburg, etc., but you know much more about the true state of affairs than we do. We never know anything until it is all over and then we do not know half.

Today we were paid off—drew four months' pay. Captain intends going to Aquia Creek tomorrow and express home all the boys want to send. I send you forty-five dollars. I suppose it will be sent to Eph Jeffery or J. L. Jones. You can call and get it and make the best disposition of it you can.

We found a seine while out on picket, went to the Potomac, hauled off our clothes and hauled out a fine lot of fish. Our squad, including the Howell boys, took in a rebel deserter. He belonged to Jackson's army.

Pratts Landing, Va., April 22, 1863.

Contrary to my expectations, Wednesday morning finds us in our old camp. We have been expecting orders to move every hour for two or three

days. General Doubleday's division of our corps moved to King George Court House last Monday. Griffin's division was to move yesterday, but we are still here. Suppose our turn will come today or tomorrow. Yesterday our sick were sent off, Sloan among others.

I received yours of the 12th a few days since. You had not yet received that document (referring to his application for a commission) I sent you. Have you got it yet? Do you think you can do anything with it? My knapsack is getting very heavy.

We are just in from company drill. They are now detailing eight men from each company for picket; they are ordered to carry their knapsacks and eight days' rations with them. It is hard marching with such a load and will break down many before the campaign is fairly opened.

You speak of me seeking for promotion, so I will state my prospects and ask your advice. Our Adjutant "Baily" goes on General Berry's staff, as assistant adjutant-general. This leaves the adjutancy in our regiment vacant. Captain Wolfe has been courtmartialed and *cashiered* for drunkenness; this leaves a vacant captaincy. I can say that I stand high—with the field officers and I think I can get either position; what shall I take? If I take the captaincy I will be the junior captain (111th in rank) will go to Company B—a pretty hard company—and have a N. Y. rough for 1st lieutenant (a tolerably good fellow, however). An adjutant ranks as first lieutenant, has an easy and honorable position; is not responsible for any property, and is entitled to a horse—which he provides himself. An adjutant does no duty of any kind, not connected with his own Dept.; he has much better opportunity to post himself, for he is compelled to understand all company and regimental business. I have known adjutants to refuse a captaincy. The senior captain is usually promoted to major when a vacancy occurs, but a faithful adjutant is sometimes promoted to that position over the captains. The pay of an adjutant is \$120.00 per month. Captain gets the same pay with an extra \$10 per month for care of property; which shall I take? provided I can have my choice, for such things in army are exceedingly uncertain.

Pratts Landing, Va., April 26, 1863.

We are still in our old camp. I have missed it so often of late that I won't prophesy again as to when we will march. Doubleday's division has returned to their old quarters. They made a forced march to the lower Rappahannock, pretended to throw pontoons across the river and then returned to camp. I suppose it was a feint to cover a movement somewhere else.

There has been a good deal of excitement among the boys of late on the negro question. Some of our officers propose furnishing enough volunteers from our regiment to officer a regiment of darkies. They have sent a petition to the secretary of war and the names of those willing to take commissions. Lieutenant Holmes, Sergeants Branch and Daniels and James Fisher volunteered from our company. I was urged to give my name for a second lieutenancy, but refused for several reasons. I ain't hardly enough of an abolitionist yet to go that far, but I believe I would have gone into it if I could have persuaded any of our boys to it. Two of our best captains are at the head of it and it is daily becoming very popular with the boys. What would the people of Johnson county think of a fellow who would descend so low as to command "niggers?"

You ask if we get anything from the sanitary commission. Troops in the field do not. Contributions are sent to the sanitary commission in Washington and are distributed to the hospitals, which are pretty well supplied with jellies, canned and dried fruits, and such articles, by the commission. We have fared as well for the last three months as we would with an abundance of such delicacies. It cannot be said that Hooker has not fed us well, and this is one cause of his popularity.

Camp Near Rappahannock River, Va., May 8, 1863.

Yours of the 30th inst., stating your want of success with Governor Morton, came in a few hours since. I was much disappointed. I did not suppose you would succeed unless new regiments were formed, and that does not seem to be the policy of the government. You say Morton and Noble offer to recommend me for a commission in an African regiment and ask if I would be willing to accept such a position. I would prefer a white regiment, but would take a place in an African regiment if offered.

I refused to sign the petition gotten up in our regiment, not because my principles opposed it, but because I had no faith in it succeeding, being signed by no one higher than a captain, and secondly because the public sentiment at home was such that one embarking in such an enterprise would be considered without the pale of decent society. Such I know was the case a year ago.

If you and Uncle Doc think there is any reasonable prospect of succeeding in getting me a commission in a colored regiment, have time to spare and are willing to make the effort, I will accept if you succeed.

Camp White Oak Church, Va., May 10, 1863.

We are now in camp near the river, about five miles below Fredericks-

burg. Officers are putting up quarters and things indicate that we will remain here some days, unless the rebs take the offensive. It is said they have been largely reinforced and many think they will make for Washington again and give us Bull Run No. 3, but we used them up too badly for them to make a move of that kind. Had it not been for the disaster to the 6th corps we would have had greatly the advantage of them. As it was, I think we had much the best of it. Their loss in killed and wounded is undoubtedly greater than ours. Just to our left they charged in our lines thirteen times—on Sunday—and our batteries mowed them down by regiments with double charges of cannister. Prisoners say the slaughter was truly awful. Don't think our force was near all engaged. The loss in our corps was very small. In our regiment three were wounded, one since died. The 27th Indiana—in another corps—had 165 killed, wounded and prisoners; the regiment acted very handsomely, it is said.

I suppose it will require some time to reorganize our army. The time of nine months' and two-years' men is about over and I suppose they will be mustered out. There are thirty-five regiments of two-years' men; don't know how many nine months. There are five regiments of the latter in our division. The army, as far as I am able to judge, is still in excellent condition. Confidence in Hooker is not impaired. Hopewell boys all well.

Camp Seventh Indiana Volunteers, May 15, 1863.

We are still in camp, but uncertain how long we remain. We had orders last night to be under arms at daylight. We were ready at the appointed time, but are still here and no prospect of moving today. It is said three hundred rebels came over this morning and gave themselves up, and I suppose our alarm arose from that fact—if fact it was.

Since our late battles gambling has increased to an alarming extent. It became so common that you could not go into the woods without finding a party under nearly every tree. This morning orders were read from Wadsworth and Cutler, strictly prohibiting it. Offenders hereafter are to be severely punished.

None of our boys have been engaged in it. Hopewell hasn't a single card player in our company. Boys all seem as steady and moral as when at home. Cutler has ordered company and regimental drills be resumed. Quite a number of regiments whose time is up have gone home. Doubleday's entire division, excepting two regiments, go out in a few days. Why isn't the government drafting men to fill their place?

Camp Seventh Indiana Volunteers, May 21, 1863.

We are in the same old camp, with no prospects of moving and nine months and two years boys are going home rapidly. It is said that there will not be more than one division left in our corps when all are gone. The recruits are put in other regiments. A recruit has to serve three years. When the time of his regiment is up he is transferred to another regiment. It causes much dissatisfaction among the recruits, as they expected to go out with the others.

Since I last wrote we have been out on picket. Had a fine time with the rebel pickets. They stood on one bank and we on the other of the Rappahannock, only fifty to a hundred yards between us. We were forbidden to hold any communication with them, but 'twas no use, the boys would talk and trade. The rebs (Georgians) would fill a board with tobacco, trinkets of various kinds, then swim over, pushing the board with them. Coffee, knives, gold pens, anything we had they wanted. Our boys always got double prices. Common knives they said were worth five or six dollars, pens worth \$2.50 with us they paid five dollars for. Quite a number of the boys got silver finger rings. Jim Bone exchanged his testament with one of them.

The Seventh Louisiana Tigers also were opposite us. It was one of the three regiments pitted against ours at Port Republic. They were not so friendly as the Georgians, but a talkative old Irishman said we "gave them the devil" at that place—killed their lieutenant-colonel and 150 men—said that every man in the regiment shot at the man on the gray horse (meaning Colonel Gavin).

Camp Seventh Indiana Volunteers, May 27, 1863.

As to news, I haven't much worth writing. Officers have been dashing about and wagon trains coming and going all day. I suppose, from what I see, a general move is on the tapis. The 8th corps from Baltimore is said to have arrived yesterday. It is reported that the rebels are falling back on Richmond, and, if true, I suppose their movement is the cause of our present orders. We have the news that Vicksburg is ours, but none of the details after the battle at Baker's Creek. Grant has done some smashing business there. Hope he has captured their entire army; perhaps it would force them to take the offensive here.

Yesterday I had a visit from Arch Voris. He came very unexpectedly, but nevertheless was very welcome. Same old Arch yet in spite of shoulder straps.

This morning our regiment was out on picket. Not being well, I was excused.

Wadsworth is now in Washington; General Meredith is in command of the division; Cutler is off somewhere, and Colonel Biddle of the 95th N. Y. commands the brigade.

How I wish I was home to take care of things this summer, but this must be done, and trusting in God, I will try and do my duty faithfully.

Camp Seventh Indiana Volunteers, May 31, 1863.

Contrary to my expectation, we are still in camp. Our marching orders turned out a "flash in the pan." Commissary stores and everything else almost were laid up and remained so for several days. I see no signs of moving now, but we are liable to leave at any moment. A rebel movement of some kind is undoubtedly going on, but whether they intend attacking us or are preparing for another raid on Washington and into Maryland, or are falling back on Richmond, no one seems to know. If Grant has Vicksburg, I guess the latter surmise is correct. I hope they are going to take the offensive. Would like to see them try Washington again and get them over into Maryland. If we can get them on our own soil again they will not fare as well as they did before.

Cutler and Wadsworth are both back again. Yesterday we had corps review; marched out of camp at six a. m.; got up at four, cleaned our guns and got things in order.

Camp Seventh Indiana Volunteers, June 5, 1863.

We are hourly expecting to march. Several times during the last few days we have had orders to move, but each time they were countermanded. The pontoon trains are now at the river—some say are across it. Troops have been moving toward the river all day; it is even said our men are over the river and the rebels are all gone; how true these reports are I cannot say, but it seems to me it is madness to attempt to cross if the rebels are still there; they are so strongly fortified that I fear they can never be whipped by an attack from the front; the only way to get at them is in their flank or rear. The news from Vicksburg seems not very encouraging. Grant has a heavy job on hand, and before he cuts through those fortifications I fear Johnson will cut through and demolish him.

Centerville, Va., June 16, 1863.

We left camp 12th and reached here yesterday. Came by way of Warrenton Junction. It was an exceedingly hard march, but I made it as well as

the best of them. We are now in the Centerville fortifications. They say we leave tonight—guess for Maryland. Another Pope affair.

Camp Seventh Indiana Volunteers, Frying Pan, Va., June 22, 1863.

We have had some very tough marching. The weather, until within the last two or three days, has been very warm. A great many cases of sunstroke occurred—several of them proving fatal. Sam narrowly escaped it. Yesterday our regiment left our brigade within eight miles of Leesburg. We were sent back to this place to act as guards and hunt guerillas. This vicinity is much infested by them; several of our wagons have been captured. After getting here yesterday we sent out scouting parties, who succeeded in capturing fifteen old citizens; last night they were sent to General Reynolds' headquarters. Of course they protest their innocence, but I have no doubt they are guilty. We have not been in any fight or skirmish yet. There was a heavy battle yesterday, I think in the direction of Snicker's Gap. We heard the cannonading very distinctly. We know nothing about the whereabouts of the rebels. Three corps of our army are in this region of country; don't know whether there are any more or not. Can't think the rebs are pushing into Pennsylvania very fast or we would be pushing after them. Guess their object is to get supplies and scare old Joe out of his reckoning. Yesterday I received a permit from adjutant-general to appear before the board in Washington for examination. This morning the permit and application for a pass to Washington were enclosed by the colonel to General Reynolds. I fear in the confusion of moving the "permit" may be lost, but there was no other chance. I can't get to Washington without a pass and can't get a pass without the "permit" goes with the application. Should I get to Washington I will be examined vigorously by a board, of which Major General Casey is president. Casey is a strict disciplinarian, so you can see my prospects are not particularly bright.

Jeffersontown, Md., June 27, 1863.

While "Will Resting" I write a line. We are now in the Cumberland Valley, moving towards South Mountain. Left Frying Pan day before yesterday. Came by Edwards Ferry, Poolsville, Barnstow, Greenfield and Adamstown. Hopewell boys all well and with us except Henderson. He is riding in the ambulance and is quite sick. Complains of giddiness and weakness. Liver is out of order. Davis, Holmes and Jeffrey with us. Sam well. All expect a big fight in here some place.

Emmettsburg, Md., June 30, 1863.

While halting for dinner I write you a line. We are moving north into Penn. Reached this place about an hour ago. Our regiment is Corp Main guard and I suppose we are several miles in the rear of our corps. There are a thousand rumors flying as to the whereabouts, strength and intentions of the rebels. It is said they have Harrisburg, but don't believe it, but one thing is certain, Lee is in downright earnest and may do a great deal of mischief. But still I am glad the war is transferred from Va. to Penn. We now have every advantage, and if we can't whip them on our own ground let us give in at once. I am confident our own men will fight much more willingly here than in Virginia—there is something worth fighting for here.

It is rumored that Hooker has been relieved—some say only temporarily. Meade appears to be commanding now; if it proves true and Meade is to be our commander, I fear there will be much dissatisfaction.

Haven't had mail or papers for some days. Think we will get mail this evening. Therefore we are destitute of news. I hear just now that "George B. McClellan is commander-in-chief of the land forces of the U. S." If true it will cause great enthusiasm in the army of the Potomac. Strange how the army admires that man. I am not as much for little Mac as I was before I read "McClellan—who he is and what he has done," by George Wilkes.

Gettysburg, Pa., July 5, 1863. (9:00 a. m.)

Have had another great battle and are victorious. Our regiment was not engaged on first day, our division being left behind by General Reynolds for Train guard. Were engaged Thursday night and Friday morning. John Shutters of our company was wounded through thigh—not badly. None others in our company hurt. Two killed and five wounded in the regiment. We are now in line, expecting to advance on the enemy. I have, through a merciful Providence, escaped unhurt. All our boys are present and well—Covert, Good, Dunlap, Trout, Sam List, Bone. Jim Dunlap is behind.

Emmettsburg, Md., July 6, 1863.

I wrote you a line yesterday, stating we were in line of battle, expecting to renew the engagement. We soon found out that Lee had "evacuated," leaving us in possession of the battlefield, all their dead, many wounded, and an immense number of small arms. It is the most decisive repulse they have received from the army of the Potomac since the war commenced. Our men acted entirely on the defensive after the first day's fighting, we being

behind breastworks and the rebs charging us. Their loss was very heavy, as they had to advance over an open field, nearly half mile in width. More artillery was engaged than was ever before used in one battle on this continent. Yesterday we buried the dead, gathered up arms, etc. This morning we left Gettysburg. We are now near Emmettsburg—have lain here two hours. No idea what comes next. None in our company hurt except Shutters—wounded in leg, not badly. Two killed and five wounded in regiment. Sam Covert, Good, Bone, Herriott, Ransdall, Allison, Trout, Davis, Holmes and Jeffery all present and well.

Camp 7th Ind. Vols., Near Funkstown, Md., July 11, 1863.

I last wrote you from Emmettsburg. We left that place the 7th in pursuit of "Johnny Rebs," crossed the Catocin Mountains and Cumberland Valley reaching South Mountain pass the evening of the 8th. Our forces were there drawn up in battle order, expecting an attack from the enemy. The rebs failing to pitch into us, our forces advanced yesterday morning. The rebs fell back slowly until they reached Funkstown, where they seemed disposed to make a stand. Our forces were drawn up in line of battle and things remain in *statu quo* still. In the afternoon considerable artillery firing and skirmishing took place. No firing yet this morning. Our brigade is in the rear. Troops in front have thrown up breastworks. Only a portion of our army is here—perhaps three corps. It is said four corps have gone up the river towards Sharpsburg. Some of the boys expect a heavy battle today or tomorrow; it may take place but I doubt it; think Lee is over the river on his way to Richmond rejoicing. Correspondents state that Lee's pontoons are destroyed, communications cut off and his capture very probable, &c., but any one with a grain of common sense knows Lee is too shrewd to be without the means of retreat—if it should be necessary. Stories about the killing, wounding and capturing of half of Lee's army are nothing but senseless cards. We whipped them handsomely at Gettysburg and our cavalry have harrassed and damaged them a great deal on their retreat, cutting out trains and stragglers, but Lee has an army yet and one too not to be despised.

It is reported this morning that our regiment is to be transferred to the 11th corps and the 1st goes to Baltimore to recruit. The boys are much exercised over the report, swear they won't have anything to do with "D—d cowardly Dutch." If it prove true, it will be very unjust. Other regiments are rewarded for their men "playing off" straggling and deserting, with rest, while ours, because we have more pluck and keep our ranks full, is kept

constantly in the field. This was the case when we left Carroll's brigade a year ago.

Washington, D. C., July 21, 1863.

Last Saturday morning I received my papers ordering me to Washington for examination. The boys were just starting across the river (at Berlin). I watched them till they touched the sacred soil, then jumped aboard the cars and reached here same evening. Yesterday I reported to the board, but there are so many applicants that I can't get an examination until tomorrow. Examinations are conducted privately, and are exceedingly rigid, extending to grammar, geography, mathematics, ethics, history, &c. The examination on tactics is very close. One of the clerks said about one out of a hundred applicants succeeded—but I think he is certainly mistaken. I saw a dozen or fifteen applicants this morning, most of them very civil, intelligent fellows—in fact was very agreeably surprised in them.

I am not at all confident of succeeding. I am laboring under disadvantages. Have had no drilling for six weeks or more and we have been marching so constantly that I have not had time to even look at tactics—consequently I am quite rusty. If I don't succeed it will be no disgrace and I won't regret my trip here; but I intend to do my best. I go back to the regiment after examination and if the board report favorably I will be notified of it by mail in eight or ten days.

Jennie starts for Indiana in morning; her health is poor, hence her visit. She doesn't know whether she will visit Johnson or not. Newt still in Treasury Department. They are preparing to draft here soon.

Distribution Camp, Va., July 28, 1863.

Expect to leave for regiment at eight o'clock in morning. Rations are drawn for us and I guess there is no doubt but we will go. On last Sunday our corps and the 11th and 12th were in camp near Warrenton Junction. I suppose we will take the cars to that place and find them somewhere on the Rappahannock. Will Greene and Jim Brown of our company are both here and are going with me—so I won't want for company.

I got my examination on Thursday, was examined closely in tactics, mathematics, geography, history and business correspondence—don't know what the result is—will not be surprised if it is unfavorable, though I think I acquitted myself with honor.

Warrenton Junction, Va., July 30, 1863.

I left Convalescent Camp yesterday morning, took the cars at Alexandria and reached the regiment without accident before night. I found the boys

in camp and all well: they reached this place on Saturday. Several corps are camped in this vicinity and two or three between us and the Rappahannock. The railroad is repaired and the cars run now beyond this place. The boys had some tough marching, the weather has been very hot; last night we had a fine rain and today it is cool and pleasant. All the regiments, except those from the West, are sending details after conscripts. Don't know why western regiments get none. Suppose they think we can run down another set of eastern dandies without help. I pity the poor conscripts—they will see hard times. The boys will give them no peace.

Baltimore, Md., September 12, 1863.

The colonel has commenced the organization of another regiment here, we have two companies full. The major went out to Frederick City last week and enlisted a brass band—full member—the picnic furnished means to get them instruments. They play very well and form quite an attraction to our dress parade. At first our parade and drills were witnessed only by colored people, but we now have a good number of respectable white visitors. Since I last wrote several new officers have reported for duty—nearly all from the West—one a 1st Lieutenant from Nebraska. Of five captains present, four are from the West and one from Buenos Ayres, S. A. Lieutenants are nearly all from New York. I have not learned the result of Amzi examination—guess it will fail.

Sam wrote me that John Miller, Dr. Donnell's nephew, was also at Washington, undergoing an examination. Miller is a sharp boy and unless rejected on the score of health, will undoubtedly go through.

Briney Barracks, Baltimore, Md., September 20, 1863.

We are still in Baltimore—drilling—receiving more recruits in the way of officers—and getting things in readiness for field service. As yet we do not know our destination, but of course we go somewhere on the southern coast—perhaps not farther south than Portsmouth. I understand the 1st regiment is at that place, erecting fortifications. Since I last wrote we have been reviewed by Major-General Schenck and staff. Reviews almost invariably bring marching orders—but it failed this time. I think the General was well pleased with our appearances. We were also marched through the principal streets of Baltimore by Col. Briney, to show the citizens what we could make out of the darkies. The "Clipper" gave us credit for making a very soldierly display and adds that "a few such displays will do much towards disarming prejudice existing against colored troops." Col. Briney is organ-

izing a second regiment here: he has already between 300 and 400 men. It makes the 7th regiment for this department. We have received a number of new officers during the last week. Field officers are all here. Our Colonel hails from New Hampshire—his name is Duncan—he was formerly Major of the 14th New Hampshire Volunteers. I think from the little acquaintance I have with him that he is a fine man. My Captain reported about two hours since. He come from Illinois, making the third captain from that state; believe he was in the "three months service." I take him to be a very intelligent, nice man, but I fear he is deficient in military knowledge. His name is "A. G. Crawford"—he is a teacher by occupation. The two captains have not yet reported. We have a chaplain, a colored man. He is a pastor of the most wealthy and aristocratic church in Baltimore. He preached as fine a sermon last Sabbath as I ever heard from any chaplain.

Yorktown, Va., November 20, 1863.

I see Meade is beginning to move again and there is a prospect of something being done—either a battle or another skedaddle. If Meade intends fight, now is the time to strike. Lee is playing his old game again, keeping up the appearance of a large force, while the main part of his army has gone to assist Bragg and use up Burnside. I hope Meade will make him pay dearly for his temerity, but don't suppose he will, as by so doing, he would assist Grant—which is not the policy of our generals. Butler has assumed command of this department and corps (18th). I am well pleased with the change, and he is very popular with all. He is expected to review the troops here in a few days. Last Sunday we were reviewed by General Wistar; our regiment and the 6th did exceedingly well, for the opportunities we have had (so outsiders say). Our two companies at Williamsburg were in a brush a few days since, in which it is said they did splendidly. A foraging party was sent out by Col. West, consisting of 60 men from our companies and 60 from the 139th New York, with 10 wagons. The men were all put in the wagons when out about three miles from Williamsburg, eight shots were fired at them from a thicket, the 139th doys crouched down like whipped puppies and didn't fire a shot, while our fellows jumped out of the wagon, put a volley into the thicket, and without any orders whatever, charged right in after them; the Bushwhackers beat a hasty retreat, so that none of them were caught; but one of them had to leave his overcoat and hat. Our fellows, thinking it a man, gave it a volley, putting 15 holes through the coat. This tale comes from the 139th boys, who say the "darkies ran in like they were hunting rabbits."

Yorktown, Va., January 3, 1864.

Holidays, like Sundays, are unknown in the army. Ma's box hasn't made its appearance yet, which has proved a great disappointment to me. I suppose we can recover the worth of it if it is lost, but I would much rather have the box than the money.

Yorktown, Va., January 10, 1864.

Everything remains in "statu quo." The 11th Connecticut Volunteers have re-enlisted in the veteran corps and go home in a day or so. It is the chat at headquarters that we take their place. They are now garrisoning Fort Gloucester on Gloucester Point.

One of our pickets a few nights since shot a Bushwhacker. The fellow came out of the bushes and fired at the darkey, who immediately returned the compliment—next morning they found the Bushwhacker dead with gun in hand. This took place at Williamsburg. We don't furnish any pickets here.

The work on the fortifications progresses slowly; bad weather prevents us working more than two or three hours a week.

Last week five or six of our officers met and organized a little prayer meeting, to meet weekly (Thursday nights). Their names are: Chaplain Hunter, Surgeon Mitchell, Captains Crawford, Maltby and Parrington and Lieutenant Barner and myself—all church members—the Chaplain and Surgeon are Methodists, Captain Maltby a Congregationalist, Captain Crawford a United Presbyterian, Lieutenant Barner I think is an Episcopalian—a fine fellow anyway—left a \$1,400 clerkship in Washington to accept his present position.

I see in the "Times" (N. Y.) that Indiana's quota is full, so I suppose the draft did not take place. This speaks well for Hoosier patriotism. And Senator Howe proposes calling out 1,000,000 men for ninety days—to liberate prisoners, &c. All I have to say is that he is making himself appear supremely ridiculous. It is a most laudable object, but men can't be drilled so as to be prepared to take the field in three months—much less take Richmond—better call out half a million for three years.

Gloucester, Point, Va., January 17, 1864.

In my last I spoke of the probability of our regiment going to Gloucester. The 11th Connecticut left for home last week and on Wednesday our regiment moved over and took their place. Our company was left behind for a few days to guard some property. Companies are all over now and we are stationed inside the fort. We are in every way much better situated than

we were over the river—excepting the officers—we don't find tents quite so convenient or comfortable as our houses were but still we are getting along finely. Lieutenant Appleton and I have a very good wall tent.

Duty will be somewhat heavier here, as we have some picketing to do, and also some fatigue. To give you some idea of an officer's expenses, I will say that boarding costs us five dollars a week and clothing is proportionately high. Don't know how long we will remain here.

Yorktown, Va., January 24, 1864.

When I last wrote, our regiment was over at Gloucester Point. Last Tuesday we were relieved by the 16th New York Artillery and ordered back to our old camp; the next day the 5th Colored Troops arrived from Portsmouth and a brigade was organized under command of Col. Duncan. The brigade consists of our regiment and the 5th and 6th. Adjutant Bailey goes on the Colonel's staff as Acting Adjutant-General and Quartermaster Wilber as brigade quartermaster. I have been detailed as acting adjutant and Lieut. Barnes as acting quartermaster. The whole arrangement is temporary and should a brigadier come we will all gracefully subside to our former positions. The new kind of business comes a little awkward, but I think I will like it very well. An officer on staff duty temporarily is entitled to a horse, so I made out my requisition for one, which came back this evening approved. Tomorrow, if the post quartermaster has any, I will get one.

Lieut. Col. Rogers returned this evening. He has been home on 20 days leave of absence. It is rumored that we are to have another raid, and from the preparation they are making, I think it very probable. Several regiments have come up from Fortress Monroe and Newport News last week. You will probably soon hear of us about Bottoms Bridge and the Chickahominy.

Yorktown, Va., January 31, 1864.

I got my horse from the quartermaster, but failed to get my equipment. Will supply myself the first raid we make. We had quite an exciting little affair in camp today, in the shape of a fight between our regiment and the 6th—ill feeling has existed between the men of the regiments for some time, so today the 6th pitched in to our boys, half a dozen of them, and took some wood from them which they were carrying to camp. Our regiment, seeing the game, broke over the guard line and went to the rescue; the 6th followed suit, and the consequence was a free fight, in which a good portion of both regiments was engaged; sticks, rocks and bricks flew around in the most lively manner. Our boys soon drove them back over their guard line and we

then managed to stop it. Fortunately nobody was seriously hurt, though a good many were badly bruised.

Camp Fourth U. S. Colored Troops, Yorkton, Va., February 21, 1864.

I forget whether I wrote about the 22d Colored Troops joining our brigade. They came in about ten days since from Philadelphia. Their colonel was formerly colonel of the 137th Penn. nine months. Vols. I saw him at the battle of Chancellorsville. We have four regiments now in the brigade. The 6th has temporarily been detached and sent to Williamsburg. Colonel Duncan and Colonel Ames (of the 6th) are now on board of examination for incompetent officers; the board is sitting in Yorktown. Colonel Draper of the 2d North Carolina Colored Volunteers, has had the name of his regiment changed to the U. S. C. T. and has had his officers ordered before this board for examination. The result is two-thirds of them will be recommended for discharge for incompetency. Colonel Rogers has made application to have three or four of our officers cited to appear for examination by them. Two more of our captains have gotten themselves into hot water. Captain Maltby has been recommended by Colonel Rogers. Colonel Duncan and General Wistar, to General Butler for dismissal, for giving the countersign to his sister while here on a visit. He asked to be allowed to resign and his resignation was approved by all the commanders at this post. It is now in Butler's hands; don't know what disposal he will make of him.

Charges have been preferred against Captain Dillenback for making a false return of clothing. These charges are also in Butler's hands, and it remains to be seen what action he will take. No recommendations have been made yet to fill the vacancy in "B" Co.; think under the circumstances I will take the captaincy, providing always I can get it.

I have ~~nothing~~ new or very interesting to write. We follow the same monotonous routine day after day—Company drill in forenoon, battalion drill in afternoon, with fatigue every third day—since I have been Acting Adjutant I escape all but battalion drill.

Today we had our Sunday inspection in forenoon and this afternoon Lieut. Barnes and I went out riding—went half way to Williamsburg and then back again, and got into camp just in time for dress parade.

Last week we finished our church and tonight the men are holding a prayer meeting in it. They are very excitable and demonstrative in their worship; they are now singing, and I think with a favorable wind, they would

(30)

be heard five miles. Officers have been busy with their pay rolls for several days; tomorrow we are to be mustered for pay, for January and February. Captain Maltby's resignation has been accepted, and he has been honorably discharged from the service. This makes two vacant captaincies in the regiment. As yet no measures have been taken to fill them. Col. Rogers promises to forward recommendations in a few days. Wolfe, after being cashiered, went to Washington and has been trying to get reinstated. He writes home to Monmouth, where Crawford comes from, that he has succeeded, but I don't believe it. I see Grant has all his columns in motion again except Schofield. I fear Sherman will meet with disaster before he reaches supplies; his movement is the boldest of the war so far—not excepting Wistar's late Richmond raid. It would be a grand thing if Grant should demolish Polk's and Johnston's armies, and then cap the climax by taking Richmond and Lee in rear, while the army of the Potomac lies snug in winter quarters.

Getty Station, Va., March 7, 1864.

Since I last wrote you we have been constantly on the move. Last Tuesday we marched with four days' rations up the peninsula to meet Kilpatrick. We left camp at four o'clock and marched all night, through a cold, drenching rain most of the time and over heavy roads. We reached New Kent Court House next day at three o'clock—marching forty-three miles in twenty-three hours. We met Kilpatrick's forces near Baltimore Crossroad, and we returned to Yorktown Saturday.

Our brigade was the first colored troops they had seen and of course they regarded us with much curiosity, but they manifested a very friendly spirit, cheered lustily as they passed, and assured us if we had been with them they would have gone into Richmond "like a D—n."

Shortly after getting into camp on Saturday we were ordered to march again; this time we went in a new direction. Saturday night we took transports and next morning found ourselves at Portsmouth. We disembarked and came out here yesterday on the cars—we are now three miles from Portsmouth. Kilpatrick's cavalry came down with us. It seems Old Ben got scared—thought the rebs were coming down on Norfolk and Portsmouth, so we were ordered down. Kilpatrick has been out to Suffolk and reports no rebs to be found, so we are expecting and hoping for orders to return. Gen. Berry and the 7th are here. They leave this a. m. for Hollow Head.

Yorktown, Va., March 27, 1864.

You remember I wrote you about the Col. applying to have three officers re-examined; the application was refused, but Lieuts. Worrall & Brown, on learning of the Col's action, immediately resigned. Gen. Butler, instead of accepting their resignations, dismissed them from the service—subject to the approval of the President. We have had an accession of two 2nd Lieutenants during last week. One of them, a bigoted Regular Army Hospital Steward, was examined when I was. I remember him well. The other was appointed by Gen. Butler. My recommendation for a captaincy went in about ten days since Col. Rogers gave me choice of the Adjutancy or Captaincy and I chose the latter; fear I will miss my horse muchly if I get it. Wistar seems to expect active operations shortly. He forbids officers or soldiers bringing their families into the district.

Yorktown, Va., February 10, 1863.

We are just in from another "on to Richmond"—came in late last evening. I hoped when we started to be able in my next to tell you how gloriously we charged rebel fortifications, laid the rebel capitol in ashes, captured Jeff Davis, released our 15,000 prisoners, &c., &c. You may smile at the absurdity of such an undertaking, but nevertheless this was the real purpose of our expedition. And we confidently expected to accomplish it, but alas, we are doomed to many bitter disappointments. As it is, I can only say we "marched up the hill and then—marched down again" and instead of chronicling desperate charges, I can only boast of bully marching. On Friday morning we received orders to march at one o'clock p. m. with six days rations. That night we camped at Williamsburg; next morning our brigade was joined by Col. West's brigade and Gen. Wistar issued a congratulatory address, rather bombastic, telling us we were to accomplish the most daring thing of the war, &c. We left Williamsburg at 10 o'clock, taking the direct Richmond road. About noon Col. Spears cavalry brigade, 1,500 in number, passed us, and during the day I learned the object of the expedition. The cavalry, by forced marching, were to make a dash on Richmond, take the place by surprise, capture Jeff Davis, liberate the prisoners, burn the city, and then retire with the liberated prisoners; while the two brigades of infantry were to meet them at Bottom bridge and escort them back in case of pursuit; it was decidedly the most daring and original thing of the war; everything depended on the secrecy and celerity of our movements and I believe it would have succeeded if we had not been betrayed. The cavalry pushed ahead; the infantry reached New Kent Court House at midnight and halted during the night; the rebels had

signal lights and rockets going up on all sides; early Sunday morning we pushed on for Bottom bridge, distant 16 miles—our colored troops taking the advance; but when six miles from the bridge, we met the cavalry returning. When they reached the bridge, they found the whole plan had been exposed by a deserter and two regiments of cavalry and two of infantry with 10 pieces of artillery mounted in the fortifications to meet them. In attempting to cross they lost 16 horses and one man killed and ten wounded; they then tried to ford the river in several places, but found it so swampy and obstructed, as to be impassable and so had to beat a retreat. After meeting us a consultation was held and the result was we were “about faced” and returned to Yorktown, and thus another “on to Richmond” ended in a fizzle. The result of the expedition may be summed up briefly thus—we marched 100 miles in less than four and one-half days, created an awful panic in Jeff’s Capital, and then after showing ourselves impudently within 14 miles of Richmond, returned to camp with the loss of but one man.

Camp 4th U. S. C. T., Yorktown, Va., April 4, 1864.

Gen. Grant was at Fortress Monroe a few days since. I suppose he was giving Butler instructions as to the part we play in the capture of Richmond. It is the general impression that Gen. Burnside’s expedition, now at Annapolis, will land somewhere on the peninsula and cooperate with Meade this spring. I received a letter from Sam a day or so since; says they don’t fancy the way their Corps was demolished to fill up the others; they now form the 4th Div. of the 5th Corps.

We are putting in our time when the weather permits in drilling. Last Saturday we had Brigade drill. Yesterday we had preaching for the 1st time for several weeks—our time being taken up in raiding inspections and reviews, &c.

Camp 4th, U. S. C. T., Yorktown, Va., April 9, 1864.

We are ordered to Point Lookout, Md.—for what purpose remains to be seen, but I guess to guard rebel prisoners. Our regiment is the only one of the brigade under orders, but the others may receive them before morning. The 2nd New Hamp. Vols. landed here yesterday from Point Lookout and I suppose we will fill their place there. They were sent here, it is said, to prevent the regt. from deserting; about 150 deserted within the last four or five weeks.

Point Lookout, Md., April 17, 1864.

In my last letter I told you we were ordered for Point Lookout and such

proved to be the case. We left Yorktown Sabbath morning and reached this place same night. It was raining when we arrived, so we remained on the boat all night—next morning we landed and the 12th N. H. Vols. immediately took same boat for Yorktown; we took possession of the camp vacated by the 12th; they had been here about 8 months and had their quarters fixed up in good style; most of our officers bought the houses of the New Hamp. officers; mine is 10 ft. by 20, and with bucket, basin, stove, desk, table, four nice chairs and feather tick, cost me \$7.00; it cost the Adjutant of the 12th over \$60. I am much more comfortably situated now than any other time since I left home. I hope Gen. Butler will let us remain here, this summer anyhow, and I can't help but think he will, for they will need some troops here and why not keep us?

Point Lookout is a low, sandy point, formed by the Potomac river and Chesapeake Bay; it is nearly an island and I suppose that is the reason it was selected as a depot for prisoners. I understand there are about 7,000 of the "Johnnies" here to take care of them. We have three regiments—the 5th N. H. Vols. and 4th & 36th Col. Troops; the 36th was formerly the 2nd North Carolina and isn't of much force. Our turn for a guard comes every third day; it requires 300 men and two officers. The rebs are confined in two large camps, surrounded by a strong board fence 20 feet high; they have good barracks and plenty to eat and don't seem to care whether they get back to the army or not. I haven't been inside of their camp yet, but I am going to see them this week. The officers of the 5th seem disposed to be quite friendly.

Among the conveniences we have is a dancing hall. Our officers had a big dance Friday night and the 8th officers turned out enmasse with their wives. Guess they had a big time—kept it up till two o'clock next morning. Dancing not being my forte, I wasn't present.

Camp 4th U. S. C. T., Point Lookout, Md., April 24, 1864.

We are again under marching orders—we are ordered to report at Camp Hamilton—near Fortress Monroe; a division of colored troops is being formed there—and I suppose we go to join it. We were flattering ourselves that we would have an easy time this summer, but unfortunately for us, Col. Duncan is a great favorite with Butler and he is now in command of a brigade there, and wants us with him—it can't be helped, I suppose, so it's no use to fret. We expected to embark this afternoon, but it is now 9 p. m., so I guess we won't go before tomorrow—it is now raining most

lustily and is as black as Egypt and quite a number of the officers have their wives here—they would be in a nice predicament if we were ordered out tonight.

I suppose you remember Rev. D. D. McKee, one of the Directors of Hanover College. I accidentally made his acquaintance a few days since—he remembers you well—says he corresponded with you—he was appointed Chaplain a short time since and ordered here—said I might tell you “he” would keep an eye on “me.”

The “Galvanized Regiment”—as it is called here, left for Fort Monroe yesterday—the regiment is composed entirely of rebel prisoners, who have taken the oath and enlisted. It is called the “1st U. S. Vols.”—the officers come from our side; they haven’t been armed yet and I think had better not be; they will probably be used for fatigue purposes—unloading vessels, &c.—at Norfolk and Ft. Monroe. Guarding the prisoners pleases the darkies greatly—they get off some amusing expressions—“Well, Sam, you guarding Massa over dah, eh? Got him penned up like a drove o’ pigs—dat’s a h—l of a note ain’t it?” &c, and they make the Johnnies toe the mark, too. Several of them have been shot lately for being too saucy—they think the darkies are some. Gen. Hinks was relieved a few days since and ordered to Ft. Monroe—I understand quite a heavy force is gathering there—and at Yorktown—I suppose it is to co-operate with the army of the Potomac. Troops are arriving from Gilmore’s Department. Seven barges, loaded with artillery, passed down from Washington a day or so since. Grant is making a step in the right direction. We have 100,000 men scattered along the coast who are just so many deadheads—let them be brought here where they will be of some service.

Camp Hamilton, Near Fortress Monroe, Va., April 30, 1864.

We left Point Lookout last Monday and reached this place next day; found a division of colored troops here under Hinks. Gen. Hinks was in command at Point Lookout and was ordered here two or three days before we were; he comes from Mass. and I guess is a good officer—at least I hear of no dissatisfaction. On landing here we were immediately put into our old brigade with the 5th & 6th. Col. Duncan commands our brigade; there are three brigades of infantry, two regiments of cavalry and two batteries of artillery in the division. Gen. Wild commands the 1st I think, and Col. Hohnan of the 1st U. S. C. T. the 2nd. I met Lieuts. Beaman and Thompson in the 1st; they helped organize the 4th at Baltimore and are fine fellows. We have had orders to turn over all surplus camp equipage and reduce our

personal baggage to the minimum allowance. We are undoubtedly going into active service and I suppose will form part of Baldy Smith's peninsular force. One of our cavalry regiments left for Williamsburg last night. It is said Smith has a force of 50,000 at Yorktown, but it is probably nearer half that number.

Camp 4th U. S. C. T., City Point, Va., May 7, 1864.

We landed last Thursday, taking a Lieut. & 40 men prisoners. We commenced fortifying immediately, and have quite formidable works now. Our brigade (three regiments) is here alone. Yesterday my regt. made a reconnoissance within 6 miles of Petersburg—saw some scattering rebel cavalry, nothing more. Beauregard is at Petersburg, with 10,000 men. Smith and Butler are farther up the river—heard cannonading yesterday; think we will remain here for the present if things work right.

Camp Hamilton, Va., May 3rd, 1864.

I write you just on the eve of our departure—we are ordered to be in line by 9 o'clock in the morning. Where we are going is a mystery to all, except the few "knowing ones." The general supposition is that our Fort Darling is our destination. We are going on transports somewhere and I think it must be up the James river; perhaps we will land at City Point and make for Petersburg to cut the railroads south of Richmond. Of course this can't be done nor can Fort Darling be captured without hard fighting; blood must be shed, and perhaps my life may be required; my earnest hope is that I may be prepared and may be enabled to say cheerfully, "Thy will be done." I feel that I have the earnest prayers of my parents and friends, which is a very consoling thought.

Camp 4th U. S. C. Troops, City Point, Va., May 8, 1864.

We are still at City Point; heard quite heavy firing up the river today, towards Ft. Darling; also between the Appomatox and James. Smith is operating in there between the two rivers and it is said has cut the railroad between Richmond and Petersburg. Had quite a fight over there yesterday. I understand we held our position—nothing more.

Marching orders agin. An aid-de-camp just here brings us orders to move at three o'clock in the morning. He says Smith and Gilmore are to have a big fight tomorrow and it is the supposition that we make a diversion toward Petersburg; I think it highly probable we will have a fight. Must get ready to move immediately. I almost forgot to state that I rec'd "Spe-

cial Order No. 123" from Dept. H'dq'r's, appointing me Captain. I am still Actg. Adjutant.

Spring Hill, Near Petersburg, Va., May 13, 1864.

I last wrote you from City Point and just on the eve of a reconnoissance; we marched up the Appomatox, accompanied by three or four gunboats, to this place. Near Fort Clifton, a rebel work on the other side of the river opened on the gunboats and prevented us going any farther; from a bluff on this side I had a magnificent view of the fight. The "Johnnies" blew one boat up and disabled another, by putting a hole through her boiler; the boats hauled off and we returned to City Point; the "Johnnies" tossed a couple of shells at us, but they fell wide of the mark. Yesterday our regiment and the 6th with four pieces of artillery, occupied this place again, and we are now fortifying—worked all last night like beavers and are getting up quite formidable works. We are on the bank of the river, four miles from Petersburg, and can see the city very plainly; gunboats are laying in the river to assist us in case of an attack, and Baldy Smith is just across the river; a wharf is being built and I understand a depot for supplies is to be established here. Smith's forces are still between the Appomatox and James rivers; he has succeeded in cutting the railroad between Petersburg and Richmond, and it is reported he has cut the Danville road also; our cavalry under Kautz cut the road between Welden and Petersburg, leaving most of Beauregard's army south. I do not know what Butler and Smith are doing or intend doing. Don't think any serious fighting has taken place for several days. This evening I hear one very heavy gun up the James occasionally; perhaps our monitors are waking them up. I saw a paper today of the 11th. Grant has had terrible fighting, and although Lee seems to be falling back, I can't think the news favorable. Grant, I fear, is crippled so badly that he can't pursue. Gen. Wadsworth, I see, was killed. I fear our boys have suffered severely; please write me the first intelligence received from them. As yet we have had no fighting, but our time will probably soon come. I hope to go through honorably and unscathed, but Providence rules and directs and my life may be required as others have; if so, I hope to meet you all in Heaven above. Nothing but a last desperate resort will, I think, induce the officers of this regiment to surrender—we will not, if possible to prevent it, give the rebels an opportunity to repeat Fort Pillow.

Spring Hill, Near City Point, Va., May 22, 1864.

We are still at Spring Hill and engaged in making ourselves more se-

cure. Our position is naturally strong and our fatigue parties working from four o'clock in morning till eight in the evening are daily making it more secure. Our force comprises two regiments of infantry, four pieces of artillery and one company of cavalry; besides four gunboats are laying in the river near by, to assist us if necessary. On last Wednesday, just in the midst of a big rain storm, our pickets were attacked and driven in; the long roll was sounded and the men in line in remarkably short time ready to give the Johnnies the best we had, but the attack did not prove serious; it was a force of cavalry and artillery sent out, I suppose, to ascertain who we were and what we were doing. After driving our pickets back, they ran up two pieces of artillery and gave us a few shells; our artillery and a gunboat up the river opened on them an enfilading fire, which soon caused them to skeddaddle; since then we have not been disturbed. We had one man wounded, our pickets emptied three rebel saddles, and our artillery must have done some damage; citizens just outside the lines say the rebels had eight killed and wounded. Our position is an important one and I can't understand why we have not been attacked—unless they have all they can attend to in front of Butler; we are intrenched on a high bluff in a bend of the river, just the left flank of Smith's Corps—a rebel battery planted on this bluff would compel Smith to vacate his present lines and form new ones. Don't know much about how things progress over the river, only that there is more or less fighting daily and nightly. Gilmore has fallen back from Fort Darling and our forces are now entrenched from the James to the Appomatox rivers; I am satisfied we will wait for the result of Grant's operations before attempting to advance unless the rebel force in front is withdrawn or much diminished—Kautz and his cavalry are in again—you will see the results of his raid ere you get this—he is a daring officer.

Camp 4th U. S. C. T., Point of Rocks, Va., May 30, 1864.

I suppose you have seen an account of the fight at Wilson's wharf; the 1st & 10th colored troops whipped Fitzhugh Lee handsomely—the rebels made three charges on the works—after making the second charge, Lee sent in a flag of truce, saying if they would surrender they should be treated as prisoners of war—Wild refused and the rebels charged the third time; this time the repulse was more bloody than previously and they decamped, leaving twenty-five dead bodies on the field and some wounded and six prisoners in our hands. Major Breckenridge—a Captain and Lieut. were left by them on the field. Last Thursday my regiment marched back to City Point; we remained there until yesterday, when we moved across the Ap-

potomac to take the place of troops sent from here to reinforce Gen. Grant—I think about 20,000 have gone to join the army of the Potomac—embarked yesterday and will probably land at West Point or White House. I suppose Grant thought Butler had played out and his troops could be used to advantage in the A. P. against Lee—the first part of my supposition I know is correct—Butler's campaign is the biggest failure of the war—he is a good executive, can write famous orders, &c., but he is not a Grant. I have not heard an officer or man speak of him lately but in derision—General Gilmore remains here in command of our lines. Ferry's Division of the 10th Corps holds the right and Kautz' cavalry (dismounted) the left. Our brigade forms Kautz' reserve—the invalid officers and soldiers of the 18th Corps are also under Kautz. I judge we will remain on the defensive and the rebels I suppose have sent most of their force to join Lee—so we probably won't have much fighting at present.

Camp 4th U. S. C. T., Near Bermuda Hundred, Va., June 4, 1864.

Our forces occupy the same lines and everything remains as quiet now as when I last wrote; we have been attacked in small force several times, but bear the Johnnies back easily; in one of these attacks my regiment took quite a prominent part. On last Tuesday the Johnnies attacked Spring Hill. The 4th and 5th were sent over to reinforce the 6th, which was garrisoning the place; the 4th was sent out to "feel their force"; we marched out of the fort, deployed two companies as skirmishers and made at them; we soon ran against a heavy skirmishing line of cavalry, supported by a section of artillery, and a lively little fight took place. Our skirmishers advanced steadily and rapidly and we drove them nearly half a mile, and were preparing to charge their artillery, when we received orders to retire; we forced the rebels back so rapidly that they lost a carbine and half a dozen sabers, which we brought off with us. The Major had his horse shot and was himself struck by a spent piece of shell, and three men were severely wounded—none killed; it was a small affair and I write so much about it because it was our first fair trial. Officers from old regiments (white) who were watching us say they never saw a skirmish line do better than ours. We are still the reserve for Kautz' line; heavy details, both white and black, are daily strengthening our lines; we have the most formidable line of works I ever saw. If we defend them with proper spirit we can beat back ten times our force. I don't think there is any danger of a serious attack here as long as Grant pushes them on the other side. We have heard Grant's guns for

the last three days—gradually growing nearer; last evening about dusk there was terrific cannonading somewhere near Richmond.

Headquarters 2nd Brigade, Hinks Div., June 10, 1864.

Nothing new transpiring here; we occupy the same camp as when I last wrote; they occasionally get up a brisk artillery duel along the line and sometimes picket skirmishing is quite spirited. Our pickets and the rebel pickets in some places are not more than 50 yards apart. Colored troops of course are not put on picket in such places. We have not been on picket since we came to this side the Appomatox. A brigade of Ferry's Div. and the 6th Colored Troops, on the right of the 4th, went over the Appomatox in the direction of Petersburg. I understand the object was to destroy the railroad south of Petersburg—don't know what success they are having. Grant has been very quiet for the last week—hear his guns occasionally. Our monitors on the James have been firing some this p. m.—suppose old Lee thought he saw something. Lee's reputation is about on a par with Butler's.

It is now 10 p. m., so please excuse my brevity and scrawling writing—I am now on Col. Duncan's Staff—have been detailed as Acting Assistant Adjutant General. I have not yet been mustered in as Captain. I have the appointment, but not the commission—owing to the Active Service—I went to see Maj. Davis (Butler's A. A. G.) and he promised to send it in a very few days.

Headquarters 2nd Brigade, Hinks Div., June 17, 1864.

The Colored Div. has had a brisk fight and a kind and merciful Providence has preserved me and permits me to write you once more.

On the 15th Brooks and Hinks Div. advanced on Petersburg. Of course we met the "Johnnies." My brigade (four regiments) made two charges; in the first we took a line of rifle pits and one piece of artillery; in the second we captured a strong Chain of Redans commanding each other and six pieces of artillery. My brigade took seven pieces altogether. The darkies behaved well. Baldy Smith witnessed the last charge and said to Col. Duncan, "This will make the old Army of the Potomac open their eyes—no nobler effort has been made and no greater success achieved than that gained by the Colored Troops today." The killed and wounded in my brigade will number about 600. We are still two and a half miles from Petersburg; the whole army of the Potomac with Grant is here and I doubt not we are confronted by most of Lee's army. I rode over to the 5th Corps this p. m. and saw

what was left of our boys; saw Capt. Jeffery, Sam, Jno. H., John Henderson, Uncle Orion and John Miller. They look a little rough but tough.

Headquarters 2nd Brigade, Hinks Div., June 20, 1864, 9:00 p. m.

I wrote you a day or so ago, giving you a slight account of our operations around Petersburg. The next day we were again near the front as a support to our first line. In this position we lost about 40 men, killed and wounded; our whole loss in the brigade is about 600. Our success has made quite a stir in the army here; it was providential I think; the works we carried were exceedingly strong and had the rebels held them with their usual obstinacy we might not have succeeded so well. I merely mention this that your expectations may not be raised too high. Yesterday we came front; we are now between the Appomatox and James near the former; we came here that we might assemble and reorganize the Division. The rebels held Petersburg at noon yesterday, but the town is completely commanded by our guns and can be destroyed at any time we choose to open on it; there has been but little firing since; I think it likely we have possession; I haven't had an opportunity of seeing our boys but once; don't know whether they have been engaged here or not, but judge they have. The entire Army of the Potomac is here with Grant. The Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad is being repaired; this looks as though Grant expected Lee to blockade the James. I received my commission as Captain today from Butler.

Headquarters 2nd Brigade, Hinks Div., Near Petersburg, Va., June 23, 1864.

We are again on the south side of the Appomatox and near Petersburg. Our troops seem to occupy about the same lines as when I last wrote you; the Johnnies still hold the town, but it is completely commanded by our guns and can be destroyed any time we choose to open on it. Grant is trying his favorite flanking process and the rebels must evacuate soon or run the risk of being gobbled. I understand Burnside's Corps and the others are crossing the Appomatox three miles above the city. If true, and I think it is, we will have something decisive in a day or so. We have not been on the front lines since returning to this side of the river—have been in reserve—consequently have not lost any.

Lincoln was on a visit to the army day before yesterday.

Headquarters 2nd Brigade, 3rd Div., 18th A. C., July 3, 1864.

Affairs have been very quiet for some days. On Thursday night an assault was ordered to be made by a Div. of the 10th Corps, which is attached to our Corps temporarily; the rebels soon discovered what was up

and the attack was postponed. They are now busy mining and I judge expect to dig the Johnnies out. Picket firing and artillery duels continue. From our headquarters we have a splendid view of the rebel batteries on the heights over the river; our guns usually get the best of these duels; in one yesterday a rebel caisson was blown up. A large number of heavy guns and mortars are being brought up and mounted. It is the general impression that we will celebrate tomorrow (the 4th) with one of the biggest artillery fights on record; the country is very open and gives us a splendid chance for its use. Our artillery men have discovered the rebel magazine and are trying to blow it up. The R. R. bridge has been injured by our guns, so as to prevent trains crossing.

Headquarters 2nd Brigade, 3rd Div., 18th Army Corps, July 8, 1864.

Along most of the lines the troops have ceased skirmishing and our men and the rebs quietly watch each other; in other places skirmishing is lively, and particularly so in front of the position we now occupy. My brigade now forms part of the 2nd line of Turner's Div. of the 10th Corps. This Div. (temporarily attached to 18th Corps) lies in front of Reservoir's Hill, which is said to be the key to Petersburg. The rebs realize this fact as well as we do; consequently there is an incessant popping to prevent either party from strengthening their works. We are so well protected by bomb-proofs that we have but few casualties; this is our third day here. I presume we will be relieved in a day or so. Our Division it is thought will be broken up. Gen. Hinks had to relinquish the command on account of his old wounds and now commands at Point Lookout, Md. Col. Hohnan of the 1st is temporarily in command of the Div.; 4 regiments of the 1st Brigade have been sent over the Appomattox to a camp of instruction. Don't know what disposition will be made of our Brigade, which is the only one fit for active service, but I think it probable that we will be transferred to Ferry's Div. (colored) of the 9th Corps—all surmise as yet however. 5 p. m.—since writing the above we have had a big alarm all along the line. It originated on our front and in this wise: About 75 Johnnies crept up unperceived near our skirmishers, and gave them a volley. The rebs then broke for cover, and our front line rose up and gave them a full volley. Everybody supposed the rebs were charging, and artillery and musketry opened along the whole line. Shell and shot whistled merrily for a half hour—not many hurt—all quiet now. Cap't Jeffery and Lieut. Adams from the 7th were to see me last night, they bringing the sad intelligence of Samuel's death. He saw the announcement of his death in the Chronicle. I pray it

may not be so, but fear it is too true. Sam was one of our bravest soldiers, and a good Christian, and while we bitterly mourn his loss, let us remember our loss is his gain.

Headquarters 2nd Brig. 3d Div. 18th Army Corps, July 14, 1864.

"All quiet in the Army of the Potomac" can as truly be said of the army now, as when it rested on the banks of the Potomac in '61. Pickett's Div. of the 6th Corps has gone to Washington to look after the "raiders"—suppose they reached there as the papers speak of "the fighting 6th deploying." The 2d Corps were under orders to go, but the Rebs made a demonstration toward our left, and the order was countermanded. The raiders, I see, are within 5 miles of Washington, slashing around Baltimore, etc. Last evening we were relieved in the trenches, and ordered to the rear to "prepare for inspection." Had been in the trenches eight days. Some interpret the orders to prepare for inspection, as an indication that we go to Washington—bosh of course.

What think you of the situation now. I have no opinion to express, no surmises to make. I have made up my mind to take what comes with as good grace as possible.

Headquarters 2nd Brig. 3d Div. 18th Army Corps, July 14, 1864.

It has been very quiet along the lines for a few days—scarcely any firing at all. The line of rebel works captured by us (a portion of it) has been leveled within the last two or three days. Some interpret it as a sign of evacuation. Others say it means another change of base—that Grant is going to come the flanking process on them again by moving around south, etc., but no one seems to know anything. The 6th Corps is the only Corps, I am aware of, that has been sent to Washington. Why Grant is lying here idle, when nearly all of Lee's army is in Maryland, is more than I can say. I confess I don't understand his tactics. Our Brig. went to the front again last night—they occupy their old position, form part of Turner's second line. Col. Duncan was unwell and did not go out. I remained in camp with him. Expect to go out in the morning. I haven't seen any of the 7th boys lately. They are three miles to the left of us.

Headquarters 2nd Brig. 3d Div. 18th Army Corps, July 26, 1864.

You ask why we haven't taken Petersburg—simply because we couldn't. It is too well fortified and too stoutly defended to be taken from this side. The 19th and 6th Corps are arriving at Bermuda Hundred and are assigned

to Butler's command. This force, I suspect, will be thrown between Richmond and this city and thus compel the evacuation of this place, but this is all conjecture, but if the movement over the river is to be entrusted to Butler, I have no faith whatever in it succeeding. He is the grandest humbug (I would say it were I a civilian) the war has thus far produced. Burnside is mining—we may attempt another assault. The mine is but a short distance to the left of our brigade; it runs out a distance of 450 feet, then branches to the right and left under their works like the letter "T." They intend to use 16,000 pounds of powder in blowing it up.

How are the elections going this fall. I fear Grant's want of success, Greeley's intrigues at Niagara, and the coming draft will make a deal of thunder for Copperhead orators. How do the people receive the proclamation for 500,000 more men? I suppose the "hundred day" men will be home in time for a chance with the rest—it would be too bad to *slight* them. My health continues good, in fact provokingly good, but I am thankful that such is the case. I have known some officers, by a little expert management, to get a leave of 20 days, during this campaign, whose health was probably as good as mine.

Headquarters 3d Brig. 3d Div. 18th Army Corps,

Near Point of Rocks, Va., August 4, 1864.

Am well, but really haven't time to write. Division has been reorganized under Paine. We are in 3d Brigade, so direct accordingly.

Headquarters 3d Brig. 3d Div. 18th Army Corps,

Near Point of Rocks, Va., August 5, 1864.

Grant's promised "startling combinations" have proved another startling failure. Our brigade occupied the front line on 30th during Burnside's fight. We were just to the right of the mine, but did not form part of the assaulting column. Had a good view of the day's operations. I was asleep when the mine went up, but saw it before it went down. The affair was a most humiliating failure; everything worked splendidly at first and with proper management we would not only have taken Petersburg but the most of the rebel force this side of the river. The blame I presume will be shuffled on to the colored troops, because their color happens to attract notoriety, but I know that they behaved as well, if not better, than the white troops. Their panic was caused by Bell's Brigade of Turner's Division 20th Corps giving away in utter confusion. This brigade was advancing to support the colored troops and broke 10 minutes before the colored troops did. I understand on

good authority that Gen. Turner admits this. I am confident that the more the matter is investigated the less the blame will be attached to the C. T. It is reported that the 2d and 3d Divs. 9th Corps refused to advance. I fear that there is some foundation for the report. The colored troops advanced into an exceedingly hot and scary place, and as they had never been under fire previously, it was unwise to say the least to put them in such a place.

About dusk this evening, there was heavy firing over the river (we are now on Butler's front) it lasted about half an hour; don't know the cause of it—all quiet now. Our Division is now commanded by Gen. Paine. Gen. Carr had command about a week; the Division has been reorganized, and we are now in the 3rd Brigade; the 4th, 6th & 10th regiments from the Brigade under Col. Duncan. I am still A. A. A. G.

Col. Thomas of the 19th U. S. Col. Troops on the 31st during flag of truce, got rather near the rebel lines, and was taken in. He was taken to Bushrod Johnson; when asked who he was by Johnson, he replied: "I am a Captain in 11th U. S. Infantry, Colonel of 19th United States Colored Troops, Commanding 2nd Brigade, 4th Div. 9th Army Corps, Army of Poto-mac." "Eh, we hang such fellows down here." Thomas demanded his release, said that they had violated flag of truce, etc. Johnson said he must keep him, and sent him to jail. Thomas demanded paper, and wrote a remonstrance of 14 pages to Gen. Beauregard. While awaiting Beauregard's reply, he made friends with the provost marshal, and traveled all over Petersburg. Beauregard ordered his release, which he owes to his audacity and impudence.

Headquarters 3d Brig., 3d Div. 18th Army Corps,
Near Point of Rocks, Va., August 21, 1864.

The 2d and 10th Corps recrossed the River James yesterday and today and passed to the left. They could not accomplish anything—in fact I judge it was only a feint to cover more important movements on our left. The 5th Corps moved out and seized the Weldon Road; this morning there was a furious cannonading in that direction. I suspect they have had a big fight, how it resulted, I can't say.

Our Head Qrs. are still near Point of Rocks, but only one regiment of the brigade is with us. This one regiment has been holding a half mile of Butler's line for the last four days. This P. M. we were re-enforced by two regiments so that we now feel tolerably secure again. During the operations of the 2d and 10th Corps over the river, Butler's line was almost entirely stripped of troops; it was an exceedingly fortunate thing for us that the

Johnnies didn't know our defenceless condition. Two regiments of our brigade are at Dutch Gap, covering Butler's digging operations. These two regiments and the 16th N. Y. H. Art. had a little fight near that place with the rebs a day or so since. The 16th (white) broke and scattered like sheep. The darkies stood up to the work manfully. Our two regiments are the only troops now at that point. The Howlett Battery is on one side of them, a battery in front, and one opposite the Howlett Battery. The consequence is they make Dutch Gap an exceedingly hot place. At the present rate of progress it will require two months to complete the canal—the distance from bank to bank is about 130 yards, and the bank is about 40 feet in height—the distance around is from 5 to 7 miles. Just now I hear the cars whistling on the Petersburg & Richmond R. R. Judge the rebels are running reinforcements down from Richmond to look after Warren. This is the first train I have heard on this road for some time.

Headquarters 3d Brigade 3d Division 18th Army Corps,
Camp at Deep Bottom, Va., August 26, 1864.

We are having stirring times here now. Grant seems to be at work in earnest again. Yesterday and day before, heavy firing took place on the Weldon Road and report says it resulted very favorably to us. The 2d, 5th and 9th Corps are in that vicinity; the 10th and 18th Corps now hold the line from Deep Bottom to beyond the Norfolk R. R. Yesterday morning at about 3 o'clock, the rebs made an attack on Butler's line. We were awakened by a yell and volley of musketry. They made a charge on our picket line, but finding us prepared for them soon fell back to their old position. One division had been sent over the Appomattox the previous evening, which the Rebs had observed, and supposed Butler's line was being evacuated, and I suppose the attack was made to satisfy themselves on this point.

Gen. Wm. Birney arrived from Florida a few days since, with the 7th, 8th, & 9th U. S. C. T., and the 29th Com. Vo. (Colored). You may remember that he organized our regiment at Baltimore. He was at our Head Qrs. a few evenings since—took occasion to say that he "believed he used to have to compliment me on the good trim in which I had my company." He has been assigned to the 10th Corps—had command of a division of four brigades, three white, in the operations of the 18th Corps at this place a few days since. He is to have command of a Division of Colored Troops, and is very anxious to have our brigade in his division. But as Gen. Paine is one of Butler's pets, I have no hope of his succeeding. I should like very much to have the trans-

(31)

fer effected, for there are six regiments in the Div. at present raised in this Dept. under Butler's regime that reflect no credit on the Division, or colored troops in general, and I should like to cut loose from them.

Headquarters 3d Brigade, 3d Division 18th Army Corps,
Camp at Deep Bottom, Va., September 1, 1864.

We are still at Deep Bottom and without a command. The 4th and 6th regiments are still at Dutch Gap, and the 10th regiment at last accounts at City Point doing guard duty. So Col. Duncan is left with no command except that Head Qrs. Guard. Consequently we are making matters easy as possible. We had two little alarms since coming here, but neither of them amounted to anything. We are on the extreme right of Grant's line, consequently know nothing of what is transpiring on the left. There has been hard fighting on the left, in which the 2d Corps was somewhat worsted. I see the 7th Indiana was engaged, but saw no list of casualties.

Headquarters 3d Brigade, 3d Division 18th Army Corps,
Camp at Deep Bottom, Va., September 15, 1864.

Affairs remain quiet here. The work on "Butler's canal" progresses slowly; the rebels keep tossing mortar shells regularly during the day at the working parties—of late their practice has been much better than usual. Yesterday three men were killed and two wounded. Butler has lately erected an enormous "signal tower" about 140 feet high near us, at which the "Howlett Battery" sends her iron compliments. So far they have missed their mark and the shells whistle over us a half mile to the rear. I will add for ma's information that our Head Qrs. are sheltered from this battery, or at least so concealed that they can't discover us.

Last evening a sad accident occurred by which one of the members of our staff lost his life. About 7 P. M., Lieutenant Kingsbury went over to the Head Qrs. of the 6th Reg. While there, a shell which had been thrown during the day exploded accidentally, a piece struck Lieut. Kingsbury on the forehead. He lingered unconscious until 2 o'clock this morning, then died. Today we had his body embalmed, and sent home. No news from the left—guess Grant is waiting for something to turn up. Recruits are said to be arriving rapidly at City Point.

Look out for something important from this quarter soon.

Headquarters 3d Brigade 3d Division 18th Army Corps,
Camp at Deep Bottom, Va., September 27, 1864.

We are still idle here. I am confident a move will be made very soon, but just how soon I can not tell. In the 2d Corps, the Quartermasters have had orders to have clothing etc. issued by the 28th inst., and are now in the rear ready for orders. Probably Grant will aim to strike a blow here about the time Sheridan reaches Lynchburg. We have had a splendid success in the Valley, haven't we. The Shenandoah is no longer the Valley of Humiliation. The Richmond Enquirer of yesterday acknowledges a defeat at Fisher's Hill—says they lost 12 pieces of artillery, but predicts that we will get whipped back again, when we reach Lynchburg, as Hunter was. Sheridan is not Hunter.

Our brigade is still at work on the canal—think it is about two thirds completed. The rebels shell us furiously as ever—they disabled the dredging machine we had to work, so we must now depend on pick and shovel. If any other man than Butler had charge of it, I think it would have been abandoned long since. Presume Butler wishes to leave it as a monument to perpetuate his name and fame—it will require something of this kind. I think McClellan has few friends in the army here. Among the officers of our Brigade, I have not heard of a single McClellan man. Little Mc was very popular with the soldiers when he was relieved, but his affiliations with Copperheads since has ruined him. If we meet with no reverses before the elections, I have no fears but what Old Abe will succeed.

The final chapter in the life story of Captain VanNuys is found in a letter to his father, John H. VanNuys, from Lieut. Z. F. Wilber, Acting Assistant Quartermaster of the Third Brigade, written from Dutch Gap, Virginia, October 2, 1864. It is as follows:

“Mr. John H. VanNuys, Esq.

“My Dear Sir: It is an extremely painful duty for me to write you. You have undoubtedly ere this received by dispatch announcing the death of your son. What can a stranger say to comfort those nearest and dearest to him. But of one thing I can assure you, that you and your lady have the heartfelt sympathies of every officer left in our Brigade, for Van as we called him was universally esteemed as a man and a soldier. He has no enemies, but many friends, warm friends. It could not be otherwise with one of his fixed principles, strict integrity and kindly heart. The death of no

officer in the 4th regiment, or of this brigade, has created such a sensation, and we who were his daily companions will miss him sadly at our mess table and at our little circle around the camp fire.

"Col. Duncan was wounded at the same time, and has been sent to the hospital, he will probably lose his foot, but before he went, he desired me to write you and what I have written I know to be his own as well as my feelings.

"As to his death, you have learned from the papers that the forward movement commenced on the 29th ult. As Quartermaster I was and still am at our old camp, with our baggage, teams, etc., but have the facts from officers of the staff who were eye-witnesses. Col. Duncan's Brigade was ordered to charge a line of rifle pits about two miles from Deep Bottom. It was about 6 A. M. He had but 600 men of his brigade with him at the time, but at it they went. They got within ten yards of the rebel works. Van's horse had been killed under him a few moments before, but he kept up with the column on foot, not with the column but at the head of it. We were driven back, the slaughter was terrific.

"On the retreat, Van was behind the column, nearest the enemy, and while in the act of looking back, a ball struck him in the throat, severing the artery, and on that beautiful morning he yielded up his life, another on the long list of Martyred Patriots.

"The affair did not take but fifteen minutes, but in that brief space of time, out of 600 who had started, 390 were dead and wounded. Col. Duncan took with him three staff officers; of these your son fell, Lt. Pratt lost a leg, and Col. D. was wounded, and four staff officers lost their horses, 14 officers out of 20 of the 6th U. S. C. T. and 6 out of 9 of the 14th were killed or wounded.

"Within twenty minutes our forces rallied and took the ground, but while the rebels held the ground, they had stripped your son of everything except shirt and drawers. He had on his person a watch and \$175 belonging to Lieut. Kingsbury, who was killed 3 weeks ago, these the hounds got. Your son was ordered by Col. D. to take charge of Lt. K's effects.

"After the fight, hearing that your son was killed, I took an ambulance and got his body and took it to the embalmers who have embalmed it and it will start tomorrow. I have waited a day in hopes that Mr. Ditmars would arrive.

"Ths coffin is only a plain gov't one as I did not feel that you would warrant me in going to the expense of a fine one here as their prices are enormous. I should not have put you to the expense of the steps I have taken, but he said

when we talked of sending Lt. K. home that if he fell, he wished to be sent home.

"In conclusion, sir, let me say that I deeply sympathize with you. I have passed through severe afflictions, and know what they are. Only a month ago, I received word that my only child, a bright, beautiful babe of 11 months had passed to a brighter clime, and even as Dear Van sympathized with me then, do I with you. If he died young, he fell a patriot, and may the blood of his young heart poured forth so lavishly at his country's altar help to bind together again our Union stronger than ever."

In a little envelope postmarked "Old Point Comfort, Oct. 10" came a few days later the last message from the son, with a postscript in another's handwriting. It reads:

"Headquarters 3d Brigade, 3d Division, 18th Army Corps, Camp at Dutch Gap, Va., September 27, 1864.

"This testament belongs to Captain S. W. VanNuys, Acting Ass't. Adj't. General 3d Brigade, 3d Div., 18th Army Corps. Should I die upon the field of battle, for the sake of a loving mother and sister, inform my father, John H. VanNuys, Franklin, Indiana, of the fact."

The postscript reads: "Mr. John H. Vanings: It is my painful duty to inform you that your son was killed on the 29th of the last month near Chaffins farm, Va. I have his testament. I will send if you wish it. From your enemy, one of the worst rebels you ever seen.

"L. B. F."

CHAPTER XV.

PHYSICIANS AND MEDICAL PRACTICE.

BY R. W. TERHUNE, M. D.

The first comers to Indiana were mainly drawn either directly from Pennsylvania, the Carolinas or Virginia, or were of the fascinating band of hunters and frontiersmen of similar origin who had only a few years earlier begun the redemption of Tennessee and Kentucky from savagery.

There were descendants of the old English colonists, Scotch and Scotch-Irish in abundance, Germans from Pennsylvania, sturdy Hollanders, Swiss, and last, but not least in quality of excellence, French Huguenots, inspired by traditions of noble blood and of heroic struggles for liberty and conscience's sake. No finer race ever lived than those that builded the Northwest. "Fifty years after the defeat of General St. Clair the skeletons of the Kentucky soldiers killed in that battle were exhumed and out of more than seventy taken from one grave two only were of men that had been less than six feet in height."

The pioneers that came to stay and to build homes and cities were not less robust and sturdy than the soldiers that had preceded them. They were the flower of the communities from which they came, and had both the will and power to subdue the wilderness. Woods nor wild beasts, nor swamps, nor storms, nor cold winters had any terrors for them, nor had any toil or peril that could be grappled with or subdued by brawn or physical bravery or effort.

In fact, when in health they usually enjoyed, with a sort of rough good nature, their hard and barren life. Coming to the new region, and building their homes on the high places near the streams, leading active lives, dwelling in houses that were of necessity well ventilated, and eating a nutritious food, they were immune to many of the ills that affected older communities.

Tuberculosis, which now slays its thousands, had not yet followed the pioneer to the frontier. Diphtheria and cerebro-spinal meningitis were then unknown and influenza and typhoid fever were scourges of the yet distant future. But all the country save the southwest part was a great marsh over which the dark shadow of a forest, dense and gigantic, had hung for ages.

And in the insidious miasmata and noxious exhalations from the swamps and stagnant pools the brave pioneers had a powerful and invisible foe that stole upon them unaware and was more to be dreaded than all the tangible and physical dangers with which they could have been surrounded, for strength and bravery could not prevail against it. Intermittent fevers in all their stubborn forms seized upon the people and endured. Whole communities fell victims to the universal malarial infection. "So alarming did the mortality become that by an act of the General Assembly passed December 31, 1821, Friday, the second day of the following April, was set apart as a day of public prayer to 'God Almighty, that He may avert the just judgments impending our land and that in His manifold mercies He will bless the country with fruitful seasons and our citizens with health and peace.'"

"That same year, 1821, an epidemic of intermittent and remittent fevers set in the latter part of July in the new town of Indianapolis, and continued until some time in October, during which nearly every person was more or less indisposed, and seventy-two, or about one-eighth of the population, died."

"The fall succeeding the first settlement in the spring the scourge broke out on Blue river in Johnson county and prevailed to such an extent that there were hardly enough well people to attend to the wants of the sick ones."

For more than fifteen years after the first settlement of the country there was no abatement in the severity of the prevailing fevers. It is impossible to describe the sickness of those times in colors sufficiently dark to give a correct idea of the universal distress. From the first of August till the first of October all work and business were given over to the care of the sick. Chills and fever were universal. Many persons recovered promptly, and some there were that remained in bed only while the paroxysm lasted. Parents sometimes had malarial "chills" or paroxysms every second or third day for weeks, with no appreciable increase in the severity of the seizures. But at times the mildest cases seemed suddenly to become malignant and dangerous. Two or three very light paroxysms were sometimes followed by the sudden and alarming development of a congestive and pernicious type that ended in a "sinking chill" and death. Whenever such a grave condition manifested itself the patient was at once sustained by the most heroic treatment known at that time. External applications of mustard were freely used, and capsicum and brandy given without stint. Sometimes a quart of brandy was required to brace the failing heart and restore mobility to the stagnant blood.

It was some years after the first settlement of the country before physicians came, and when they did at last arrive there was so much illness, such

widespread prevalence of disease, that many patients in distant and inaccessible parts of the country were unable to procure their services. So the sick were largely treated by domestic remedies, a belief in the efficacy of which was not based on scientific knowledge or research, but was the result of the crudest fancies.

The secret recesses of the forest, where ferns and maiden-hair grew on the mossy banks of streamlets, where the dog-woods and wild roses bloomed in beauty, and the breath of modest violets and crabapple blossoms filled the air with fragrance, those recesses of the forest so exquisitely adorned for man's pleasure with the beauties of form, of color and of fragrance, were also the repositories of a botanical wealth of rare therapeutic virtue and power. However deficient the venerable and aged men and women of that day might be in all the learning of the schools, they were all deeply versed in the occult materia medica of the woods, for in the leaves and roots and flowering plants that had been scattered by the hand of Providence in such generous profusion over all the earth, they found a balm for every human ill.

Boneset and burvine and quaking aspen and wahoo were used in chills and fever with the greatest faith and efficacy. In the languid springtime, prickly ash, burdock, sarsaparilla, poplar, dogwood and wild cherry barks, made up in whiskey and taken in the form of "bitters," lent invaluable aid to the lancet in cleansing and quickening the foul and sluggish current of the blood. In order to be effective, these barks had to be gathered from the north sides of the trees. Tansy bitters were a favorite morning dram and were held in high repute for their power in warding off the malarial miasmata of the times and strengthening one for a day's labor in the swampy woods.

Bleeding was universally practiced by the people in the beginning of febrile attacks, followed by a severe emetic and cathartic. As an emetic, lobelia, a plant that grew in the woods and fields, was considered quite the most effective agent to be had. There was a shrub called prickly sumach that, in the opinion of the pioneers, was effective either as an emetic or a cathartic, according to the manner of its preparation. If an emetic effect was desired the roots were uncovered as they grew and the bark thus gathered was prepared and given to the patient, and the results were said to be most prompt and thorough.

Despite the widespread skill in the preparation of these botanic remedies, the malignancy of the malarial fevers showed no abatement. During the sickly season people died by scores, and the land was filled with mourning. "The sick therefore readily fell in with any promised relief. Sappington's pills and

others with big names, heralded by a long host of curative virtues, found a ready sale. Against the walls of every cabin, suspended from nails, hung two or three dozen small bottles already emptied of their contents, but with little if any realization to the sick of the promised relief." Charms and amulets and remedies the most absurd were sometimes resorted to as means of arresting the progress of the terrible disease. But the mystic power of charms and amulets, the empiric mixtures of experimenting pioneers, the loudly vaunted nostrums of designing quacks, and the time-tried remedies of honest medical practitioners were alike of no avail. Changeless and hopeless, the pestilence held sway through all the long and weary days of summer. Only when the storms of autumn had swept away, with breezes of delicious freshness, the pestilent air of summer; only when the beneficent genius of the frost had touched the woods with flame, and sealed the pools with ice, could the afflicted people hope for health and life. At last, when the kindly frost had come, bringing the benediction of health; when the sad, despairing season of sickness, like a gloomy nightmare, had passed away, the stricken ones came forth again, bearing the aspect of sorrow for the dead, or with pale faces and forms wasted in their long struggle with disease.

The sick in those days lacked many of the comforts that assuage the suffering of their descendants in affliction. There was then no quiet, restful spare room where the weary sufferer could stretch his aching limbs in peace. Often there was but one room to the house, and the sick were kept where the rest of the family lived and slept, in the room where the meals were cooked before the fire and where the babies played in noisy glee. There were no soft air cushions for the tired back; no ice-caps for the aching head, no cooling drinks nor ice to quench the burning thirst, and no chloral hydrate to woo the sweet forgetfulness of sleep. Chicken broth was a favorite invalid food. Water, when tolerated at all, was carried from some nearby spring and was drunk from a gourd. Some of the remedies used to combat malaria have been given. The remedies used in other diseases were fully as various and interesting. Mullein was one of the favorite remedies of our forefathers. An infusion made of the seeds and leaves was used as an expectorant in coughs and bronchial affections and as a demulcent and astringent in the summer diarrhoeas of children, and in the epidemics of dysentery that were so fatal in those times.

A salve was made of poplar blossoms for the healing of wounds. The blossoms as they fell were gathered and put into an earthen jar. Over them hot lard was poured and the resulting salve was used to dress cuts and

wounds that were sometimes inflicted by the woodman's ax. Hemorrhage from such wounds was a serious matter and the pioneers attempted its control in various ways. Sometimes spider's web, gathered from grimy rafters and ceilings, and filled with the accumulated dust of months, was bound over the gaping wound, or it was filled with soot gathered from the black throat of the big chimneys of the time, or sugar or strong soft soap was used for a like purpose. If a "harmless necessary cat" of sable hue chanced to wander near some sufferer from freshly inflicted wounds he was promptly sacrificed to Aesculapius, for the pioneers believed that a libation of black cat's blood poured upon a recent wound was an offering of greatest efficacy, insuring it thenceforth the watchful care of all the powers that heal, and guarding it from all danger of erysipelas or any kindred ill. The ax or edged tool with which the wound had been inflicted was at once annointed with hog's lard and carefully guarded in the chimney corner, for if a bit of rust perchance through carelessness should gather on the blade, dire consequences to the patient's life were almost sure to follow.

Puff balls, a kind of fungus growth found in the woods, were used to staunch bleeding wounds and their contents were sometimes snuffed up the nostrils in cases of obstinate nose-bleed. A metallic door key suspended down the back from a string around the neck was reputed to have stopped cases of nose-bleed when all else had failed.

Buckeyes were carried in the pockets as a safe-guard against rheumatism. If a case of rheumatism assumed a chronic form, an Irish potato was also carried in the pocket in addition to the buckeye. If faithfully carried until it shriveled and turned black in the pocket, it was said that no case of rheumatism was ever known to have such idiotic obstinacy as to resist the double charm.

In the good old times babies were in every household in the land. Though sired by lusty manhood and though nourished at maternal bosoms that were blessed with perfect health, yet these tender buds, despite their rich heritage of health, suffered then, even as babies suffer now, with all the trying ills of teething. Young mothers that felt for the first time the divine joy of motherhood, who felt not only its raptures, but its tremulous anxieties and ceaseless cares as well, were at a loss how best to guide the tender feet along the perilous pathway of the first few months of life. But experienced matrons, with their broods of eight or ten, were all aware that if a mole's foot were dried and suspended from a string about the cherub's neck, the teething age was at once bereft of all its terrors, and in the homes where such

potent charms were used the darlings' lives were henceforth happy with the smiles and sleep of perfect health and peace.

Frogs have always suffered at the hands of vivisectors and experimenters for the good of man. Nor did they escape in grandfather's time, for he believed there was no remedy so efficacious to relieve a painful case of quinsy as a bull-frog bound upon the sufferer's throat until the frog was dead. People believed these things with implicit, childish faith. They could not much be blamed in days when there were no books nor schools, and when papers never found their way into the woods.

Letters rarely written traveled slowly by stage or pony, across bridgeless rivers and over roads of bottomless mud. Sometimes a month elapsed before people in the wilds of Indiana heard of the death of relatives only a hundred miles away.

There were but two feeble medical colleges then in existence west of the Alleghany mountains, one at Lexington, Kentucky, and one at Cincinnati, Ohio. They were but sparks of light, whose feeble rays did not far penetrate the boundless gloom. Thus deprived of skilled medical help, the people were compelled to depend upon their own meager skill for relief in sickness. Every neighborhood had its own herb doctor, and its lancet. Bleeding was a universal practice. The people believed that their blood grew foul and sluggish in the dull and sedentary days of winter and that it must needs be shed like a garment when winter was gone, that in its place new blood might course with the life and joy of springtime in its current. People were bled for every ill. If a man had a chill he was bled; if a fever occurred or headache, a spell of biliousness or indigestion, an attack of dizziness, a fainting fit, or even a tooth-ache, the every-ready lancet was applied. Not only people of full and plethoric habit, with plenty of blood and a tendency to congestive troubles were bled, but those that were pale and emaciated with long continued and wasting diseases were subjected to the same ordeal. Finally, if there was nothing whatever the matter, it was still a sacred duty to be bled, that the many ailments of those days might thus be warded off.

In the year 1824, Arthur Bass came from the Carolinas and found a home in Johnson county. With memories fresh in mind of boyhood rambles among the mountains and pine woods of his native state, he shunned the swampy regions and sought a home among the bold hills bearded with trees, that rose southward of the rapid current of Indian creek. There he lived, far from even the slender thoroughfares of travel of that day, and far from the towns where doctors later came, in a region that was often inaccessible

from swollen streams that were treacherous with quicksand and filled in winter with floating ice. He early realized the needs of his community and provided himself with a lancet for bleeding and a turnkey for extracting teeth. Every spring, when pilgrims, pale with the ravages of malaria, wended their way over the hills to his home that they might become rid of the thick and stagnant blood that had festered in their veins since the feverish days of autumn. The well also came for their yearly bleeding and the blood that flowed at the touch of his lancet was enough to dye the Indian Creek hills as red as the slippery heights of Cemetery ridge.

Dentists were then unknown, so those that suffered the agonies of toothache sought relief of Arthur Bass and his turnkey. Hervey Vories vividly remembers a visit for relief from toothache over sixty years ago. He says, "Arthur set me in a chair by the side of the house, pushed my head down against the wall and fastened on his turnkey. Then he began to wrench. I saw stars and forked lightning and heard thunder, but he never relaxed until with a great snap the roots gave way and Bass reeled back with the turnkey in his hand. He examined the results carefully and said, 'By gosh, I brung two that time.'"

In the first years of the new country, the practice of obstetrics was invariably entrusted to the hands of midwives. Physicians at first could not be had and midwives were of necessity employed in such cases. When physicians did come they found the pioneer women possessing such unreasoning timidity and prejudice, and objecting so strenuously to their presence at such times, that more than twenty-five years elapsed before they succeeded in winning much of the obstetrical practice from the hands of midwives. In those days the woman sanctified to motherhood was an object of solicitude to all the neighborhood. When "the days were accomplished that she should be delivered" there was a gathering of the women, from far and near, regardless of time of day or night, inclemency of weather, condition of roads, age or number of children, sickness at home, or any other thing whatever. All were asked to come and all most freely came. No social slight of the present day is half so keenly felt by women as was then failure to receive an invitation to the cases of this kind.

It was not an idle nor a morbid curiosity that prompted all this hurrying in haste from far and near to the bedside of a suffering woman. The pioneer women were never nervous nor morbidly curious, so their presence at such times was due to the genuine, effusive heartiness and robustness of their sympathetic natures that prompted them to come and freely give the rich

sympathy of their cheerful, healthful presence. Accidents rarely occurred. The women of those times, sturdiest daughters of the Kentucky and Virginia hills, were the very flower of physical perfection. Like the black-eyed daughters of Israel, they were lively in labor and scarce needed even the ministrations of the midwife.

Of many midwives that flourished in the country, two were especially eminent in the Indian Creek neighborhood, Mrs. Roberts and Mrs. Titsworth. Mrs. Roberts came to the county in the earliest days. She was a woman of great energy and force of character and of most commanding presence. Like a great Amazon, she towered six feet high, and she had a face and form of masculine strength and singularity. Neither storm nor darkness, nor wild animals had any power to daunt her courage. She was always ready for service and went gladly, in rain or snow, night or day, through the bottomless mud of forest roads or over the frozen hills of winter. When she sallied forth on her errands of mercy, mounted astride like a Rough Rider, she dashed so furiously through the woods on starless nights that all the witches of Allowaykirk could not have kept pace with her.

When physicians finally began to receive calls of necessity in such cases as baffled the meagre skill of the midwife, they encountered an air of distrust that unnerved all but the boldest spirits. They had not yet gained the respect and confidence of the people, had not yet learned the open sesame to all homes and were not accorded the cheerful welcome and co-operation that now awaits them everywhere. Instead of that, their every word and act were closely watched, and if their practices in unimportant matters failed to meet the approval of the venerated midwives and old women of the communities into which they happened to be called, their reputations suffered a permanent and hopeless eclipse. Consequently they were called only in the most desperate cases.

Dr. William H. Wishard graphically describes a case that occurred in his practice as follows: "I was summoned (in the year 1843) to the bedside of a woman who had been in labor eighteen hours. The midwife had kept the grave nature of the case concealed from the friends, hoping that something would come about that she might be able to deliver the woman without the help of a physician. At last she was compelled to report the alarming symptoms of the case, and it soon became known that professional aid was sent for, although the night was cold and a terrific snow storm was prevailing. When I arrived, I found the family living in a log cabin, fourteen by sixteen feet, and there were present to render help and sympathy twelve women, and

four or five children, with the sick woman and her husband. We had standing room only. It was custom and was considered a conscientious duty to an afflicted neighbor. To have but a half dozen present on such occasions was considered a small and select company." Dr. Wishard further says: "Should the case be one that baffled the skill of the midwife and a physician had to be sent for, the news spread with the rapidity of a prairie fire, and when he arrived the congregation was large enough for a funeral or a quarterly meeting. The gathering was not made up of one sex only; the men were around on the border doing picket duty and ready for emergencies."

In the same year of 1843, Mrs. Titsworth attended the young wife of a farmer in the Indian Creek neighborhood. Mrs. Titsworth was a German woman, very fat and short of stature, with a broad, flat face. She had come to the new country in 1830, and had successfully practiced her calling until the incident we now relate. She had been called to the farmer's home early in the day, but her presence had not been attended with results. The case lingered through the day with no prospect of relief. When night came on, with lowering clouds and portents of a gathering storm, the watchers lost their courage and faith in the fat, old midwife's skill and they requested that a doctor should be summoned without more delay. Hervey Vories, a nearby neighbor, then in the strength and vigor of his first youth and a bold horseman, was called up and sent through the wild night at break-neck speed for Dr. Ward, a young physician who some three years previously had located in the little town of Williamsburg. The town was reached, the doctor found and soon they both were on their way, riding a wild race through the wild night. They could not see each other as they galloped through the gloom. The road, the woods, the hills, the whole world and sky were swallowed up and lost in blackest night. Momentarily the trees and hills leaped from out the gloom in the dazzling brilliancy of the lightning, only to be lost again the next instant in the utter blackness of the awful night. Soon the storm came on in all its fury. The rain descended in drenching torrents, the thunder rolled, the winds howled in their wrath, and the lightning blazed in a dazzling electrical splendor. It seemed that angry Jove was once again abroad with thunderbolts, seeking to destroy this modern son of medicine, as in the olden times on just such night as this he struck down old Aesculapius because of his skill in bringing the dead to life again. But at last the house was reached in safety, when it was learned that midwife Titsworth and old midwife Nature had prevailed, and the child lay wrapped in swaddling clothes sleeping in its cradle.

Though success attended her efforts in this case, the midwife had seen

her day. The magnificent women of the first generation had grown old. In their stead were their daughters of gentler blood and slenderer frame who lingered in the travail of birth. Fear of physicians and confidence in midwives alike had passed away. Women of timorous natures, when undergoing the greatest ordeal of their lives, and friends of lively sympathies grew to prefer the presence of the sturdy masculine obstetrician.

During the reign of the midwife no attention was paid to antiseptics or even to ordinary cleanliness. The clothing was changed the third day and the young mother was adjured to remain in bed nine days, but sometimes in three or four days she was up milking the cows.

One of the most extraordinary therapeutic agents of that day was to be found in the poultice that was sometimes applied to inflamed breasts after childbirth. In case of threatened abscess of the breast Mrs. Titsworth ordered a poultice applied, made of earth dug up at the kitchen door where the kitchen slops and dish water were thrown. This was made into a paste with warm water and applied to the breast in the same way that antiphlogistine is now applied. The bare mention of such a poultice made of foul smelling earth, swarming with bacteria, is enough to make Holmes and Semmelweiss and Pasteur turn in their graves.

The time at last had come when the "herb doctors" and midwives should no longer live in peace, for physicians had begun to come. The very first of all was Dr. Robert McCaulay, a native of Edinburg, Scotland. He came from Scotland in the year 1811, found his way westward to Kentucky, where he married. In October, 1826, he came to Johnson county, Indiana, and located in the great woods five miles west of the little village of Franklin. Being a man of ability, his efforts to get practice were soon attended with success.

In July, 1827, Dr. Pierson Murphy, of Ohio, after one course of lectures at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, rode horseback through the woods to Johnson county, and located in Franklin, which was then a little village of six or eight log houses. Later in the same year Dr. James Ritchey came from Greensburg, Indiana, to Johnson county, and found an abiding place in the modest county seat. In the year 1828 Dr. William Woods located ten miles north of Franklin, on the Madison road, where Greenwood afterwards was built. In the year 1830, Dr. Davis located in Franklin, and Dr. Smith located in the little town of Edinburg, on the sickly banks of Blue river. In the year 1832 Dr. Aylesberry located in the wilds of Clark township near the present site of Rocklane, and in the year 1834 the professional ranks in the county were ably strengthened by the arrival of Dr. Christian

Kegley, an accomplished German scholar and successful young physician who came from Wytheville, Virginia, and located in the swampy bottoms of White River township. In the year 1835 Dr. Benjamin Noble, a brother of Governor Noah Noble, located in Greenwood, and successfully practiced his art for several years. In the year 1838 the ranks of the medical profession in Franklin were increased by the arrival of Dr. A. D. Sweet and Dr. Mack Smiley.

The year 1840 is important in the medical annals of Johnson county. On the 22nd day of April in that year, Dr. William H. Wishard, then a young man of twenty-four years, began his long and honorable career in the ministry of the healing art at the little town of Greenwood. He remained there until in the autumn of the same year, when he moved to the now extinct town of Port Royal, or Far West, in White River township, where he remained for two years. In the year 1840, also, Dr. Daniel Webb sought a home in Franklin for the practice of his profession, and Dr. Ward located in the Williamsburg neighborhood for the same purpose.

During the next ten years a large number joined the ranks of the profession, prominent among who were Dr. J. H. Donnell, who came from Greensburg to Franklin January 27, 1841. Dr. J. H. Woodburn, Dr. Samuel Thompson, Dr. Winslow, Dr. John McCorkle, Dr. Gill, Dr. Schofield, Dr. Johnson and others of lesser note. It is difficult to conceive of an undertaking more full of terrible obstacles than the practice of the healing art in the early days of Johnson county. The country has been described until we know its dreary and forbidding aspect.

The opportunities for education and equipment for the successful practice of medicine were of the most meagre kind. As we have said, the Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky, and the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, were the only feeble glimmering stars in all the vast night of the Mississippi valley. Far off and inaccessible as they were in those days without roads or bridges, it is to be expected that many of the physicians of this time would practice medicine without ever having seen a medical college. The paths of knowledge were all rough and dimly lighted in those early days.

Nor was the lack of preparation the only obstacle in our elder brother's pathway. Every neighborhood had its midwife, who monopolized the obstetrical work of those early times, who looked with supercilious contempt upon the interloping medical man and tried with all the force of her influence and prestige to cover him with ridicule and bring him into disrepute. Even

in the purely medical realms of his calling he was given scant regard and courtesy, for the pioneers were bold and self-reliant in all things and even tried, unaided, to combat the mysterious forces of disease. When a pioneer, either young or old, succumbed to some prevailing or even unknown illness, the lancet was the first resort. Then some strong emetic, like lobelia, was given, to rid the stomach of its contents, followed by some drastic cathartic. Some nauseating infusion was next administered for several days, and only in the event of most serious symptoms was a physician finally called. Thus it happened that a physician's patients were all in desperate straits when first he saw them. If they recovered under his kindly care the friends thanked God, the bestower of life and all its blessings. If they succumbed and death relieved them of their pain, the physician was blamed for the result and judged of meagre skill.

In the face of such obstacles only the sturdiest spirits could succeed. The pioneers were practical, thorough-going men and women. Relying upon their own therapeutic resources until the sick were in the last extreme, they called a doctor in with little faith and yet demanded miracles of him. Consequently, to be successful among them, the physician had to be of forceful and an imposing personality.

No people in the world's history were ever half so kind and neighborly and sympathetic as were those pioneers. It seemed that the world was peopled with great and loving souls. It was well that such people lived in times when sorrow and suffering and the brooding gloom of sickness were in every cabin in the land. In those good old times the people were unselfish and had never felt man's greed for gold and power of place, and all the ills that dwarf the heart and blight the soul had not darkened in the land. Every man was neighbor to his fellowman and neighbor vied with neighbor in deeds of kindness to the stricken and the weak. The sick were nursed by all alike and no sacrifice was great enough to make for those that were afflicted and cast down. The abodes of suffering were filled with tender nurses, watching through the darkest hours of night, not for hope of gain, but responsive to the generous impulses of loving hearts. They lacked the accurate scientific knowledge of our day, with its manifold helpfulness and power to heal, but they had the great, warm human heart that never errs nor tires and is worth more than all the schools and laboratories and learning of the world. Lacking our knowledge of precision, they sought to make amends and satisfy the ceaseless longing of their hearts to serve, by hovering over beds of pain with

ceaseless ministry and loving words and soothing touch of the beloved hand and patient vigils that outwatched the stars.

Thus lavishing so profusely upon their sick the riches of their own sympathy, they exacted much of their physicians and bestowed their respect and confidence only upon those that they deemed to have the most striking and admirable qualities as practitioners of the healing art. So all physicians were subjected to a searching test, and in the ordeal of gaining popular favor men that lacked moral and intellectual force lost that ease of temperament that is the finest attribute of medical men. They became rough, uncouth and irritable, cultivated various eccentricities, assumed an unwonted harshness of demeanor, indulged in alcoholic intoxication and emphasized their conversation with broad profanity. Both laity and profession half believed that disease was a physical entity, possessing the patient like an evil spirit or a devil, which must needs be scourged out with maledictions and lancets and actual cauteries. So the man that could be the most rough and terrible, the most strenuous and bizarre, the most arrogant and self assertive, soonest gained the popular faith in his magic power to exorcise the demon of disease. But not all doctors of that day were made of such fantastic stuff. "There were giants in the earth in those days" that loomed above their fellow men and still shine amid that dreary waste of half-forgotten times like mountain peaks that hold the light of fading day when all beneath is buried in the shadows. Of such glorious company were Drs. McCaulay, Murphy, Kegley, Donnell and William H. Wishard. The story of their trials and sacrifices and their life of devotion to suffering humanity forms one of the most inspiring themes in the whole history of our profession.

The books to which they were compelled to refer were not the repositories of medical knowledge that the modern text-books are. The medical works that were published before the appearance of Eberle's Practice in 1845 were so crude that one may well believe their authors had not yet outgrown the dark traditions of the middle ages. All the medicines in use at the time were administered in a crude and bulky form. There was not only a lack of capsules, of pills and tablets, with their coatings of sugar and chocolate, of palatable liquids, medicinal elixirs, alkaloids, dosimetric granules and all such convenient forms for the administration of medicines then in use, but an entire absence from the materia medica of many of the most potent agents now known to medicine. There were then no antipyrine, acetanilid, phenacetine, nor any of those preparations known as coal-tar derivatives, no chloral hydrate, veratrum viride, cocaine, chloroform, ether, chloretone, ad-

renalin, strychnia, antitoxic serums, nor a thousand other remedies since obtained from vegetable and animal sources, or synthetically elaborated from the deep hidden elements of the inorganic world. There were no hyperdermic syringes nor clinical thermometers, and an almost entire absence of the myriad forms of surgical instruments of almost perfect construction that now are such a boon to the practicing surgeon. Anaesthesia and antiseptics, two priceless gifts to suffering humanity, by which the surgeon yearly saves thousands of precious lives, were then but unrealized hopes of visionary dreamers.

Meagre was the pioneer's knowledge of disease and meagre his therapeutic weapons of attack, but such weapons as he had were potent and he used them with the skill and courage of a master. Calomel was given in enormous quantities, sometimes as much as sixty grains at a dose. A favorite prescription for use in remittent fevers was "ten and ten," i. e., ten grains of calomel and ten grains of jalap, repeated every six hours till free purgation resulted. Then the dose was lessened, but its administration was continued until mild salivation was induced. If there was a high grade of inflammation, nauseating doses of tartar emetic were given to reduce the fever. If it produced watery stools, the bowels were restrained with laudanum or opium. Sometimes sweet spirits of nitre or nitrate of potash were given to reduce fever. The use of cold water was absolutely forbidden at all times. When the fever was finally broken, but never before, such tonics as Peruvian bark, Huxham's tincture of bark, or an infusion of quassia were administered. When quinine was first used, it was considered an unsafe and uncertain remedy. Dr. William H. Wishard says: "I remember well the first time that it was used in my father's family. We were suffering with malarial fever and had used about half a pound of Peruvian bark and bitters of every kind and quality known, yet the chills would return every seventh or fourteenth day. My father sent me to Indianapolis to a physician to get medicine to prevent the relapse of the chills. The prescription consisted of thirty grains of quinine, ten drops of sulphuric acid, and six ounces of water; dose, one teaspoonful three or four times a day, to be taken with great care." But if there was caution in the use of quinine, such cannot be said of many other things, for the old physician, meagrely equipped as he was, often displayed a boldness and courage of which we can scarcely conceive. He used calomel in inconceivable massive doses; he abstracted blood until the patient was at the point of fainting from weakness, and he amputated thighs and performed other formidable surgical operations without the use of chloroform or anaesthetics.

In the year 1830 Dr. Murphy had a patient suffering with abdominal dropsy. He called Dr. Smith of Edinburg in consultation. They had neither local nor general anaesthetics, no antiseptics and no trocar. But they took a small joint of an elder, cleared out the pith, scraped off the bark and thus fashioned it into a hollow tube. Then with a thumb lancet they made an incision through the abdominal wall, inserted the elder tube into the peritoneal cavity, and drew off the dropsical fluid, greatly to the patient's satisfaction and relief.

It is related of Dr. Fitch that he once visited a lonely cabin far in the inaccessible wilds of the forest of that day. The people were very poor, the room was ill-furnished and but dimly lighted by the fitful firelight and a glimmering candle's feeble ray. He found three small children delirious with fever and with heads drawn back and rigid limbs. They were in the rigid stage of cerebro-spinal meningitis, a disease that was then very rarely seen. He lost no time, but, with rare self-confidence, quickly applied heroic measures of relief. He administered as best he could an enormous dose of calomel to each. Then, with his ever-ready lancet, he abstracted blood from each until they were all relaxed and on the verge of fainting. An iron poker by the spacious fire place he first plunged into the glowing coals and then drew its dull red tip along their naked backs from neck to hips. Unfortunately the result of this procedure is not known, but the incident is given here to show the lofty self-reliance of physicians of that time.

Grave conditions and emergencies arose, and sudden and frightful peril to life and limb occurred oftentimes at night in the fierce cold of winter, far in the dim woods beyond the swamps. There were no telephones in those days outrunning the winds with the sick man's message of distress; no broad, firm highways, bearing to any place within an hour the kindly welcome help of professional brother, so grateful in the time of peril. It mattered not how grave the danger nor how great the need of haste, there were only the blazed trails through the forest and the lone messenger on horseback, slow laboring through swamps and mire.

Thus the doctor, when he reached his suffering patient, was alone in the forest, far from other help, and he must needs be bold and heroic, relying wholly upon his own resources to alleviate his patient's ills. So he tried at all times to be prepared as best he could and in his practice he dispensed the most potent remedial agents at his command with high and conscious courage. When with saddle bags of jalap, rhubarb and opium, and pockets full of castor oil, epsom salts and senna leaves, he sallied forth on horseback like

a knight of old, armed with lancet sharp, to help his friend and battle with his dreaded foe, the dragon of disease, like a mighty giant, wielding a two-edged sword, he sometimes killed both friend and foe.

The remuneration of physicians for their services in those days was most meagre and precarious. There was the greatest scarcity of money and the people all were poor. The meagre charges that were made for services are full of interest to us now. On one page of Dr. Kegley's ledger, dated January 1, 1837, are found the following items:

John Surface, Jr., dr. to 1 vial oil spike-----	\$0.12½
John Moore, dr. to 1 vial Batem drops-----	.12½
Stephen Kink, dr. to 1 vial opodeldoc -----	.18¾
Joseph Keesling, dr. to Quinine drops-----	.62½
William Woodford, dr. to Epsom Salts and Olive Oil-----	.43¾
Daniel Etter, dr. to Physic and Ointment-----	.75
Nathaniel Tracey, dr. to Puke for child-----	.06¾
Nathaniel Doty, dr. to Salve and Br. oil-----	.37¼
Jas. Stewart, Jr., dr. to Puke for wife-----	.12½

Physicians rode five or ten miles and attended cases of labor for three dollars and waited for the money. Pay was taken in work, in wood, corn, live stock, poultry, linsey woolsey and other products of the loom, pumpkins, ginseng, raccoon skins, and every conceivable object that could be palmed off on the patient medical man in lieu of money. People were so utterly poverty stricken in those times that much of the doctor's work was done for charity and the love of suffering humanity.

To illustrate the barren poverty of that time, I shall describe the home of a family that felt the grinding indigence not uncommon in a new and undeveloped land. Nearly sixty-five years ago a man by the name of Hyatt, with his wife and children, lived in the remote southwestern part of the county in an isolated region among the hills of Indian creek. He lived in a little round log house, fourteen by sixteen feet in size, with a stick-and-clay chimney and a dirt floor. When he finished his house he took forked sticks and drove into the ground in the corner of the house; two poles were cut, one end of which was laid in the forks of the upright sticks and the other end was stuck into a crack between the round logs of the house. Oak boards were split and laid upon these poles. When this was finished it served the man and wife for bed. Large wooden troughs were hollowed out and filled with leaves. In each of these a child was cradled. At night these rude

troughs were propped up at one end, so that the fire on the hearth could shed its light and warmth upon the sleeping children.

How sad and gloomy and how inexpressibly hopeless the struggle for existence must have seemed to this man, with but the strength of his brawny arm between his wife, with her sweet little ones, and all the outer darkness of that savage world. Malevolent wolves in the lonely solitudes of night howled about his cabin or sniffed at his frail doorway. Sickness and hunger, with threatening visage, like gaunt specters, were ever standing near robbing of its happiness his simple life. But when sickness came this man was not forgotten. Then the neighbors, the ministering angels of the land, came in and all that human hands could do was done.

Once upon a time Dr. McCauley was called ten miles from home to see a woman sick with child-bed fever. She had been attended by a midwife and was much exhausted. Dr. McCauley examined the poor woman carefully and calling the husband said: "Your wife is very sick; she needs a stimulant. You must get a quart of whiskey." In those days whiskey was only twelve and one-half cents a quart, but the man sorrowfully informed the doctor that he had not so much as a penny. The doctor pondered over the situation for awhile and then said, "As I was coming down here through the woods my dog followed me. About two miles up the road yonder he found a 'coon' (raccoon) and killed it. You will find it up there by the side of the path. Go find it, skin it, and take the pelt to town and with it you can get your whiskey." The man started joyfully on his errand and in due time returned with the much-needed stimulant. Such cases of suffering want were found every day, but the charity of ministers of the healing art "suffereth long and is kind."

Sad and full of pathos is the story of those early days, when the land was buried in the swamps and woods primeval. Nature frowned with dark and threatening face upon the white man in his efforts to disturb the silence of her long repose. She stopped his footsteps with a dreary waste of wild and savage forests, where tangled foliage and fallen limbs and prostrate trunks of mighty girth cumbered the swampy earth; with broad streams of muddy water spreading far over the level woods, dragging their foul and sluggish currents lazily over beds of slimy ooze. She deluged the soft, spongy earth with floods of rain and rent the summer foliage with storms of rattling hail; she clothed the wintry woods in coats of icy mail and heaped high the drifted snow in every sheltered nook. And when, with long toil, the pioneer had drained those swamps and carved a narrow clearing in the

woods, black clouds of cawing crows descended, and troops of chattering squirrels from the tree tops came, devouring the slender products of his husbandry; ravenous wolves ranged the woods, ravaging his meagre flocks, while vapors and noxious exhalations came up like evil spirits from the forest dells where gray fogs hung in the lazy air, poisoning his life-blood with burning fevers.

But in the southwestern part of the county the face of nature wore a smile. There the crystal waters of Indian creek sparkled over golden gravel, as it danced between grassy banks, all fringed with ivy and rushes, babbling merrily beneath the sycamores. On all sides rose great hills, crowned with leafy trees. On their slopes and crests the hand of providence had lingered with a caressing touch, shaping them into forms of picturesque beauty. While yet the winter woods were sad and dim, and scarce the sap had stirred within the trees, delicate wild flowers bloomed on all the hill-sides, and, responsive to the spring's first promise, slender dog-woods, sweetly decked and garlanded in white, stood forth in modest beauty, like brides, awaiting the first caresses of that ardent lover, the sun. In summer great oaks and lordly poplars cast afar their cooling shade; in autumn the sumach and the maple clothed the hillsides with the glows and splendors of the rainbow's hues. Undimmed by any stifling smoke of cities, the bright skies smiled in pristine clearness over all the hills. Summer breezes played beneath the trees, and from those hills and forest dells all the bird-songs of spring went up to heaven in the sweet sunshine of every golden dawn. It was a beautiful region this, among the Hensley township hills where Indian creek flowed on its jocund way, babbling merrily beneath the sycamores.

Soon after the advent of the white men, a fine type of pioneers, nearly all of whom were primarily of Scotch-Irish stock, came into the county and claimed this lovely region as their own. Little clearings were carved in the primal woods and log houses sprang up on the hill tops or on the slopes hard by some bubbling spring. Neighborly paths were beaten through the woods and pleasant home lights twinkled at night between the trees across the snowy hills of winter.

The neighbors visited each other to while away the lonely hours of winter evenings, helped each other in their work, nursed each other in their trials of sickness, and stood by each other in their misfortunes; in every form of mutual helpfulness and neighborly kindness the great Celtic heart sent forth its sunshine.

Soon a younger generation grew up; the youths, strong limbed, broad

shouldered and full of lusty life; the maidens, perfect types of lovely womanhood, in their eyes the sunshine, on their lips the red wine that said, "Come, drink me."

The pioneers had ever been stimulated to the greatest efforts by the heartfelt wish that their children should have a better bringing up than theirs had been; so that even in the earliest years of the new community, when as yet the land but inhospitably yielded the bare necessities of food and raiment and the struggle for existence was acute, the intellectual and spiritual welfare of those that were to be its future citizens was given thoughtful care. Log school houses, with greased paper windows, were built in the barren woods. Here the children came yearly for a few brief weeks, learning to read from the pages of the Testament and copying proverbs with goose-quill pens, dipped in blood-red pokeberry juice. Little log churches, too, were built within the forest shades like Druidic sanctuaries of old among the oaks. Here, on sunny Sabbath morns the rosy maidens came, walking barefoot down the shady forest paths, dressed in their gayest home-spun frocks.

The irrepressible social instincts of the young found expression in the singing schools, the husking bees, the spelling bees, the quiltings and the many country dances held of winter evenings in every neighborhood. Miles and miles the lads and lasses went on horseback over the hills, across the creeks, through woods and mire, to dance all night with sparkling eyes and rosy cheeks in jolly measure to the music of the Hoosier fiddle, on whose strings wild airs were played that had been piped a hundred years before by kilted pipers on the mountain heights of Scotland.

But such happy thoughts, recalling an idyllic life of Arcadian simplicity and rustic joy, can no longer be indulged. These threads of gold were woven in the story of those times, that in its gloomy shadows there might be one ray of light.

We must now resume the burden of our theme, must quit the sunshine and those mirthful scenes where lovers, arm in arm, danced through the midnight hours till the stars were dim and rosy dawn appeared. Henceforth we must keep in the sad light of the sick room where anxious friends and kindly neighbors and grizzled doctors, worn with toil, watch through the nights in grim contests with the insidious forces of disease.

The physicians of that day dressed ordinarily in the homespun garments of the time, that were sometimes "cold-dyed." Physicians of some means often dressed in "Kentucky jeans," and when thus arrayed were considered quite well dressed. The invariable mode of travel was on horseback

and on account of the swamps and mud physicians always wore leggings buttoned up the side of the legs and tied above the knee. They wore long great-coats, reaching almost to their feet. Their saddles, in which they spent most of their time, were often cushioned with sheep skins. Sometimes the saddle was covered with a buffalo robe, which was taken as a certain indication that the owner enjoyed financial ease and more than usual professional ability.

Physicians had no end of trouble with the ignorance and superstition of their patients, the sad depths of which is almost past believing now. One ineradicable fallacy in regard to bleeding was to the effect that a person should always be bled in the arm of whichever side his pain or ailment chanced to be in. If bled in the right arm, when his pain was in the left side, or vice versa, it was believed that the pain would cross the body through the heart and death would almost surely follow. The physician that risked his patient's life by such a rash and unnecessary procedure, immediately forfeited all right to consideration as a wise and prudent man.

An amusing instance of the ignorance of the time in the use of domestic remedies was experienced by Dr. W. H. Wishard when a young man. One day he chanced to be in a distant part of the country calling upon a patient when a neighbor woman came in with a small child that was comely and interesting with the exception that its head was a mass of festering ulcers, covered with the horrible incrustations of scald-head. Its hair was matted and disheveled and was still further befouled by a liberal application of some oily substance that had been applied for curative purposes, but that was evidently utterly powerless to effect a cure. Dr. Wishard became interested in the poor afflicted creature and asked the mother what was the matter with her child. She informed him and he asked her what remedy she was using. She told him that she was using goose grease. She said that she had used it for quite a while, as it was the best remedy to be had for such diseases, but that it seemed to be of no avail in this case. The doctor looked very grave and said that perhaps the goose had not been killed in the right time of the moon. The woman said, with some little hesitation, that she thought it had been killed at the proper time. The doctor then said, "Are you sure it was a goose, perhaps you killed a gander by mistake." The woman, with a worried look upon her face, said she didn't know that made any difference. The doctor suggested that it might, at any rate that something had been lacking in the art of preparation of this oil, so that it was entirely inert, that this case was very severe and other remedies would be required. To this the woman readily assented, and from that time the poor child had the best of treatment. A

doctor, who while yet young, had the rare ease of temperament that can thus humor the whim of an ignorant woman and yet treat the case with scientific exactness is blessed by the gods indeed, and is predestined to high success.

In these days of comfortable and rapid transit, we can scarcely form even a feeble idea of the vast effort necessary in those days to get from one part of the country to another. The roads were mere blazed trails, or were rudely built of corduroy cut from the neighboring woods, or were wholly lost in bottomless mud and stagnant ponds. All travel was most laborious and slow. A man that once obtained a practice in those days, of necessity bade adieu to the genial glow of his own fireside, to the nuptial smiles of wife and the sweet companionship of children. Often in the sickly season he found it necessary to station horses in different neighborhoods and sometimes thirty-six and even forty-eight hours were required to make the rounds and reach again his own home. Once in the town of Franklin, of five physicians, all but two were disabled. Doctors Donnell and Ritchey stood the strain of constant work and cared for all they could, riding in a gallop from place to place and traveling every day a distance of more than fifty miles.

In those long solitary journeys along bridal paths in the trackless wilderness, the howling wolves often kept the doctor company, but his nerves were steady and his courage high and he did not mind their threats half so much as being dragged from his horse at night by the over-hanging branches of some tree. His life was one of constant self-denial for the good of man. There was never any peace nor quietude for him. In his long journeys through the night, his drowsy senses sometimes failed and, dozing in his saddle, he had dreams of home and rest. But such bright dreams vanished like a mirage in the boundless gloom, and rousing up, he found again the chilling winds, the trackless woods, and suffering ones yet calling for his help.

In springtime, when the dogwoods blossomed and the maples were a blur of green; in summer, when the roses bloomed and bare-foot maidens tripped to church; in autumn, when the fiery sun blazed into the putrid swamps, and pestilence, with scorching breath, stalked boldly through the land; in winter, when the frozen world lay dead in shrouds of snow and watching stars turned pale with cold and shivered in the icy air, he was abroad on deeds of mercy bent, thinking not of self nor gain nor praise of men, nor faltered blessings of the poor; but only of the duty and his work and praying, Ajax-like, for light and strength to bear his portion of the weight of care,

..... "That crushes into dumb despair
..... One-half the human race."

The pathos and the tragedy of life beat into his soul. Humanity all around him was crying piteously for help, for light, for life. In heroic strength he stood upon the shore lines of a troubled sea of sickness and despair, and, like a great light-house, he sent afar a beam of courage to those that beat against the winds.

PERSONAL MENTION.

The pioneers had no historians and the swift flight of time has swept into oblivion the life work of many physicians who came to the county in an early day. Their names and locations and the approximate dates of their coming, dimly revealed by oral tradition, are all that is left of their life stories of stress and toil.

The following list includes the names of physicians who located in Franklin prior to 1855: Dr. Handy Davis, 1830-1832; Dr. Samuel Ritchey, 1835-1836; Dr. Mack Smiley, 1838-1839; Dr. A. D. Sweet, 1838-1842; Dr. Daniel Webb, 1840-1848; Dr. Moses W. Thomas, 1840-1853; Dr. J. H. Donnell, 1841-1891; Dr. J. H. Woodburn, 1845-1847; Dr. Samuel Thompson, 1847-1854; Dr. Raymond, 1847-1848; Dr. Winslow, 1848-1850; Dr. John McCorkle, 1849-1856; Dr. John Ritchie, 1832-1857; Dr. J. P. Gill, 1849-1866; Dr. Lewis McLaughlin, 1850-1851; Dr. George Cook, 1851-1852; Dr. J. T. Jones, 1851-1898; Dr. James McMurray, 1852-1853; Dr. Benj. Leavett, 1852-1860; Dr. John W. Scott, 1854-1860; Dr. H. D. Fisk, 1855-1861.

Dr. Samuel Ritchey was a brother of Dr. James Ritchey, but was a man of less ability. He died in Jasper county, Indiana, in 1892.

Dr. Mack Smiley was a pupil of Dr. Pierson Murphy. After practicing medicine in Franklin one year, he went to Edinburg in 1839, where he practiced until 1853. He then abandoned the practice of medicine and engaged in farming. He died in 1876.

Dr. A. D. Sweet was the first eclectic physician to practice medicine in Franklin.

Dr. Raymond came to Franklin with great picturesqueness of appearance, in June, 1847. He was dressed in a United States army surgeon's uni-

form and a Mexican sombrero. He brought with him a Mexican mustang and Mexican saddle, a parrot, a gun and a galvanic battery. With this bizarre equipment he impressed the credulous pioneers and reaped a rich harvest for a season. But his success was so short-lived that in nine months he found it expedient to take his departure in the night. Nothing was ever heard of him, save that he was not a physician at all, nor even a medical student, but that his vocation before coming to Franklin had been that of bartender on an Ohio river steamboat.

In pleasing contrast to this bubble reputation was that of Dr. J. H. Donnell.

Dr. J. T. Jones was one of the physicians of that period, who continued to practice till a recent date. He was born in Johnson county, Indiana, January 23, 1825. He was educated in the county schools of the day and in Franklin College. He read medicine in the office of Drs. Webb and Thomas at Franklin and began practicing at Westfield, Indiana, in 1846. He returned to Franklin for the practice of medicine in 1851. He went to Providence in 1858 and to Bargersville in 1861. In 1862 he returned to Franklin and remained until 1870, when he went to Urneyville. In 1874 he came to Franklin for the third time and remained in practice until his death on September 30, 1898.

In outlying parts of the county physicians early located in little neighborhoods that gave promise of work sufficient for a livelihood. Dr. William Woods located in the Smock neighborhood, on the present site of Greenwood, in the year 1828. To the same neighborhood came Dr. Benj. S. Noble, in the year 1835. He was a brother of ex-Governor Noah Noble and was a man of more than ordinary natural ability. Though having never heard a medical lecture, yet by studious habits and great self-confidence, he established a large and successful practice. He served one term in the Indiana State Legislature. He left Greenwood in 1853, locating in Iowa, where he died in 1869.

Dr. Isaac N. Elberry, the first man to practice medicine in Clark township, located near the present site of Clarksburg in 1832. He was appointed postmaster of Yellow Springs, as the place was then called, July 24, 1837. In addition to being the village doctor and postmaster, he was also a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was evidently a useful man to the pioneers, though not brilliant in any sense, for he failed to impress himself upon the memories of the people living in that neighborhood. His successor in the postoffice of Yellow Springs was appointed June 2, 1838. Dr.

Elberry left Yellow Springs at that time and tradition remembers not whence he came nor whither he went.

The postoffice of Yellow Springs was discontinued September 19, 1854. It was re-established under the name of Rock Lane in the year 1867.

In the year 1832 the people in the opposite corner of Johnson county were also needing medical help and Dr. Trower located in Hensley township, about one mile west of the present site of Samaria. He was the first physician to locate in Hensley township.

Six years before Dr. Trower's advent, Arthur Bass, from North Carolina, had located among the "bold hills, bearded with trees" just south of Indian creek, and not far from the present site of Bethlehem church. He had brought with him to the wilderness a turnkey and a thumb lancet, with which he had rid the pioneers of their aching molars and their sluggish malaria-poisoned blood. Dr. Trower, before many years, moved to Morgantown, which then consisted of only a few log cabins, so hopelessly bemired in the primitive mud of Morgan county that it was known only by the very appropriate appellation of "Mudtown."

Thus the people of Hensley township, being without a resident physician, either called Dr. Trower or Dr. McCauley until 1840, in which year Dr. Ward came from Bloomington and located in the little village of Williamsburg. Dr. Ward was not a graduate, but people then were not exacting in that respect and his services were soon in great demand. In order to increase his medical knowledge, he induced Dr. John McCorkle, an older physician, to come to the village as his partner and preceptor. Thus, while doing a busy practice, he pursued his medical studies under the tutelage of his older and more experienced partner.

In 1842 Dr. Nathan Schofield came to Williamsburg. He took a deep interest in his professional work and assisted in the organization of the first Johnson County Medical Society. Unfortunately, the records of this society are lost and it is impossible to give any data in regard to it.

DR. ROBERT M'CAULEY.

One of the earliest in the county was Robert McCauley, who was born near Edinburgh, Scotland, August 22, 1793. His mother died when he was six years old. After this he attended boarding school in Edinburgh for several years. He worked to pay his board and learned the cooper's trade. He even attended boxing school and became quite proficient in that science.

At the age of eighteen he came to America. He liked to travel and was seldom long in one place. When out of money he stopped and replenished his purse by teaching school. The boundless expanse of the great new world lured him on and on until in 1822 we find him in Henry county, Kentucky. Here he met Margaret Banta, a young lady some five years his junior, and in 1824 the two were married. McCauley worked in his father-in-law's distillery for a couple of years. In October, 1826, he and his family came to Johnson county, Indiana, and moved into a little cabin in a hollow, just north of where Joseph Vandiver lived. The woods were dense and boundless and Franklin, over five miles away, was a little village of only five or six houses and contained no doctors. In fact as yet I have not been able to locate any doctor in the county. So McCauley began at once the practice of medicine. His services were in demand so soon that he had not time to build a door to his cabin, but stretched a blanket over the opening and then rode forth night and day to see his patients. The wolves came and sniffed and howled around the house, while his wife and babies on the other side of the blanket sat and shivered with terror till morning came. Soon he rode miles in every direction. He passed through Franklin, crossed Sugar creek and practiced in Shelby county; through Edinburg into Bartholomew county, along Indian creek, and into the rough hills and wild woods which skirted Brown county and westward far towards White river. He sometimes made trips which consumed two or three days. He charged very little in those days and collected less. His neighbors for a mile or two around always paid their bills in work. He died August 14, 1842. At the time of his death he owned nearly five hundred acres of land, but very little of his wealth had been made by the practice of medicine. He was a typical pioneer physician, living and practicing in the woods, exposed to wild animals and inclement weather, and encountering all the imaginable hardships incident to his profession in that early day.

DR. PIERSON MURPHY.

Pierson Murphy was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, in 1800. His childhood and youth were spent on his father's farm. Finally he concluded to study medicine, and began reading with the village doctor. In November, 1825, he entered the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, where he attended two terms and graduated in the spring of 1827. He returned home, bought a horse, and immediately set out for Franklin, Indiana, which place he reached in the summer of 1827, with no earthly possessions but his horse, bridle and saddle, gun and fifty cents in money.

Franklin then consisted of some half dozen families, living in log houses. The surrounding country was very sparsely settled and no physician had as yet seen fit to favor the village with his presence. In fact, the only doctor in all the country round was Dr. McCauley, then living and practicing in the great woods some five miles west. The young doctor secured lodging in the family of Mr. Taylor, the only family in the village able to extend such accommodations. He then entered bravely into the practice of his profession; but though he worked early and late, he could not obtain money nor any sort of income. He boarded at the Taylor house a year and a half and in that time had not made one-tenth enough to pay his board. But despite his lack of pecuniary success, he had done something of infinitely greater moment in his life history, for in the midst of his struggles he had won the affections of Mary Catharine Taylor, the sweet and amiable daughter of his host, and in the spring of 1829 the two were married. He won a faithful wife, and, incidentally, as he afterwards jocularly said, cancelled his board bill.

But his troubles were not yet over. His horse died and he was compelled to visit his patients on foot, and at last the sting of poverty became so sharp that, in addition to his practice, he was constrained to teach the village school, that he and his wife might not suffer for the bare necessities of life. But he was ambitious, well informed and a successful practitioner, and after a few years of undaunted effort, the clouds cleared away and his pathway henceforth was bright and prosperous.

In 1828 Dr. Murphy, assisted by Dr. Smith of Edinburg, Indiana, performed paracentesis abdominalis by making an incision into the abdominal cavity with a thumb lancet; then, having first removed the bark and pith from a small elder limb, they introduced this into the incision and drew off the fluid.

Dr. Murphy's practice became very extensive and he rode over a territory almost as large as that of Dr. McCauley, and, although his charges were merely nominal, he was finally able to buy a farm of three hundred and sixty acres one-half mile south of Whiteland. To this farm he retired in 1842, with his wife and son Guilford, then eleven years of age. But this move did not stop his practice or even seriously interrupt it. For awhile he lived in a small cabin, but in the year 1845 he built a large brick residence, which is still standing and, though unpretentious now, at that time it was the talk and wonder of all the neighborhood.

In this house, in April, 1852, Mary, the mother of his child and the wife of his youth, was taken from him. But he still lived in the old home with

his son, who married May 20, 1852. His practice for the next two and a half years was considerably interrupted.

In October, 1854, while in Ohio, he was married to Mrs. Chloe Knox Smith. He came back to the farm and lived for about a year. In October, 1855, he returned to Franklin, and again entered into the practice of his profession, where he had begun under such inauspicious circumstances over twenty-eight years before. Many changes had occurred during his absence. His young protege of thirteen years ago, Dr. Donnell, then so discouraged and gloomy, was now full-fledged and ripe in years and experience.

Others of his craft had also come in; the country had developed, the town had grown into a prosperous county-seat. Moreover his old-time vigor was beginning to yield to the inroads of age, so, while highly respected for his experience, he did not enter so energetically into actual practice as had been his wont in former years. He died in 1864 in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

DR. HIRAM SMITH.

By Dr. George T. MacCoy, Columbus, Indiana, all traditions concur in giving to Hiram Smith the post of honor of having been the first doctor to locate in Columbus, his arrival occurring in April, 1821; at least he was there as early as May 1, 1821, for on the return made by the assessor for that year (May 14, 1821) Dr. Smith is charged with a "poll tax and no other property."

Dr. Smith came from Mercer county, Kentucky. What his medical education was, or where and how it was obtained, I am unable to learn; but this much I have learned, by the perusal of some old records—that he was well read in his profession, better than the average of those times, and that his fine address made him a favorite at once in the primitive settlement. That Dr. Smith was a man above the average may be readily believed from the records of St. John's Lodge No. 20, Free and Accepted Masons, of Columbus. At a meeting to organize a society, it was found that Dr. Hiram Smith was the unanimous choice for master, and when the grand lodge met in session at Corydon, October, 1822, a charter was granted to St. John's Lodge, and Dr. Hiram Smith, although he was not present at the session, was named as the first worshipful master. This office he held for several years.

As to Dr. Smith's methods in practice, I can say very little. He was a firm believer in the lancet and heroic doses of calomel and Peruvian bark. Tablespoonful doses of the powdered bark, in molasses, given every two

hours, during a remission or intermission of fever, were one of his stand-bys in the treatment of malarial fevers.

Dr. Smith continued in active practice here for many years, until the death of his wife, which occurred during confinement. To suppress a uterine hemorrhage, the Doctor used large quantities of cold water. She died. His enemies claimed that the cold water killed her. This so worried and embittered him that he left Columbus and located in Mooresville, but shortly after moved to Edinburg, Johnson county, Indiana, where his death occurred October 1, 1869, from gastric ulcer.

The date of his birth can not be determined, but it is known that he was seventy-nine years old when he died.

This is the Dr. Smith who, working conjointly with Dr. Murphy of Franklin, performed paracentesis abdominalis with a thumb lancet and a canula made of elder, and which has already been mentioned in the sketch of Dr. Murphy.

DR. JOHN RITCHIE.

Dr. John Ritchie was born in Adams county, Pennsylvania, January 5, 1782. He had a common school education, which he added to by study after his marriage. He studied medicine with Dr. Warwick, near Brycelands Cross Roads, twenty miles west of Pittsburgh. He practiced a few years in Ohio and then located in Columbus, Indiana, in 1827, where he remained five years. In 1832 he located in Franklin, Indiana. He was sociable and affable, a fair public speaker, and a safe practitioner of medicine.

His wife was an educated woman and was the first of her sex to teach the higher branches in Columbus. Not only in Columbus, but in Franklin as well, Dr. Ritchie enjoyed a lucrative practice, and was held in high esteem for many years. He was once a candidate for the office of probate judge, but was defeated by a few votes. He died in Franklin October 10, 1857.

DR. JAMES RITCHIE.

Dr. James Ritchie, a son of Dr. John Ritchie, was born in Erie county, Pennsylvania, June 6, 1804. He studied medicine with his father and attended one course of lectures in the Medical College of Ohio in 1828-9. After leaving school he came to Columbus and practiced medicine with his father for awhile and then moved to Edinburg. He soon left there and spent one

year in Greenwood, as the partner of Dr. William Woods. He then returned to Columbus and from there came to Franklin in 1832.

He, like his father, was a man of pleasing address and of ability in other lines than medicine. He was twice sent to the Indiana State Legislature and in 1850 was chosen a member of the constitutional convention, which gave to Indiana her present Constitution.

It is a matter of tradition that he took a special interest in the care and treatment of the insane. He left Franklin in 1865 for Rensselaer, where he died in 1888.

DR. SAMUEL RITCHIE.

Dr. Samuel Ritchie, a brother of Dr. James Ritchie, began the practice of medicine in Franklin in 1835. He left Franklin in 1836 for Fountain county, where he practiced until 1850, when he moved to a farm near Indianapolis, where he lived and practiced until 1865. He then moved to Jasper county, where he died in 1892.

DR. CHRISTIAN KEGLEY.

Among the pioneers in the healing art, the name of Christian Kegley deserves mention. He was born on a farm near Wytheville, Wythe county, Virginia, March 29, 1803. He was of German descent, his father being an accomplished German scholar and the boy was taught to speak his mother tongue even before he learned English. When old enough he attended the village school at Wytheville and obtained a good education, extending into the higher mathematics to such a degree that he attained a practical knowledge of surveying.

The Ribble family, to whom his mother belonged, had for three generations displayed a talent and predilection for the healing art. The boy's grandfather was a physician, two of his uncles were physicians and his mind seemed cast in the same mold. As a result of this early inclination he went to live and study medicine with his uncle, Dr. John Ribble, of Blacksburg, Montgomery county, Virginia. Here he studied and practiced under the guidance of his uncle for a few years and finally, when ready for a location, he determined to seek it in the West—in the wilds of the great Mississippi valley. In pursuance of this determination, he located in White River township, Johnson county, Indiana, about one and three-fourth miles southwest of the present site of Stone's Crossing, in the spring of the year 1834.

But there was then no town at Stone's Crossing nor Smith's Valley, nor Whiteland, nor Bargersville. The nearest town was the now extinct town of Far West, situated on the bluffs of White river some four miles west.

Dr. Kegley began practicing almost as soon as he was located. He married Miss Jane Doty October 26, 1837. Year by year his practice grew until he had patients upon whom he called as far east as Sugar creek, around Clarksburg, in the Glade neighborhood, and in the territories now occupied by the Whiteland and Bargersville physicians.

On the west his territory was practically bounded by White river, but he was often called beyond that natural boundary. The malaria-stricken pioneers were everywhere crying for help, and Dr. Kegley's whole time was taken up in riding far and near over this great territory, along the bridge paths and through the mire of the primeval forests. This work was too great for Dr. Kegley's strength. He had the lofty spirit of the pioneer, but lacked his sturdy sinews. Though he wore leggings to the knees, and wrapped himself in a great coat, reaching to his feet, yet he often came in drenched to the skin or covered with sleet or mire, the result of labored riding through the swamps of White river bottoms. Such exposures brought on recurrent attacks of inflammatory rheumatism, which grew more severe with time. Finally in 1850 he became entirely helpless and during the remainder of his life he required the care and nursing of a child. He died January 19, 1861.

DR. JOHN HOPKINS DONNELL.

J. H. Donnell was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, July 8, 1818. He came to Indiana with his parents in 1823. He attended medical college at the University of Louisville about 1839 and 1840. He came to Franklin January 27, 1841, and was married to Elizabeth Herriot September 1, 1842. At one time early in his career he was much discouraged and thought of leaving Franklin, but was fortunate in securing a partnership with Dr. Pier-son Murphy, after which his success was assured.

In 1860 he left Franklin and located at Hopewell on the "Donnell Hill." In April, 1865, he located in Greensburg, Indiana, his former home, but in November, 1865, he returned to Franklin, which place was thenceforth his home. In the year 1875, after a busy practice of about thirty-five years, he retired. His death occurred June 6, 1891.

DR. J. A. MARSHALL.

Dr. J. A. Marshall was born in Carroll county, Ohio, October 24, 1826. He began to study medicine at the age of fourteen, was a student at Hanover College and of Western Reserve Medical College. He began the practice of medicine at Mapleton, Ohio, where he remained two years, whence he came to Londenville. Meeting financial reverses there, he came to Indiana and located at Nineveh in this county on the 10th day of January, 1851. He practiced medicine without interruption until his last illness.

CHAPTER XVI.

HIGHWAYS AND TRANSPORTATION.

One of the first problems confronting the pioneer settlers was the establishment of ferries across the rivers and streams. While there were no large streams in Johnson county, Sugar creek and Blue river were serious hindrances to travel during most of the year. As early as 1831 James Thompson was granted a "license to keep a ferry on his land below his mill on the south side of Blue river," and he was required "to keep one good, substantial ferry boat and one good skiff," and he was authorized to charge "for setting over a footman, six and one-fourth cents; for a man and horse, twelve and one-half cents; for a two-horse wagon, twenty-five cents, and for a wagon with four horses and upwards, thirty-seven and one-half cents." A year later John Campbell was allowed to keep a ferry on Sugar creek west of Edinburg, and it is also remembered that a ferry was established at the crossing of the Madison and Indianapolis state road and Sugar creek.

Just how early bridges began to be built across the streams of the county is not known, most of them having been erected by the various neighborhoods without county aid. The first record of the expenditure of county funds for the building of bridges is found at the August term, 1851, when one hundred dollars was appropriated for a bridge across Indian creek on the state road north of Franklin, and two hundred dollars was appropriated for another bridge over "Shugar Creek near Garrison's Mill." The first iron bridges erected in the county were erected at the public charge in 1869-70. In the first named year a bridge was ordered at Thompson's mill and in the next year bridges were built at Needham's ford and at Bradley's ford on Sugar creek and on South Main street in the town of Franklin. In 1873 bridges were built across Sugar creek at Smiley's mill and on the Nineveh road and one at Hamner's ford across Young's creek.

The only stage coach route ever maintained in the county was established along the line of the Madison and Indianapolis state road about the time that railroads began to be built in the state. Taverns were built along the line of this road about five miles apart for the accommodation of travelers and to enable the drivers to change horses when necessary. In addition to the

taverns in the towns of Edinburg and Franklin, there were country taverns, one located about a mile north of Sugar creek near the present residence of Robert Shelton, and another was located about one mile north of the Worthsville road in Pleasant township; the frame work of the latter is still standing on a part of what is now known as the "old Law farm." Another of these taverns was kept in the town of Greenwood and still another just north of the county line near where the interurban railroad now crosses the state road. This stage coach route was abandoned about the time that the Madison & Indianapolis railroad was completed to the city of Indianapolis.

The first serious effort to improve the highways of Johnson county was by the construction of "plank roads." Levering, in her "Historic Indiana," says: "About the time that railroads were first penetrating the west, there arose a great craze for the building of 'plank roads.' This was in response to the urgent demand for better wagon roads whereon to reach the markets. Timber was plentiful and cheap and this material seemed to offer a solution of the good roads question. By the year 1850 four hundred miles of 'planked roads,' at a cost of twelve hundred to fifteen hundred dollars per mile, had been completed in the state, but by that time the first roads so constructed had begun to show the weak points of the method of paving. When new, these roads carried the passenger along swimmingly; but when the planks began to wear thin and the sills to rot out, and the grading or foundation to sink away, they became justly called 'corduroy roads,' and were certainly a weariness to the flesh. In some low places the construction sank entirely out of sight; many miles of roads became so execrable that the farmers drove alongside in the mud rather than jostle their bones over the logs and ruts of the artificial roads."

The first of these new planked roads to be built in Johnson county was one connecting Edinburg and Williamsburg in the year 1850. Another was built along the line of the Hopewell road, leading from Franklin to Bargserville. These were built without the use of gravel or other material for the foundation. Longitudinal trenches were dug and in these were laid the green logs, hewed square, and on these "stringers" were laid spiked oak boards two and one-half to three inches in thickness. These boards were not to exceed eight feet in length, so that the road when constructed was too narrow to admit of the passage of vehicles on the improved portion; the loaded wagon was given the right of way, the other vehicle taking to the mud. These two efforts at improved highways met with little favor and the experiment was not repeated elsewhere. The mistake was soon realized and they began to

improve the highways with gravel, an abundance of which was found along all the streams of the county.

Toll roads were authorized by section 13 of the act of May 12, 1852, and again under the act of February 3, 1865. It was not until after the passage of the latter act that gravel road companies were organized in Johnson county to construct and improve the highways under the law authorizing the charging of tolls. In the year 1866 the Mocksferry Gravel Road Company was organized "to run from William Ditmars, near Franklin, to Drake's School-house," about three miles west from Edinburg. In the same year the Franklin and Sugar Creek Gravel Road Company was organized to construct a toll road from the northeast corner of the city of Franklin, on the line of the Franklin and Greenfield state road, to the Needham farm. and thence by Clark's mill to the Shelby county line.

In the next year similar organizations were formed to construct toll roads along the line of the Bluff road to Hopewell; along the line of the Graham road for a distance of five and one-half miles; along the line of the State road to Whiteland; along the line of the Hopewell and Union Village road, and along the line of the Shelbyville road to the county line. These organizations were soon followed by similar organizations, so that by 1870 practically all of the main highways of the county were under control of corporations authorized by law to charge tolls. This system of improvement worked well for many years, resulting in the construction of many miles of good highways, but in the year 1885, when the people had begun to tire of this system of road maintenance, and had come to believe that the highways ought to be maintained by the county, and when the stockholders of the various corporations began to suffer loss from the lack of sufficient revenues to keep the roads in good repair, the toll roads were on petition made a part of the free gravel road system of the county, and in the year 1887 the last of the toll roads had been abandoned.

About the time that toll roads were abandoned much interest was taken by the farmers of the county in the matter of improving the highways. Many miles of highway in the next score of years were improved upon petition of the land owners interested, generally under the statute authorizing an assessment of all lands lying within two miles of the proposed improvement. Since the passage of the "Three Mile" road law, several of the townships, notably Union, Hensley, Blue River, Pleasant and Needham, have constructed many miles of gravel roads, bonds of the township having been issued to meet the cost of such construction. The county now has two hundred and

seventy-six miles of improved gravel roads under the free gravel road system of maintenance.

According to Levering's *Historic Indiana*, page 234, the "railroad from Madison to Indianapolis was the first one to be built in Indiana. It was constructed part of the way by the state at a very gradual pace, and the remainder of the distance by private persons enjoying a subsidy of land from the state. In 1839 this road had been completed twenty miles to Vernon and so deliberate was the work of extension that it did not reach Indianapolis until 1847. With the exception of the Madison road, all of the first railways in Indiana, as in other states, were all laid with strap iron or wooden rails." According to Judge Banta, the Madison & Indianapolis railroad was constructed to Edinburg in 1845, and it was two years thereafter before the line was completed to Franklin. Others, however, insist that the road had been completed only to Columbus in the year 1845. John H. Woolley is authority for the statement that construction work on the line between Edinburg and Franklin was in progress during the years 1846 and 1847. He thus describes the manner of its construction: "Trenches were dug along the lines of the track and filled with gravel to a depth of twelve or fifteen inches. Upon the gravel, wood sills, four by twelve, were placed and upon these the ties were laid transversely, spaced about four feet apart. To these ties 'stringers,' six by six, were bolted, and upon the inner edge of these 'stringers' were placed iron plates about five-eighths by three, upon which the wheels ran." It is fairly certain, therefore, that while the road from Madison to Vernon was laid with rails imported from abroad, the extension thereof, at least through the county of Johnson, was laid with rails of strap iron. Wood-burning engines were used for many years on this railroad, and the furnishing of four-foot cordwood to the railroad was a source of large income to many of the farmers and workingmen along the line of the road. Shortly after the Madison road was completed, a road was constructed from Jeffersonville toward the capital city, and between Edinburg and Columbus the Jeffersonville line was built paralleling the Madison tracks. On April 30, 1866, the Jeffersonville Railway Company and the Indianapolis & Madison Railroad Company consolidated, the new corporation taking the name of the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad Company. Upon this consolidation, that part of the Madison line between Edinburg and Columbus was abandoned and the construction work removed. On the 26th day of September, 1871, the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad Company leased its system for a term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years to the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis

Railway Company and the Pennsylvania Railway Company and since that time the road has been under the control of the Pennsylvania system.

"In the spring of 1846," says Judge Banta, "the project of building a lateral branch railroad from Franklin to Martinsville was actively discussed, but two or three years were consumed before anything definite was accomplished, and the Martinsville and Franklin railroad was not completed until some time in 1853. In the fall of 1857 the old flat-bar iron and the wooden rails gave out and trains ceased to run. In the spring of 1866, however, the franchise of the old company passed to a new owner and the line was built through to Fairland in Shelby county, thus making a connection with the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Company." In 1876 this road passed under the control of a new corporation known as the Fairland, Franklin & Martinsville Railway Company, and since that time the road has been under the control of the Big Four system.

In 1848 the Shelbyville Lateral Branch Railroad, connecting Edinburg and Shelbyville, was built, but the venture proved unprofitable and it was soon abandoned, and about 1860 all the iron was removed from the track.

The Indianapolis Southern Railroad Company was granted its first franchise in the county February 6, 1905, and work of construction was completed through the county in the following year. On May 22, 1911, the road passed under the control of the Illinois Central Railroad Company.

The interurban railroad, according to Mr. Fred B. Hiatt, in the *Indiana Quarterly Magazine of History*, Volume V, page 122, "had its beginning in a line between Alexandria and Anderson, over which the first car was run January 1, 1898." But it is not at all certain that Charles L. Henry, the promoter of that line, was the first to realize the importance of this new means of transportation. James T. Polk, Grafton Johnson and other prominent citizens of Greenwood, as early as 1891, formed a corporation for the construction of an electric railway to connect Greenwood and Indianapolis, and on April 14th of that year were granted a right of way along the state road for the use of that company. On November 13, 1894, these rights were transferred to the Indianapolis, Greenwood & Franklin Railway Company, and the original incorporators being unable or unwilling to finance the road, asked for an election to vote a donation of a subsidy from Pleasant township. A subsidy of two per cent. on the taxable property of that township was voted at a special election held on December 21, 1894. At that election four hundred and thirty-four voted for the subsidy and three hundred and eighty-one against, and upon this favorable vote a tax of seventeen thousand dollars was ordered levied on the duplicate for 1895 and an equal amount for the following year.

... The law requiring the company to expend an amount of money equal to the subsidy levied, and the company not having met this requirement, the board of commissioners of the county ordered the collection of the tax suspended in March, 1896. After extended litigation, the auditor of the county was, in 1902, and again in 1904, directed to proceed with the collection of the subsidy. Another legal action, however, prevented the collection of the subsidy and only a small fraction of the tax was ever paid. In the meantime the line was constructed to Greenwood and cars began to run between that town and Indianapolis in January, 1900. On the 10th day of May, 1900, the franchise was extended from Greenwood to Franklin and work begun between these points. The first car left Franklin for Indianapolis on June 6, 1901. On July 7, 1902, the franchise was extended from Franklin to Edinburg. Joseph I. Irwin and William G. Irwin, of Columbus, successors to the rights of the gentlemen first named, built all that part of the road situated in Johnson county and remained in control of the same until 1913, when it passed under the control of the Inter-State Public Service Company. Many other interurban roads have been projected through the county, but none of them were built. In 1902 a franchise was granted to Frank A. Farnham for a line along the Bluff road, and to J. T. Polk and E. A. Robinson for a line connecting Greenwood and Shelbyville. In the same year a line was projected to connect Franklin and Martinsville, and in 1905 a franchise was granted to the Indianapolis & Ohio Valley Traction Company along the line of the Three Notch road.

The first franchise for a telegraph line granted by the board of commissioners of Johnson county was given to the Mutual Union Telegraph Company on the 17th of February, 1882, for the construction of the telegraph line along the Madison and Indianapolis state road. On June 22d of the same year, the Central Telephone Company was granted the use of the highways connecting Franklin and other parts of the county. This franchise was renewed on September 14, 1896. A franchise was given to Ferd R. Strickler on the 15th day of December, 1897, to extend his telephone system then in use in the city of Franklin to other parts of the county. The New Long Distance Telephone Company received its first franchise in the county on November 26, 1898. The first use of the telephone in the public offices of the county was on November 24, 1897, when a telephone was contracted for to be placed in the auditor's office of the county. The remarkable growth of this method of communication is evidenced by the fact that there are now in use in Johnson county more than twenty-nine hundred telephones.

The several common carriers of the county now are assessed for the

following mileage: Pennsylvania, main track, 21.71 miles, side track, 7.79 miles; Big Four, main track, 19.97 miles, side track, 2.44 miles; Illinois Central, main track, 20.37 miles, side track, 1.77 miles; Indianapolis, Columbus & Southern Traction Company, main track, 22.12 miles, side track, .99 miles; Postal Telegraph Company, 164.99 miles; Western Union Telegraph Company, 385 miles; American Telegraph and Telephone Company, 164.96 miles; Central Union Telephone Company, 984.50 miles; New Long Distance Telephone Company, 305 miles; Citizens' Telephone Company of Edinburg, 100 miles; Franklin Telephone Company, 239.50 miles; Morgantown Telephone Company, 36 miles; Providence Telephone Company, 146 miles; Stott's Creek Telephone Company, 13 miles; Whiteland Telephone Company, 346.50 miles.

CHAPTER XVII.

CITIES AND TOWNS.

By the organic act creating the county of Johnson a commission was named to select a county seat and the commissioners were required to meet at the house of John Smiley on the first Monday in May, 1823, to fix the permanent seat of justice for said county. Of the five commissioners named, three met at the time and place set apart: Col. James Gregory, of Shelby county, Major McEwan, of Bartholomew county, and a third whose name is not known. The commission considered two locations, one on the lands of Amos Durbin and near the mouth of Sugar creek, and the other on the lands of George King at the mouth of Hurricane creek. These places were inspected by the commissioners and King also agreed to show them over the southeast quarter of section 18, in Franklin township, which cornered with the center of the county and which tract had been purchased by King as a possible location for the new county seat, but a storm coming on, without inspecting the other site, the commissioners decided to locate the town on the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 13, in township 12 north, of range 4 east, which forty-acre tract King donated to the county, together with eleven acres lying between it and Young's creek.

It was not, however, until January 2, 1827, that George King delivered his deed for the lands donated to the county as a seat of government. In the early history of the town of Franklin, George King was a leading actor. When he came to the county in 1820 he was then about forty years of age and, while not a man trained in the schools, was a leader in all business affairs. He was born in Wythe county, Virginia, and had moved with his widowed mother to Kentucky while quite a lad. He had been apprenticed to a wheelwright, of whom he learned his trade. The story of King's first visit to Franklin for permanent settlement is thus told by Judge Banta: "It was in the latter part of February or first of March, 1823, that, accompanied by his two unmarried daughters and his married daughter and her husband, Daniel McCaslin, and Simon Covert, whose wife stayed behind until the ensuing fall, and Isaac Voorhies, a young and unmarried man, King left his Kentucky home and came to Johnson county. The movers found a road cut out to

Elisha Adams' place and thence on, assisted by Robert Gilchrist, they made their own road up the east bank of Young's creek to the mouth of Camp creek (Hurricane).

"It was late in the day when the axmen, followed by the teams and cattle, reached the creek, where they found a dark and turbulent stream running between them and their destination. Not knowing the fords, the teams were driven back to a high, dry knoll where a camp fire was started and a camp made. Little did the campers on that knoll, as they watched by the light and warmth of their camp fire that night, dream that they would live to see the day when that knoll would become the site of a college devoted to Christianity and culture.

"Hardly were teams unhitched that evening when it was discovered that meal and sieve had been left at Adams'; whereupon King, Gilchrist and McCaslin returned, leaving Covert and Voorhies to occupy the camp alone. Other things, it seems, had been left behind also, for the campers milked into and drank milk out of the bells which had been brought for use in the range. The next morning, on the return of King and McCaslin, the pilgrims sought for and found a place to safely cross the swollen stream. A beautiful tract of high and dry land on the north bank of Young's creek, which was afterward graded down and occupied by the residence of Judge Woollen and others, was their objective point, but such a network of down logs, overgrown with spice-wood and other bushes, all woven together with wild-grape vines, not to mention a forest of beeches, maples, hackberries, sycamores and buckeyes, did they encounter, that the whole day was consumed in reaching their destination.

"In the evening, wearied and hungry, the emigrants reached the high ground King had selected for his cabin site. A tent was erected and a hasty camp made. The meal bag and the sieve having been brought up from Adams' a supper of corn-cake and bacon was enjoyed. Tin cups took the place of cow bells for drinking vessels. At an early hour the men lay down on a browse bed by a glowing camp fire, under cover of a tent, to sleep. During the night, however, a tempest of rain, accompanied by thunder and lightning and wind, arose and such commotion ensued in the forest around them that they felt their lives were imperilled. The next morning work was begun on King's cabin, a two-roomed structure with an entry between, which served as a house for all until the little fields were cleared and the crops all laid by."

In the following fall the town of Franklin was surveyed and the first sale of lots took place on the 2d day of September, 1823. It was conducted by John Campbell, of Sugar creek, the first county agent, and, to encourage bidding, he laid in a plentiful supply of whiskey for the thirsty crowd. One of

the earliest records of the county is an allowance to John Campbell, agent, for two dollars and sixty-one and three-fourths cents for whiskey and stationery furnished and evidently used on just such occasions as these.

Of the first settlers in the town of Franklin was a man by the name of Kelly, who built a cabin on the west side of the square and kept a bakery, where he sold beer and cakes. The log court house was built in the year 1824, and about the same time the sheriff, John Smiley, built a log house where the Franklin National Bank now stands and where for many years a tavern was kept. Just west of the tavern Daniel Taylor built a log store house, the first store in the new town. On the west side of the square William Shaffer, the county recorder, erected a dwelling house near where the jail now stands, and in 1825 Samuel Herriott and Joseph Young built a store room on the northeast corner of that block. The new settlement grew slowly, and it was not until May, 1827, that the brush was cut out of the public square.

It is not known definitely when the new town was incorporated. An election was ordered held upon the question of its incorporation on the 5th of May, 1834, but no record of the vote at that election is recorded, and there is no evidence that a town government was formed at that time. The only mention of a town government prior to the year 1855 is found in a record in the commissioners' court, under date of August, 1850, authorizing "the proper authorities of the town of Franklin to maintain a market house at the northwest corner of the public square." The first record of a meeting of the board of trustees of the town of Franklin now preserved was dated April 10, 1854. At that time Trustee Benjamin Davis, Ephraim Jeffrey, Barney W. Clark, Henry Kneaster, M. M. Tresslar and Andrew B. Hunter met at the office of Overstreet & Hunter and proceeded to organize a town government. William P. Douthitt served as the first clerk of the town. The first town election recorded in the clerk's office was held on the 7th of May, 1855.

In 1859 an enumeration of the citizens of Franklin was taken and the following figures showing the population of the town are recorded: "In the corporate limits, 1,134; in the suburbs and Hog Chute, 115; in West Franklin, 204, and in East Franklin, 280." This enumeration was taken as a step toward incorporation, but after such census disclosed the fact that the population was under two thousand, further steps toward incorporation as a city were abandoned. Among the early officers of the town corporation were Samuel P. Oyler, assessor; Duane Hicks, J. Hillman Waters and J. O. Martin, clerks; and P. Birchard, W. A. Owens, W. H. Henderson, Leon Richey, Duane Hicks, Byron Finch and Amos Birchard, marshals.

An enumeration of the children and youths of the town was taken in

October, 1858, showing a total enumeration between the years of five and twenty-one of two hundred and eighty-five. A year later this number had increased to three hundred and seventy-six.

The first fire department of the new town was organized on the 12th of December, 1859, and its equipment consisted of four ladders, two hooks and a wagon, purchased at an outlay of one hundred dollars and forty cents. James Wilson and Henry Kneaster were appointed foremen of fire apparatus.

On August 15, 1861, it was resolved by the town board that inasmuch as the recent census showed a population of over two thousand, and as one-third of the votes of the town asked for an election upon the question of incorporation as a city, a vote was ordered taken on August 27th at the following houses: Henry Surface's shoe store; the district school house; the court house; the residence of G. M. Payne; at Duane Hicks' furniture store; at J. Holmes' store, on the corner of Main and Jefferson streets, and at the residence of Samuel Lambertson. The vote at that election was canvassed on the day succeeding the election, showing an affirmative of one hundred and sixty-nine, and a negative of five. The roster of the city officers will be found in the appendix.

The city authorities took no steps toward public improvement until after the year 1866, and even then the common council were inclined to move slowly in the matter of public improvement. For example, to encourage property owners to lay sidewalks of brick fronting their residences, it was ordered on January 5, 1867, "that any owner of a lot or part of a lot in the corporate limits of said town should be entitled to a receipt for all corporation taxes thereon for the year 1867, by paving or graveling the sidewalk in front thereof to the acceptance of any of the trustees of said town." During the years 1866 to 1870 all the sidewalks of the town were improved under the order of the city council.

During the same period the question of lighting the streets of the town began to attract much public discussion, and on May 11, 1869, the Franklin Gas Company was organized with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, an ordinance granting a franchise to D. G. Vawter, N. M. Scofield, L. W. Fletcher, John Clark, John T. Vawter, P. W. Payne, A. Alexander, W. S. Ragsdale and R. T. Overstreet having been passed by the common council on February 27, 1869.

Very little public improvement was ordered by the city authorities during the next score of years. On July 30, 1890, a franchise was granted to M. L. Johnson and W. B. Jennings to organize a corporation under the name of the Franklin Water, Light and Power Company, for the erection, maintenance

and operation of a water works system in the city. The water company's plant was completed in November, 1891, sixty-five water plugs being ordered by the city and one hundred and twenty-five private consumers availing themselves of the privileges of the new utility. An electric light franchise was granted to the same company on June 9, 1891, the same to run for a period of eighteen years. The present expenditures of the city for street lighting averaged about six thousand and twenty-five dollars yearly, and for water protection about four thousand two hundred dollars.

On July 12, 1892, the first ordinance was passed for the improvement of a street with brick. The ordinance contemplated the improvement of Jefferson street from Jackson street east to the Pennsylvania railroad, and bids were invited during the months of August and September, but no contract was let until the spring of 1893, an injunction suit having been instituted in an effort to stop the improvement. The street was finished and accepted by the city on June 19, 1893.

EDINBURG.

Edinburg is situated in the extreme southeastern section of the county in the area cut off by Blue river, located on the line of the old Indian trails leading from the Ohio to the north and west, and the first section of the county to be settled. Louis Bishop, William Hunt, Isaac Collier, John Campbell and Alexander Thompson were the owners of the lands included in the original plat of the town of Edinburg laid off probably as early as 1822, but the plat was not recorded until about the year 1825. Among the very first merchants of the new town were Booth and Newby, who located there in the year 1822. This was the first stock of goods exposed for sale in Johnson county. Before the fall of the year 1822 the town contained but four families scattered over quite a considerable area. In the year 1825, Israel Watts kept a store on the west side of Main street, and in the year following Thomas Carter was granted a license to keep a "publick house" in the town, the board of commissioners having been satisfied that he had the necessary house room, bedding and stabling. Other early merchants of the town prior to the year 1830 were Otto Lyman, John Givens, George B. Holland, Austin Shipp and Timothy Threlkeld. Holland's license under date of July, 1828, reads as follows: "George B. Holland having produced the certificate of twelve freeholders of Blue River township that he is of good moral character, and that a grocery is wanted in the town of Edinburg; it is therefore ordered that said George B. Holland have a license to vend foreign and domestic groceries in the town of Edin-

burgh for one year from this date by paying the county treasurer five dollars and entering into bond and security required by law."

These mercantile establishments were quite successful, being at that time the only market between White river and Madison. The town grew very slowly, however, during the first twenty years of its history, its population in 1845 numbering not to exceed two hundred and fifty, but the construction of the Madison & Indianapolis railroad to that town about that time gave new life to the place and within a very short time the population was more than doubled. It early became the leading grain and pork market of the central part of the state, the merchants coming to the railroad from towns as far distant as Knightstown, Danville, Gosport, Spencer and Bloomington. After the railroad was continued to Indianapolis in 1847, the growth of the town was checked somewhat, but it has always remained the principal manufacturing center of the county. Among the prominent industries of the town which contributed to its early prominence were the flouring mill which James Thompson built at the "State Falls" as early as 1826; a distillery built by Otto Lyman as early as 1835; and a second distillery built about the year 1850; a tannery established by Pulaski Runkle about 1837; a hominy mill erected in 1857 by Theodore Hudnut; a second hominy mill erected in 1871 by J. L. Toner; a woolen mill built in 1863 by a stock company; a furniture factory also built by a stock company about 1868. All these, however, have long since been abandoned and a new line of industries have taken their place. Of the present factories, by far the most important is the Union Starch and Refining Company, owned by the heirs of Joseph Irwin, deceased, late of Columbus. This factory is the successor of the Blue River Starch Works, organized by a stock company in 1868. When the National Starch Company formed a trust and obtained control of this plant, it was closed down for many years, but when the Irwins started the street car line and obtained control of the plant, ostensibly as a power station they converted the old starch works into a modern plant for the manufacture of syrup, glucose, starch and sugar, and the factory is now the largest manufacturing plant in the county, employing two hundred and fifty men. Among the other thriving industries of the town are the Edinburg Cabinet Company, manufacturing sewing machines and employing about one hundred men; the W. T. Thompson Veneer Company, employing twenty men in the manufacture of oak veneer; the Muloda Veneer Company, employing fifteen men; the Maley saw mill, now owned and operated by Henry Wertz and Ora Amos, employing thirty-five men; the Naomi Canning Company, employing from one hundred

and fifty to three hundred men in season; the Wood Mosaic Company, manufacturing hardwood flooring and employing twenty-five men. In addition to these manufacturing plants, the town is favored with a very enterprising and successful group of merchants.

The town of Edinburg was not incorporated until the year 1853, but as early as March 3, 1834, an election was ordered held upon the question of its incorporation. The first record of the election of trustees relates to the election held in May, 1855. The town was incorporated under the name of "Edinburgh," but the final "h" has long since been dropped from the name.

Edinburg is the only town in the county owning its own water works and electric light plant. This was constructed under authority of the board of trustees by an ordinance passed April 19, 1897. This ordinance was followed by an ordinance bearing date of July 4, 1898, fixing the rates for domestic use of electric current at ten cents per light per month, and for commercial use at twenty-five cents per light per month. These rates were increased by an ordinance in 1901 to fifteen cents and thirty cents respectively, and again in 1902 by an ordinance increasing the rates to twenty-five cents and forty cents respectively. The flat rate not proving remunerative to the town, the light service was placed on a meter basis by an ordinance bearing date of April 4, 1910, fixing the rate at ten cents per kilowatt for the use of one to ten kilowatts per month, with a sliding scale down to six cents per kilowatt when more than seventy-six kilowatts were used. This experience in municipal ownership has not been entirely satisfactory, largely for the reason, perhaps, that the management of the plant has been entrusted to one of the trustees and no accurate account has ever been kept as to the income and expense of its operation. The town clerk, however, is authority for the statement that in the year 1912, when the town was using thirty-six water plugs and fifty arc and incandescent lights, the total cost of the water and light system to the town was about seventeen hundred dollars.

The town enjoys an excellent telephone service furnished by the Citizens Telephone Company, owned and controlled by a local stock company under a franchise granted in the year 1898. The town is bonded for a ten-thousand-dollar school debt entered into in 1912, and for a thirty-five-hundred-dollar cemetery debt entered into in 1911.

Among the recent members of the board of trustees of the town are the following: Samuel Haslam, Jr., William T. Butler, Charles Vandorn, W. D. Branigin, E. A. Sterzik Robert G. Porter, C. F. Otto, Henry Wertz, George R. Mutz, John S. Cox and John Sholler. During the same time the following have served as clerks of the town: M. Duckworth, 1902; J. H. Beal,

1903-1906; H. M. Scholler, 1906-1907; W. N. Drybread, 1907-1910; John Payne, 1910-1912; Clarence Porter, 1912-1914. The town clerk receives a salary of fifty dollars per month, the town marshal a salary of sixty dollars per month.

The town of Edinburg has an excellent school system and has had at the head of its schools many of the ablest educators of the state. Among them are remembered John H. Martin, John C. Engle, W. B. Owen, Charles F. Patterson, E. A. Humpke, and E. M. Crouch, the present superintendent. The present corps of teachers is as follows: Smith Brewer, principal of the high school; E. R. Phillips, Lenora M. Burnham, Fanny H. Cochran, Myrtle L. Zigner, instructors in the high school, with the following teachers in the grades: A. G. Murrey, Elsa Bowman, Hazel Pruitt, Maude Price, Gertrude Graham, Ada M. Wright and Minnie Mullen.

GREENWOOD.

Much of the early history of the town of Greenwood is recorded in another connection (see chapter on Churches). The town was incorporated pursuant to an order of the county board of commissioners made on June 25, 1864, and the town government was organized on September 26th of the same year. Its first officers were E. C. Smith, T. S. Wilson, T. B. Hungate, S. Maxfield and A. W. Gilchrist, trustees: F. M. Tague, clerk; A. Holloway, treasurer; James McGuire, marshal; W. H. Thornton, assessor. The following have served as clerks since that time: J. E. McGuire, 1866; William H. Bishop, 1867; A. M. Watson, 1871; L. P. Creasy, 1873; L. H. Hopkins, 1874; W. H. Bishop, 1876; J. B. Conrad, 1880; W. H. Bishop, 1881-1888; M. L. Justus, 1888; C. C. Henderson, 1888; J. T. Grubbs, 1890; W. H. Bishop, 1891-1896; George W. Carpenter, 1896-1907; E. M. Strauss, November 19, 1907-1910; Robert Fendley, 1910-1912; E. E. Henderson, 1912-1914.

The town had a population of but three hundred and fifty-four in the year 1869, but since the construction of the electric line the town has thriven until it is now one of the most important towns in the county. Its era of modern improvements dates from the year 1894, when a telephone franchise was granted to a local stock company. A water and light franchise was granted to Lewis K. Davis, of Indianapolis, on March 4, 1901, but Mr. Davis not fulfilling the terms of his contract, the ordinance was repealed and a franchise was granted on October 1st of the same year to Samuel V. Perrott and Henry Ulen under the name of the Greenwood Water Company. The plant was completed in the summer of 1902, and after a vote was had upon the ques-

tion, the water plant was leased to the town for a term of thirty years at a rental of nine hundred and fifty dollars yearly, and the light plant included in the same lease for the term of ten years at a rental of three hundred forty-six dollars and fifty cents yearly. This form of municipal ownership proved unsatisfactory, and on September 4, 1905, an electric light and water franchise was granted to James A. Craig and John W. Henderson, who, somewhat later, organized the Citizens Water and Light Company and obtained a new franchise under that name. Dr. Craig, president of the company, soon obtained control of a majority of the stock and continued to operate the same until the year 1913, when it passed under the control of the present owners of the interurban railroad. The town is now using thirty-four arc lights, at a cost of seventy-five dollars per light, and forty-nine water hydrants, at a cost of forty-two dollars and fifty cents annual rental.

The school affairs of the town are under the control of David E. DeMott, Ed Day and Dr. L. E. Cox, and the following corps of teachers: J. B. Lemasters, superintendent; Hazel Wishard, principal of the high school; Oma Fix and Robert Fendley, high school instructors, with the following grade teachers: Kate Smiley, Flora Speas, Alta Fix, Lena Drake, Mary Hanahan, Charlotte Wishard, Walter Grass, Alice Bass, Rose Meredith, Elizabeth McClain and Ella Bass.

After the former school superintendents the following are remembered: William M. Chaille, W. T. Gooden, J. Ed. Wiley, John R. Owens, Professor Tripp, Charles F. Patterson, Professor Carnine, James Robinson and M. J. Fleming.

OTHER TOWNS.

The town of Whiteland was incorporated under an election held December 7, 1885, and has ever since maintained its corporate existence.

The town of Trafalgar was incorporated under an election held January 7, 1870, but after a few years the town organization ceased to exist, and the charter has never been renewed.

By order of the board of commissioners at the June term, 1866, the name "Hensley Town" was changed to Trafalgar, and shortly thereafter "Liberty" was also included within the limits of the town. On March 5, 1869, the county board also changed the name of Newburg to Samaria. All other towns whose names vary from the ones set forth in the town plats found in the appendix owe their change of names to the United States postoffice department. For example, Williamsburg is now known by the name of Nineveh; Union Village by the name of Providence; Clarksburg by the name

of Rocklane; Brownstown by the name of Bluff Creek; and the inhabitants of all these villages, except Nineveh, being served only by rural free delivery from adjacent postoffices, it would seem fitting to return to the use of their legal names.

The towns of Far West, Flemingsburg, Plattsburgh, Lancaster, Mauksport and Worthsville, sometimes mentioned in the early records, never prospered, most of them never existing except upon paper and all having been abandoned more than a half century ago.

The list of additions platted to all towns in the county, and the business directory of the county will be found in the appendix.

APPENDIX.

OFFICERS OF CITY OF FRANKLIN.

Mayors—Benjamin Davis, 1861; Duane Hicks, 1862 to January 13, 1863; James Ritchey, January 27, 1863, to 1864; Jacob Seibert, 1864; William H. Henderson, 1864-1866; Isaac Rogers, 1866—died December 28, 1869; William G. Allison, January 14, 1870-1870; William H. Jennings, 1870—died January 30, 1873; Charles W. Poston, February 25, 1873-1876; G. M. Overstreet, 1876-1878; Silas W. Blizzard, 1878-1882; William C. Thompson, 1882-1884; H. H. Luyster, 1884-1888; G. M. Overstreet, Jr., 1888-1890; Samuel Harris, 1890-1892; Samuel P. Oyler, 1892-1895; James D. McDonald, 1895-1902; John W. Dixon, 1902-1906; William A. Bridges, 1906-1910; William G. Oliver, 1910-1914; George W. Wyrick, mayor-elect.

Clerks—John O. Martin, 1861-1868; Richard T. Taylor, 1868-1872; James F. Jelleff, 1872-1874; William M. Conner, 1874-1876; George C. Whitlock, 1876-1878; Charles Byfield, 1878-1880; W. C. Thompson, 1880-1882; Edward Bany, 1882-1886; E. G. Barnhizer, 1886-1888; A. W. House, 1888-1890; W. D. Green, 1890-1895; John R. Owens, 1895-1899; C. L. McNaughton, 1899-1902; Arthur R. Owens, 1902-1906; Thomas House, 1906-1910; Thomas R. Moore, 1910-1914; Thomas R. Moore, clerk-elect.

Treasurer—William H. Henderson, 1861; William M. Davis, resigned February 10, 1863; W. C. Bramwell, 1863-1865; Samuel C. Dunn, Sr., 1865-1866; William S. Young, 1866-1869; S. C. Brown, 1869-1874; Duke Hamilton, 1874-1878; Samuel H. Clem, 1878-1882; Elijah Sexson, 1882-1886; A. W. McLaughlin, 1886-1890; Frank McCollough, 1890-1895; W. F. Seibert, 1895-1902; E. V. Bergen, 1902-1910. Office of city treasurer in cities of the fifth class which are county seats abolished by act approved March 2, 1909.

Marshal—William H. Myers, resigned January 26, 1862; Solomon Gerow, 1862; William Gillespie, resigned August 16, 1862, succeeded by B. J. Dickerson, who was shot and killed, and Solomon Gerow appointed his successor January 27, 1863; Gerow resigned February 10, 1863, succeeded by Duke Hamilton, who resigned April 21, 1863, succeeded by T. F. McEy, who resigned January 26, 1864, succeeded by Hiram Drake; William Car-

son, elected May, 1864, resigned October 14, 1864, succeeded by Samuel Brown, who resigned February 14, 1865, succeeded by Thomas F. McEy, who resigned April 11, 1865, succeeded by C. C. Hamilton, who was succeeded by John W. Peters, November 18, 1865; James C. Dunlap, 1866, resigned May 28, 1867, succeeded by appointment of G. S. Cockran, who resigned August 13, 1867, succeeded by John W. Peters, who served until May election, 1870; James S. Roberts, 1870, resigned December 27, 1870, succeeded by William Snyder; Snyder resigned November 1, 1871, succeeded by S. C. Dunn, Jr., who resigned June 10, 1873, succeeded by Frank M. Hay, who resigned December 9, 1874, succeeded by John F. Bullock until May election, 1876; S. C. Dunn, Jr., 1876-1878; Thomas H. Norris, 1878, resigned August 12, 1879, succeeded by Leon Ritchey; Peter Ransdell, 1880-1882; J. O. Rairdon, 1882-1884; H. G. Hopper, 1884-1886; W. B. Leiper, 1886-1888; H. E. Vandegriff, 1888-1890; John Adams, 1890-1892; H. H. Luyster, 1892-1899; James W. Baldwin, 1899-1902; Thomas Flinn, 1902-1906; Ora Forsyth, 1906; Joseph Simpson, 1906-1910; Smith Kelley, 1910, resigned April 1, 1913; Thomas Bottome, 1913.

City Attorney—D. W. Howe, 1861; C. B. Byfield, 1862-1864; A. B. Hunter, 1864; D. W. Howe, resigned November 28, 1865, succeeded by C. B. Byfield to May election, 1872; Robert M. Miller, 1872—resigned December 28, 1875, succeeded by G. M. Overstreet, Jr.; William C. Sandefur, 1876-1878; G. M. Overstreet, 1878-1880; S. L. Overstreet, 1880-1882; G. M. Overstreet, Jr., 1882-1887; Jesse Overstreet, 1887-1888; W. C. Thompson, 1888-1890; W. J. Buckingham, 1890; W. T. Pritchard, 1891-1897; John V. Oliver, 1897—died April 27, 1900; William Featherngill, 1900-1904; Ivory J. Drybread, 1904, resigned June 1, 1906; Elba L. Branigin, 1906-1910; Fred R. Owens, 1910-1914.

City Assessors—Chambers C. Hamilton, 1861; J. S. Able, 1862-1864; William H. Henderson, 1864, resigned and succeeded by C. C. Hamilton; Jacob Seibert, 1865-1869; Samuel C. Dunn, Sr., 1869-1872; R. L. Bone, Sr., 1872-1874; A. D. Whitesides, 1874-1876; James McGill, 1876-1878; John S. Martin, 1878-1882. (Office abolished 1881.)

Councilmen, First Ward—William Bissett, 1861, resigned May, 1864, succeeded by G. W. Branham, who resigned January 25, 1866, to be succeeded by Thomas W. Woollen; Frank M. Furgason, 1861-1864; J. W. Rand, 1864-1866; Thomas W. Woollen, 1866-1868; W. J. Mathes, 1866-1869; Nicholas Brown, 1868 (seat declared vacant March 23, 1869); John Beall, 1869; Armstrong Alexander, 1869 (seat declared vacant July 19, 1870), succeeded by Thomas W. Woollen August 24, 1870, to May election, 1873; W. J.

Mathes, 1870-1874; R. T. Taylor, 1873-1877; R. S. Sturgeon, 1874-1876; William I. Peters, 1876-1880; I. H. McLaughlin, 1877-1879; Charles Riker, 1879-1881; B. M. Stansifer, 1880-1882; W. T. Pritchard, 1881-1883; R. C. Wood, 1882-1886; F. H. Hieronymus, 1883-1887; James B. Payne, 1886-1888; J. D. George, 1887; Frank McCollough and George Griffith, 1888-1890; Bennett Jacobs, 1890-1892; H. E. Vandegriff, 1890; D. M. Crowell, 1891-1894; William T. Stott, 1892-1896; A. B. Lagrange, 1894; O. I. Jones, 1895-1900; Lloyd Adams, 1896-1902; Strother Herod, 1900-1902; J. M. Brown and Riley Riggs, 1902-1906; Dudley Hunter, 1906-1910; H. M. Fisher, 1910-1914; W. M. Burgett, elect.

Note—The municipal code of 1905 provides for election of one councilman from each ward, and two councilmen at large.

Councilmen, Second Ward—B. W. Clark, 1861-1865; Samuel C. Dunn, 1861; A. J. Tucker, 1862-1864; Leland Payne, 1864-1877; William C. Crowell, 1865-1868; T. W. Woollen, 1868 (seat declared vacant March 23, 1869); A. B. Colton, 1869-1872; W. H. McLaughlin, 1872-1876; I. I. Covert, 1876-1878; M. Walker, 1877-1881; William A. Davis, 1878-1880; James Jacobs, 1880-1882; W. H. McLaughlin, 1881-1883; I. M. Thompson, 1882-1886; S. W. Blizzard, 1883-1885; William Jackson, 1885-1889; I. M. Crowell, 1886-1888; John Scholler, 1888-1892; Otis Bice, 1889; J. A. Schmith, 1890; D. W. Mullendore, 1891-1894; William Jackson, 1892-1894, (Jackson's seat declared vacant July 4, 1893, succeeded by R. A. Kelley to 1896); W. H. McClanahan, 1894-1898; I. M. Thompson, 1896-1902; Andrew Ferguson, 1899-1902; Taylor Ballard and John Jackson, 1902-1906; Elijah Sexton, 1906-1910; H. N. Dunlap, 1910-1914; Irwin S. Valentine, elect.

Councilmen, Third Ward—Anderson B. Hunter and George King, 1861; James Wilson, 1862-1870; ———— Charlton, 1862, resigned August 26, succeeded by N. M. Scholfield January 27, 1863, to 1864; Robert Hamilton, 1864, resigned December 12, 1865, succeeded by William S. McCaslin, January 23, 1866, to 1867; A. B. Hunter, 1867-1869; George F. Herriott, 1869-1874; John R. Fesler, 1870-1874; L. P. Ritchey, 1874; Robert A. Alexander, 1874-1876; William B. Ellis, 1875-1881; L. P. Ritchey, 1879; R. M. Miller, 1880-1882; Charles Day, 1881-1885; John Pettiford, 1882-1886; R. M. Lee, 1885-1888; George W. Voris, 1886-1888; A. G. Vance and Richard M. Cunningham, 1888; H. E. Vandegriff, 1889; J. N. Dooley, 1889-1891; John Ryker, 1890-1892; W. C. Thompson, 1891-1894; N. M. Pittman, 1892-1896; A. Dunlap, 1894-1898; F. C. Crowell, 1896-1906; R. M. Lee, 1898-1896; C. E. Hemphill, 1906-1910; J. W. Judah, 1910-1914; William G. Vandivier, elect.

Councilmen at Large—John C. Scholler and John H. Woolley, 1906-1910; A. A. Blizzard and R. S. Williams, 1910-1914.

Civil Engineers—Peterson K. Parr, 1862; John S. Hougham, 1862-1868; G. M. Overstreet, Sr., 1868—resigned June 22, 1875; S. C. Brown, 1875; R. M. Miller, 1876; David A. Leach, 1878-1884; Thomas Hardin, 1884; Jesse Overstreet 1885-1887; R. A. Brown, 1887; William Featherngill, 1888-1890; B. R. Ransdell, 1890; W. B. Johnson, 1891-1894; R. A. Brown, 1894-1897; W. B. Johnson, 1897; E. F. Middleton, 1898-1904; Otis B. Sellers, 1904-1906; John E. Jolliffe, 1906-1910; Thomas House, 1910-1911; C. C. Newsome, 1911-1913; W. A. Miles, 1913.

POPULATION.

Johnson County—1870, 18,366; 1880, 19,537; 1890, 19,561; 1900, 20,223; 1910, 20,394.

Population per square mile, 63.3.

Rural population per square mile, 49.4.

Per cent. increase, 1900-1910, urban population, 12.4.

Per cent. increase, 1900-1910, rural population, 2.

Negro population, 1890, 342; 1900, 418.

Foreign born population, 1910, 140.

Illiterates of voting age, 1910, 185.

Illiterates over ten years, 1910, 383.

Not in school, six to nine years, 413.

Not in school, ten to fourteen years, 138.

Not in school, fifteen to seventeen years, 451.

Attending school, six to fourteen years, 83.7 per cent.

Number of voters in county, 1900, 5,776; 1910, 6,166.

Townships.	1910	1900	1890
Blue River, with Edinburg-----	2,815	2,589	2,792
Edinburg -----	2,040	1,820	2,031
Clark -----	1,209	1,316	1,295
Franklin and City of Franklin-----	5,490	5,060	4,873
Franklin -----	4,502	4,005	3,781
Hensley -----	1,526	1,640	1,655
Needham -----	1,279	1,360	1,254
Nineveh -----	1,288	1,393	1,523
Pleasant and towns -----	3,425	3,410	2,724

Greenwood -----	1,608	1,503	862
Whiteland -----	343	334	212
Union -----	1,298	1,360	1,373
White River -----	2,064	2,095	2,072

JOHNSON COUNTY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

FRANKLIN.

Automobiles—Van Vleet Brothers (Gilbert and Lewis), W. F. Preston, George Forsyth.

Agricultural Implements—David A. Forsyth, Pritchard & Mullendore, (J. A. and Louis), W. D. Pritchard.

Banks—Franklin National Bank, Citizens' National Bank.

Barbers—The Cozy (W. R. Winchester), Riehl & Green (John and Ray), Brown & Allen (Sime and William), John H. Boyd, Terhune & Tucker (John and Lloyd), James Larmore, Jeff Robinson, John Fossett, Ed. Nash.

Bakeries—John Ohlrogge, Balser Brothers (J. W. and A. E.).

Buggies and Autos—Flanagan Brothers (William and Richard).

Building and Loan Associations—Mutual, Franklin.

Candy and Confectionery—The Greek (George Voivondas).

Cigars and Pool Room—George F. Freeman, J. M. Haymaker, Charles Legan, Milford W. Tilson.

Clothing—Nort Whitesides Company (F. N. Whitesides, Fred S. Staff and Edward C. Bailey), Payne & Son (James B. and Hugh A.), Edward Keilhorn.

Coal—A. B. Colton, Dundap-Vandegriff Coal Company (J. M. and W. T.).

Cobblers—James Gibson, William Simpson, At. Johnson.

Dentists—William H. Schlosser, James H. Dean, W. L. Hamar, Theodore Douglas, John Henderson, James Richardson.

Dry Goods—M. J. Voris & Company, R. V. Ditmars, Frank Wallace.

Dry Cleaning—Prutched & Mullendore (Floyd and Edward) Franklin Tailoring Company, Samuel Rosenthal.

Druggists—W. B. McCollough, Means Drug Company (Ora Means, Clark Prather), R. C. Wood & Son (Robert C. and Joseph), Charles H. Drybread, Max Hamar.

Factories—Franklin Coil Hoop Company (John Graham, president), Franklin Color Works (R. J. Mossop, president), Franklin Canning Company

(L. E. Ott, manager), Galvanized Iron Works (O. S. Wagner, president), Franklin Ice Company (A. F. Curtis, manager).

Feed and Fuel—Franklin Feed & Fuel Company, J. O. Rairdon, George Smith.

Florists—D. B. Kelley, J. E. Hiez, James V. Deer.

Flouring Mills—William Suckow.

Furniture—Dudley Peek, Moore Furniture Company (Roy Moore, manager).

Grain Elevators—Valentine & Valentine (T. E. and Clarence), William Suckow, Dunlap-Vandegriff Company.

Groceries—S. P. Alford, E. R. Bohall, James Core, H. N. Dunlap & Son, A. B. LaGrange & Son, I. N. LaGrange, Martha Evans, Alonzo Richardson, H. C. Strickler, William Sandefur, Oscar Vandiver, J. D. Tandy, S. A. Trout, Fon Wetzel, Gilmore Simons, Wright & Rudd.

Hardware—Smith & Tilson (Frank F. and Morrell), C. B. Vawter, Franklin Hardware Company (T. M. Thom and Charles Bowen).

Harness—Adrian Shafer, A. Senff.

Hotels and Restaurants—The Franklin, O. P. Behymer, proprietor; C. A. Prather, William Rogers.

Insurance Agencies—Farmers' Mutual, John Clark, secretary; Shuck & Featherngill (Ora J. and Samuel), John C. Warner, Union Trust Company, Farmers' Trust Company.

Jewelers—Eugene O. Collins, W. Simmons.

Laundry—Franklin Steam Laundry, George Ott, proprietor; Lee Moy.

Livery—Wolf & Bergen (George and John); Jarve Alexander, George Boles, William Hazelett.

Meat Markets—H. M. Fisher, Grant Brown.

Millinery—Carrie Franks, Lou Wade Drake, Byers Sisters, Hannah Middleton, Lizzie Hazelett, Pauline Bolen, Julia Steeg.

Monuments—R. L. Todd.

Music—Charles H. Terrill.

Nickelo—C. E. Hemphill.

Notions—John Baumgart, Tucker & Everroad, S. N. Trout.

Photographers—A. G. Hicks, John H. Thompson.

Physicians—Carl F. Payne and Roscoe W. Payne, Clarence Province and Oran Province, L. L. Whitesides, P. K. Dobyms, J. H. Lanam, J. N. Record, D. R. Saunders, Barnett Wallace, Accie Matthews, Homer J. Hall.

Planing Mill—Greer-Wilkinson Lumber Company, Franklin Coil-Hoop Company.

Plumbers—Joseph Joplin, John Solenberg.
Poultry—J. R. Dunlap, New York Poultry Company.
School Books and Stationery—S. C. Yager.
Seeds—T. J. Byers, Ed. Throckmorton.
Shoes—Springler & Stainbrook (Irving and Charles), Weyl & Burton (A. B. and George), W. H. Younce.
Tailors—W. A. Carpenter.
Tinnerns—F. J. Schafer.
Undertakers—Vandiver & Barnhizer (Ara V. and Zelia), Henderson, Flinn & Johnson.
Veterinary Surgeons—W. S. Tucker, Harry Smock, D. H. Shutters.

EDINBURG.

Automobiles—"Dam Garage," Lee Welch, proprietor; Edinburg Auto & Garage Company.
Agricultural Implements—W. D. Branigin, W. J. Morris, John Swain.
Banks—The Thompson Bank, The Farmers' National Bank.
Barber Shops—Sam Haslam, Sr., Haslam Brothers, A. R. Mulkins, Otto & Company.
Bakeries—C. J. Finke, F. Winterberg, Jake Wurtz.
Building and Loan Association—"Blue River," W. T. Thompson president; G. R. Mutz, secretary.
Clothing—John L. Moore.
Coal—H. E. Cordray, G. A. Mutz, Edinburg Coal Company.
Drugs—Mutz & Lynch, Taylor & Roth, Anton Bossemeier.
Dry Goods—W. H. Thompson Company, Broderick & Park, Chupp Brothers, W. D. Carson & Company.
Dentists—R. C. Mayhall, L. L. Hinshaw, E. C. Jencks.
Edinburg Commercial Club—W. L. Neible, president.
Florist—Thomas Woodard.
Fruits—James Wray, George Roth, Jr.
Factories—Union Starch & Refining Company, W. G. Irwin, president, J. E. Irwin, secretary, H. Th. Miller, treasurer, P. R. King, superintendent; Edinburg Cabinet Company, John W. Graham, owner and manager; Diamond Veneer Company, Martin Cutsinger, president; W. T. Thompson Veneer Company, W. T. Thompson, president, Bedna Young, vice-president, Roscoe Cutsinger, secretary; Muloda Veneer Company, D. R. Webb, owner

and manager; Wertz & Amos, saw mill; Naomi Canning Company, F. F. Wiley, president; Wood-Mosaic Company.

Groceries—Mike Turney, F. Winterberg, Sr., B. A. Brown & Son, Chupp Brothers, Richard & Miller, W. W. Fordyse, W. A. Cross, Sander's.

Harness—A. W. Pruitt.

Hardware—O. U. Mutz, F. Pruitt, James Carvin.

Hotel—John Beall, Smiley.

Insurance—Hageman & Waltz, Robert Porter, James Mayfield, H. H. Mitchell.

Monuments—Joe Johnson, Edinburg Monument Company.

Millinery—Mrs. Walter Winterberg.

Nickelo—Majestic, Joy.

Jewelry—Dickey & Morris, J. W. Campbell.

Livery—John W. Turner, Edward Clark.

Laundry—Edinburg Steam Laundry, Harry Winterberg.

Meat Markets—Wells Brothers, Fred Dorsey.

Plumber—Elmer Freese.

Physicians—J. A. Bland, J. T. Middleton, L. C. Bice, W. H. White, J. P. Myers, W. W. Wright, J. V. Baker, J. S. Carney.

Restaurants—T. A. Goodin, W. H. Porter.

Shoes—A. W. Winterberg.

Tailors—Charles and Fred Otto.

Undertakers and Furniture—J. M. Breeding.

Veterinary Surgeons—Lee Snapp, W. H. Taylor, Emmett Barnett.

GREENWOOD.

Auto Garage—Swanson & ———.

Agricultural Implements—Branigin & Springer.

Banks—First National Bank, Citizens' National Bank.

Barber Shops—Eli Stanton, F. V. Tingle, John Woodgate, Omer Belk.

Bakery—Craighead.

Building and Loan Association—"Greenwood," J. T. Grubbs, secretary.

Coal—A. L. Carson, A. E. Lemaster, David Demott.

Drugs—A. W. Owen.

Dentists—George W. Thompson, S. V. Kingery.

Factories—Polk Canning Company, J. T. Polk, president; Ralph W. Polk, manager; Harry McCartney, secretary.

General Stores—Grafton Peek, Barrickman & Buckley, J. M. Scudder, H. Brewer, Kent Brewer, manager.

Groceries—O. B. Sharp, T. N. Rush, W. H. Todd, Arthur Caple.

Furniture—Myers Brothers, W. M. Carson.

Hardware—C. B. Cook & Sons, Lindley Hester.

Hotels and Restaurants—Edward Smith, W. H. Russell, R. O. Perry.

Harness—Frank McAlpin, J. O. Adams.

Insurance and Real Estate—Turner & Henderson, John F. Crawford, Daulton Wilson, J. H. Draper.

Livery—W. D. McCartney.

Millinery—Ella Jennings, Lizzie Park.

Plumber—John Bishop.

Physicians—Walter Sheek, J. A. Craig, L. E. Cox, Robert McAlpin.

Shoes—A. H. Brown.

WHITELAND.

Bank—Whiteland National.

Barber—Roy Tingle.

Confectionery—J. N. Scott.

Drugs—W. E. Porter.

Factories—Whiteland Canning Company, M. J. Fleming manager; Dickson Brothers' Tile Factory, Polk Milk Company.

General Stores—B. R. Walters, Briscoe & Sons.

Grocery—C. C. Sloan.

Hotel—Sharp & Bennett.

Meat Shop—H. R. Fisher.

WEST WHITELAND.

General Store—Duggan Brothers.

Livery—B. Kelly.

TRAFALGAR.

Bank—The Farmers Bank.

Barber—Albert Thompson.

Bakery—Grover Cloverdale.

Carpenter and Repair—Otto Pickerel.

Drugs—James Gillaspy, P. M. Pitcher.

Grocery—M. L. Rose, T. H. Alexander, George Woods.

General Store—Co-Operative Store, Sherman Naile, manager.
Hardware—W. H. Kelch & Son, Edward Alexander.
Harness—J. N. Stout.
Hotel and Restaurant—Mrs. J. N. Stout, Dale Hamner.
Millinery—Julia Phillips.
Livery—Pruitt & Gillaspay, C. E. Ragsdale.
Physicians—R. D. Willan and C. E. Willan, C. E. Ragsdale, J. W. Dixon, Chester Demaree.
Veterinary Surgeon—D. O. Turner.
Wheat and Grains—Parkhurst & Stockton.

BARGERSVILLE.

Bank—Farmers' Bank.
Bakery—John Berry.
Confectionary—D. F. Garr.
Creamery—Bargersville Creamery Company.
Drugs—W. F. Darnall.
General Stores—Rush Brothers, John and William; Dunn Brothers, William and John; Ed. Barnett, Newt Harper.
Furniture and Undertaking—Myers & Dunn.
Grain Elevator—Amo Milling & Grain Company, D. W. Rapp, manager.
Hardware—Robinson Brothers (Ras, and J. M.).
Meat Shop—Prather & Park.
Livery—Carey Allen.
Lumber—Bargersville Lumber Company.
Physicians—Jacob Tresslar, J. E. Comer.
Planing Mill—Frank Cline.

NINEVEH.

General Stores—C. M. Slack, Levi McQuinn, James Brickley.
Hardware—Thomas W. Craven.
Livery—Marsh Ralston.

NEEDHAM.

General Store—A. E. Long.
Elevator and Coal—Elmon M. Fisher.
Implements—J. V. Salisbury.

ROCKLANE (CLARKSBURG).

General Stores—H. B. Shepard, Day Brothers (Elmer and Albert).

AMITY.

General Store—Harrison Brothers (Dee and Will).

SMITH'S VALLEY.

General Stores—Dunn Brothers, Kurtz's.

STONE'S CROSSING.

General Stores—J. T. Fisher, J. T. Polk Company, milk station.

CITY AND TOWN PLATS.

The following is a list of city and town plats in Johnson county, with date and record thereof:

CITY OF FRANKLIN.

Incorporated June 6, 1861.

The following additions have been laid off to the town, now the City of Franklin:

Name of Owner and Date of Plat.	Name of Plat.	Record.
"Town donation" -----	Original Plat.	1- 1
George King, May 13, 1830-----	No. 1.	1- 4
George King, November 12, 1835-----	No. 2.	1- 5
John Herriott, December 23, 1837-----	No. 3.	1- 7
A. F. Tilton & Lewis Morgan, April 11, 1838-----	No. 4.	1- 8
Gilderoy Hicks & Jesse Beard, January 24, 1846-----	No. 5.	1- 9
Robert Hamilton, April 10, 1847-----	No. 6.	1-10
William H. Henderson & John S. Tilford, May 2, 1848-----	No. 7.	1-12
Gilderoy Hicks & A. F. Tilton, July 11, 1850-----	No. 8.	1-13
Robert Hamilton & Gilderoy Hicks, October 24, 1850-----	No. 9.	1-14
Robert Hamilton & Gilderoy Hicks, February 1, 1853-----	No. 10.	1-15
Lewis Morgan, Ag't., November 16, 1837-----	E. Plat.	1-16
John F. Peggs, September 9, 1849-----	E. Add. No. 1.	1-17
John S. Hougham, April 13, 1853-----	E. Add. No. 2.	1-18
George King, April 11, 1851-----	West Plat.	1-20
George King, July 15, 1852-----	No. 1, W. Franklin.	1-20

Name of Owner and Date of Plat.	Name of Plat.	Record.
George King, August 10, 1852-----	No. 2, W. Franklin.	1-21
George Hirwin, June 7, 1853-----	No. 3, W. Franklin.	1-22
George King, June 7, 1853-----	No. 4, W. Franklin.	1-22
Fabius M. Finch, September 23, 1851-----	South Plat.	1-23
Gideon Drake, January 3, 1853-----	E. Add. No. 3.	1-24
George King, November 12, 1852-----	No. 5, W. Franklin.	1-55
Chas. W. Snow, November 22, 1853-----	No. 11.	1-56
John S. Hougham, December 3, 1853-----	E. Add.	1-57
Robert Gilcrees, December 10, 1853-----	No. 12.	1-58
William Lewis, March 25, 1854-----	No. 4, E. Franklin.	1-60
Finch & Baldwin, April 19, 1862-----	Owner.	1-70
Robert Hamilton & S. P. Oyler, May 29, 1866-----	Owner.	2- 1
John S. Hougham, September 21, 1867-----	Owner.	2- 2
Robert Hamilton & S. P. Oyler, April 28, 1869-----	Owner.	2- 6
Robert Hamilton, July 29, 1872-----	Owner.	2- 7
Wm. S. Ragsdale, September 14, 1869-----	Owner.	2-11
Margaret J. Henshaw, January 14, 1870-----	Owner.	2-13
Alfred Freeman, April 11, 1871-----	Owner.	2-21
John W. Wilson, August 17, 1872-----	Owner.	2-24
Alfred Freeman, May 18, 1874-----	Sub. of Lot 121 H. & O.	2-29
Charles Bronson, August 10, 1874-----	Owner.	2-30
Isaac Covert, August 2, 1876-----	Sub. Lot 58 H. & O.	2-34
John Clark, July 29, 1879-----	Owner.	2-37
Robert Hamilton and wife, February 1, 1882-----	Hamilton Central.	2-39
Charity Martin, June 23, 1884-----	Owner.	2-46
Arthur B. Chaffee, June 23, 1884-----	Owner.	2-43
John Traub, September 3, 1885-----	Owner.	2-47
G. M. Overstreet, October 20, 1885-----	Owner.	2-48
Isaac M. Crowell, February 18, 1886-----	Owner.	2-49
John W. Davis, July 16, 1886-----	Part 58 H. & O.	2-50
W. C. Thompson & John McNutt, July 27, 1886-----	Owners.	2-51
Eva B. & L. E. Ott, September 14, 1886-----	Owners.	2-52
Christna Ellis, April 30, 1887-----	Owner.	2-53
Edward O. Halstead, August 14, 1887-----	Sub. 2 Clarks.	2-54
William F. Leach, October 10, 1888-----	Owner.	2-56
Joshua H. Crim, March 18, 1890-----	Owner.	2-63
John Clarke, November 10, 1891-----	Owner No. 2.	2-73

Amanda Earlywine et al., February 22, 1892	Owner.	2-77
Victor Smith, April 17, 1895	Owner.	1-78
William L. Dunlap, May 2, 1896	Owner.	2-86
E. P. Ervin, May 18, 1898	Owner.	2-87
Mary A. Gilmore, October 18, 1901	Owner.	1-79
John Herriott, November 11, 1901	Owner.	2-90
E. P. Ervin, trustee, November 25, 1902	Smith's Factory.	2-96
S. A. Wilson, April 7, 1903	Wilson's Factory.	2-97
G. M. Overstreet, October 20, 1903	Owners No. 2.	2-100
J. M. Robinson, December 11, 1903	Sub. of Part of Herriott's.	2-102
Stephen S. Gooden, April 28, 1904	Owner.	2-103
J. Albert Johnson, May 9, 1905	Highland Place.	1-81
Henry C. Axt, May 21, 1907	Highland Place.	2-108
F. F. Raynor, May 21, 1907	Harness Factory.	2-115
E. O. Halstead, December 17, 1907	Owner's No. 2.	2-120

EDINBURG.

Lewis Bishop	Owner.	1- 25
William Hunt,	Owner.	1- 27
Lewis Bishop, Isaac Collier & John Campbell, Alexander Thompson, I. H. Legate	Owners.	1- 28
M. Pfaltzgraff	Owner.	1- 29
Noah Perry & Isaac Collier, November 14, 1848	Owners.	1- 30
Nathan Kyle, August 7, 1849	Owner.	1- 31
James Thompson & Isaac I. Keely, October 26, 1850	Owners.	1- 32
Thomas Russell, Abraham Lay, Alpheus Lay, William D. Cooper, William Winans, May 24, 1851	"Union."	1- 33
James Thompson, March 13, 1850	Owner.	1- 34
Nathan Kyle, October 6, 1851	Owner No. 2.	1- 35
Nathan Kyle, March 30, 1853	Owner No. 3.	1- 36
Isaac I. Keely, November 4, 1852	"Magnetic."	1- 37
Farro Huff, September 1, 1853	Owner.	1- 53
Isaac Keely, December 30, 1853	Mechanics'.	1- 59
Charles Dungan, April 20, 1854	Owner.	1- 62
Michael J. Fogarty, February 24, 1869	Owner.	2- 4
Pleasant Pruitt, April 3, 1869	Owner.	2- 9
Phillip Robins, June 9, 1869	Owner.	2- 14
Evan Richards, May 31, 1870	Owner.	2- 15

Jane Pruitt, March 28, 1871-----	Owner.	2- 16
James M. Carvin & Henry Borry, October 17, 1870-----	Owner.	2- 18
Harvey Lewis, August 12, 1870-----	Owner.	2- 19
Jacob L. Toner, May 3, 1871-----	Owner.	2- 20
Pleasant Pruitt, March 1, 1872-----	2nd Add.	2- 23
Harvey Lewis, April 12, 1872-----	2d Add.	2- 25
William Threlkeld & Henry W. Borry, July 10, 1877-----	Owner.	2- 35
Milton C. Tilford, December 11, 1879-----	Owner.	2- 38
Henry W. Borry et al, September 29, 1890-----	"Harrison."	2- 66
Adam Mutz, Pres't, October 11, 1890-----	B. & L.	2- 67
J. C. Valentine, November 3, 1890-----	Owner.	2- 68
Herman Oaks, December 1, 1890-----	Owner.	2- 69
W. E. Deupree, Gdn, February 24, 1892-----	Mellvilles.	2- 76
Grafton Johnson, June 1, 1905-----	"Blue River Park."	2-109
Local Building Co., June 3, 1907-----	"Drybread's."	2-116
Clara J. Sergeant, August 6, 1907-----	Owner.	2-118
Martha Mutz et al., January 25, 1908-----	"Mutz & Lynch's."	2-119
Charles Breeding, March 31, 1908-----	Owner.	2-122
Elza Breeding, June 6, 1910-----	Owner.	2-124
Edwin H. Rothchild, May 23, 1912-----	"Maple Wood."	2-126

GREENWOOD.

John B. Dobbins, August 30, 1851-----	O. P.	1- 39
William H. Wishard, December 27, 1849-----	Owner.	1- 40
William H. Wishard, May 26, 1855-----	Owner No. 2.	1- 3
Isaac Smock, July 16, 1851-----	Isaac Smock's Add. to J. J. Dungs.	1- 6
John J. Dungan, March 8, 1848-----	Owner.	1- 41
P. S. Clelland, June 20, 1853-----	Owner.	1- 66
John B. Rubush, November 6, 1858-----	Owner.	1- 68
John B. Rubush, December 1, 1860-----	Owner to former Add. to Smock's Add.	1- 69
Grafton Johnson, March 18, 1869-----	Owner.	2- 5
Trustees of Greenwood Lodge No. 182 F. & A. M.; Trustees of Green- wood Lodge No. 198, I. O. O. F.-----		
-----	Sub. of Lot 6 in Wishard's 2nd.	2- 27
John Smart, April 2, 1874-----	Owner.	2- 28
Joseph M. Wishard, November 3, 1887-----	Owner No. 1.	2- 55
J. T. Polk, February 28, 1889-----	E. Greenwood.	2- 57

Z. Carnes, March 18, 1889	Owner.	2- 58
Harvey Brewer, May 28, 1889	Owner.	2- 60
Joseph M. Scudder, August 16, 1889	Owner.	2- 61
Harvey Brewer, April 25, 1893	Owner No. 2.	2- 80
John A. Polk, May 6, 1893	Owner.	2- 81
James D. Wilson, May 6, 1893	Owner.	2- 82
Geo. W. Shryock, July 26, 1893	Owner.	2- 84
Julia N. Johnson, June 5, 1894	Owner 2nd.	2- 85
Albert L. Carson, May 8, 1899	Owner.	2- 88
Louise J. Longden, January 12, 1902	Owner No. 1.	2- 91
Robert O. Perry, November 5, 1901	Sub. Carsons.	2- 92
Mattie Brewer, December 22, 1902	Owner.	2- 99
Mattie Brewer et al., January 24, 1907	"Pleasant View."	2-113
Hiram N. Sheek, March 28, 1907	Owner.	2-114
Edward E. Fry, August 6, 1907	Owner.	2-117

WHITELAND.

Joel B. White, Jacob Varner, Thomas Walker, George W. Walker, March 11, 1863	O. P.	1- 71
Amazon Boone, March 13, 1863	Owner.	1- 72
Fannie Brewer et al., July 17, 1883	Owner.	2- 41
Fannie Brewer, April 15, 1889	Owner.	2- 59
Charles H. Myers, September 8, 1889	"W. Whiteland."	2- 62
Matthew J. Tracy, May 22, 1890	Owner.	2- 64
Amazon Boone, January 23, 1892	Correction.	2- 72
Fannie Brewer, February 24, 1892	No. 2.	2- 74
Fannie Brewer, January 8, 1894	No. 3.	2- 83
Sarah E. Brewer, March 31, 1902	Brewers First.	2- 93
Mary E. Brewer, February 2, 1906	Owner.	2-110
Bessie D. Perkins, June 15, 1906	Owner.	2-111
S. E. Vandrdsall, June 7, 1911	Owner.	2-125

TRAFALGAR.

A. M. Buckner & Elijah Moore, September 30, 1850	Liberty.	1-49
George Bridges, February 16, 1853	Hensley town.	1-52
(Names changed to Trafalgar June 5, 1866, March 2, 1869.)		
J. J. Moore, March 2, 1867	Owner.	1-51
E. W. Morgan, April 20, 1866	Owner.	2- 3

James Gillaspy, December 2, 1870-----	Owner.	2-17
John T. Ragsdale, April 25, 1872-----	Owner.	2-22
James Gillaspy, December 12, 1873-----	Owner No. 2.	2-32
J. J. Moore, December 5, 1873-----	Owner No. 2.	2-42

WILLIAMSBURG.

Daniel Musselman, May 21, 1834-----	O. P.	1-38
James H. Pudney, October 1, 1869-----	Owner.	2-12
George W. Miller, August 24, 1872-----	Owner.	2-26
Benjamin J. Keaton, March 22, 1879-----	Owner 2nd Add.	2-36

BARGERSVILLE.

Jefferson Barger, February 7, 1850-----	Owner.	1-47
Peter D. Jacobs, June 13, 1851-----	Owner.	1-48
Christian Kegley, June 11, 1853-----	Owner.	1-54

NEW BARGERSVILLE.

George W. Dawson, February 12, 1906-----	Owner.	1-82
George W. Dawson, June 1, 1910-----	Owner 2nd Add.	1-83

AMITY.

John Adams, June 15, 1855-----	Owner.	1-65
William Chambers, September 9, 1856-----	S. Amity.	1-67
Ella Kennedy, March 29, 1902-----	Owner.	2-94

NEWBURG (SAMARIA.)

Singleton Hunter, December 3, 1852-----	Owner.	1-50
Abraham Massey, April 14, 1854-----	Owner.	1-61

Note.—Name changed to Samaria by county board March 5, 1869.

UNION VILLAGE.

Willis Deer, Corbin Utterback, Josiah Simpson, October 31, 1837-----		
-----	O. P.	1-45
Willis Deer, June 5, 1866-----	Owner.	2-33

CLARKSBURGH.

William H. Dungan, May 7, 1850-----	Owner.	1-46
-------------------------------------	--------	------

URMEYVILLE.

Henry Fisher, March 29, 1866-----Owner. 1-75

NEEDHAM.

Noah Needham, April 19, 1866-----Owner. 1-76

LANCASTER.

Alex. Williams & Rutha Williams, December 2, 1836-----Owners. 1-42

PLATTSBURGH.

Perry Baley, September 19, 1837-----Owner. 1-43

FLEMINGSBURGH.

Geo W Fleming, March 26, 1831-----Owner. 1-63

John Elliott, October 28, 1831-----Owner. 1-63

Town vacated by order of county board, March, 1833.

FAR WEST.

William H. H. Pinney, November, 1833-----Owner. 1-44

EDWARDS.

George W. Dawson, June 11, 1904-----Owner. 2-112

OFFICIAL VOTE

Democratic primary election, February 24, 1900.

CANDIDATES	Blue River.	Clark.	Franklin.	Hensley.	Needham.	Nineveh.	Pleasant 1st.	Pleasant 2d.	Sh.	White River.	Total.	Plurality.
REPRESENTATIVE												
John M. Dill.....	115	41	198	74	49	35	31	142	84	100	869	----
L. Ert Slack.....	159	96	237	140	83	96	69	53	151	185	1319	460
TREASURER												
William A. Bridges.....	163	50	180	174	60	30	16	14	73	76	836	109
M. D. Wiley.....	33	34	11	7	11	39	43	144	7	39	368	----
George W. Wyrick.....	60	44	218	19	49	49	6	33	97	152	727	----
W. G. Vandivier.....	28	13	80	15	16	17	36	10	65	26	306	----
SHERIFF												
James G. Brown.....	239	138	432	192	120	122	94	184	220	274	2015	----
CORONER												
R. W. Terhune	207	130	413	179	110	115	91	169	187	238	1839	----
SURVEYOR												
John E. Jolliffe.....	193	129	406	184	107	119	92	162	188	227	1807	----
COUNTY ASSESSOR												
F. P. Clark.....	57	13	187	98	54	12	34	79	122	69	725	6
P. B. Reidenbach.....	138	7	109	54	14	107	11	27	69	111	647	----
A. D. Sullivan.....	76	121	166	44	57	12	49	79	29	86	719	----
COMMISSIONER, 2d Dist.												
John S. Webb.....	81	32	94	5	54	16	9	39	18	92	440	----
W. A. Vandivier.....	40	24	52	14	15	8	7	29	13	37	239	----
Willis Dollins.....	19	12	35	76	12	10	5	14	103	54	340	----
H. M. Kephart.....	46	40	117	72	22	83	69	59	97	54	659	173
David Swift.....	85	28	186	37	32	13	7	46	13	33	486	----
COMMISSIONER, 3d Dist.												
Daniel Britton	212	123	394	175	98	101	96	168	185	225	1777	----
Total by townships for treasurer	284	141	489	215	136	135	302	242	293	2237	----	

OFFICIAL VOTE

Democratic Primary Election, November 29, 1901.

CANDIDATES	Blue River.	Clark.	Franklin.	Hensley.	Needham.	Nineveh.	Pleasant 1st.	Pleasant 2d.	White River.	Total.	Plurality.
REPRESENTATIVE											
L. E. Slack	217	128	518	209	126	186	219	102	227	274	2206
CLERK											
Daulton Wilson	40	59	118	84	19	21	272	59	51	124	847
G. B. VanVleet	136	47	315	155	91	154	18	46	170	202	1334
J. A. Schmith	136	38	185	61	37	42	16	10	38	31	593
AUDITOR											
Oscar V. Nay	206	111	365	221	105	197	189	91	100	211	1796
John L. Duncan	96	34	242	68	40	28	93	27	169	131	917
TREASURER											
Wm. A. Bridges	212	125	514	247	127	189	217	101	219	269	2220
RECORDER											
Silas W. Trout	69	56	349	73	59	51	271	81	58	151	1218
Lewis T. Deer	205	83	248	215	84	161	26	35	209	192	1455
SHERIFF											
George B. Yount	16	6	64	39	15	7	145	30	12	30	364
James O. Boles	10	4	20	31	2	7	6	3	94	21	198
Milford Moxingo	13	13	18	1	72	2	10	4	---	1	134
John E. Shipp	3	62	6	10	3	4	9	5	3	6	111
Jas. W. Baldwin	24	27	232	58	27	25	68	33	30	79	653
Wm. M. Perry	232	14	22	43	3	7	14	8	16	17	376
Andrew J. Beeler	3	1	46	20	6	17	5	4	36	5	143
James H. Meedy	3	1	102	3	5	---	2	2	10	2	129
Wm. K. Lyster	1	---	17	4	6	6	---	---	2	---	38
John J. Beatty	11	17	35	8	4	16	34	30	12	198	365
J. K. P. Alexander	1	---	5	1	---	2	---	---	---	1	10
H. F. Musselman	20	1	62	93	6	136	11	---	7	---	336
CORONER											
Dr. R. W. Terhune	210	131	512	203	126	175	250	106	205	270	2188
SURVEYOR											
John E. Jolliffe	191	125	509	208	120	171	215	95	197	262	2093
COMMISSIONER, 1st Dist.											
John D. Ragsdale	183	117	428	151	111	152	211	90	162	235	1840
COMMISSIONER, 2d Dist.											
David Swift	111	60	300	93	65	103	149	33	70	142	1126
H. M. Kephart	184	71	276	108	79	98	97	75	158	163	1809

OFFICIAL VOTE

Democratic Primary Election, February 26, 1904.

CANDIDATES	Blue River.	Clark.	Franklin.	Hensley.	Needham.	Nineveh.	Pleasant 1st.	Pleasant 2d.	Union.	White River.	Total.	Plurality.
REPRESENTATIVE												
Geo. I. White.....	117	74	284	88	71	119	75	171	112	218	1329	525
John E. Joffiffe.....	133	44	219	80	47	50	43	58	46	84	804	---
David W. Ruffin.....	17	47	48	73	12	11	2	23	86	46	364	---
TREASURER												
M. D. Wiley.....	149	27	132	66	25	44	73	227	27	72	842	---
Geo. W. Wyrick.....	53	16	318	23	50	59	27	25	139	209	919	76
Geo. W. Heck.....	48	105	17	14	28	31	12	4	13	64	336	---
T. J. Forsyth.....	29	17	90	138	28	48	10	15	59	23	455	---
SHERIFF												
J. W. Baldwin.....	245	140	479	207	117	157	116	237	209	304	2211	2211
CORONER												
R. W. Terhune.....	48	99	265	110	63	49	110	164	121	194	1223	156
Geo. Middleton.....	206	58	246	105	62	121	7	56	93	113	1067	---
SURVEYOR												
J. B. Duckworth.....	184	94	274	131	80	98	56	121	114	186	1338	331
B. R. Ransdell.....	73	63	253	80	49	65	62	113	108	141	1007	---
COUNTY ASSESSOR												
A. D. Sullivan.....	195	125	351	153	105	127	103	188	154	218	1719	1719
COMMISSIONER, 1st Dist.												
John Calvin.....	94	63	205	113	71	73	62	130	104	202	1117	142
Henry Hughes.....	11	34	64	31	10	54	4	23	41	48	325	---
J. H. Kennedy.....	168	64	266	85	48	52	52	71	95	74	975	---
COMMISSIONER, 3d Dist.												
Jas. A. Fendley.....	86	26	163	116	57	33	43	73	92	261	1000	80
R. C. Billingsly.....	125	122	217	62	47	61	68	93	67	60	920	---
Jas. R. Powell.....	38	17	149	47	24	31	11	93	78	34	522	---

OFFICIAL VOTE
Democratic primary election, April 27, 1906.

CANDIDATES	Blue River.	Clark.	Franklin.	Hensley.	Needham.	Nineveh.	Pleasant 1st.	Pleasant 2d.	Union.	White River.	Total Johnson Co.	Plurality County.
JUDGE												
William E. Deupree	150	62	346	98	64	62	92	52	101	113	1141	520
Wm. J. Buckingham	70	49	197	36	50	44	109	23	57	86	721	---
Elba L. Branigin	37	18	56	13	18	31	45	25	31	34	288	---
Wm. M. Waltman	29	5	63	160	13	52	39	19	68	70	518	---
PROSECUTOR												
Geo. W. Long	98	43	158	63	38	25	62	17	33	68	605	---
W. A. Wellons	58	17	62	67	25	16	47	45	39	53	429	---
Henry E. White	114	72	406	170	78	139	152	52	181	161	1525	920
REPRESENTATIVE												
Geo. I. White	200	107	495	226	121	130	212	90	191	222	1994	---
CLERK												
Jos. A. Schmith	164	60	409	147	76	68	84	25	104	149	1286	324
Frank McConaughy	76	32	168	117	53	101	124	73	121	97	962	---
Ferd E. McClellan	37	41	73	38	17	14	75	17	26	50	388	---
AUDITOR												
John L. Duncan	122	55	272	130	74	74	160	59	184	128	1258	---
Wm. B. Jennings	157	78	372	164	71	106	107	58	65	167	1345	87
TREASURER												
Geo. W. Wyrick	204	111	503	248	121	153	209	95	214	248	2106	---
RECORDER												
Geo. W. Clemmer	49	18	186	75	40	38	21	28	98	73	626	---
C. C. Hughes	26	17	84	24	34	40	22	21	46	190	504	---
A. W. Barrow	119	7	75	9	24	14	8	12	11	5	284	---
Daulton Wilson	25	26	47	11	14	4	199	35	6	21	388	---
Wm. M. Burget	51	66	238	184	30	84	42	20	84	11	810	184
SHERIFF												
John J. Beatty	30	11	22	15	4	5	14	17	21	136	275	---
Benjamin Fisher	8	7	8	1	33	2	3	---	1	1	64	---
Hal F. Musselman	127	15	184	135	41	115	22	16	40	44	739	179
Ora O. Forsythe	4	2	42	9	5	6	1	4	5	6	83	---
Jas. O. Boles	48	32	170	47	22	27	6	5	130	73	560	---
Geo. B. Yount	52	38	96	49	16	14	82	26	5	25	403	---
O. E. Vandivler	8	6	109	50	20	8	10	16	55	13	295	---
Robt. D. Wright	11	23	26	2	6	9	161	35	2	11	286	---
CORONER												
Daniel W. Sheek	147	72	367	99	82	75	235	96	95	202	1470	500
Claude E. Ragsdale	102	53	237	182	49	96	36	16	129	70	970	---
ASSESSOR												
A. D. Sullivan	214	115	515	235	123	143	235	103	202	227	2112	---
SURVEYOR												
J. B. Duckworth	215	113	508	228	126	146	223	90	200	226	2075	---
COMMISSIONER, 2d DIS.												
Milford Mozingo	201	94	424	129	126	113	149	68	69	57	1430	334
Frank P. Rivers	67	33	199	158	16	62	111	41	188	221	1096	---
COMMISSIONER, 3d DIS.												
Robt. C. Billingsly	10	74	238	74	27	49	141	34	43	74	855	---
Harvey Harrell	38	8	157	93	26	66	80	44	87	151	750	---
Geo. W. Wild	130	50	218	119	66	57	52	37	104	68	901	46

OFFICIAL VOTE

Democratic primary election, February 28, 1908.

CANDIDATES	Blue River.	Clark.	Franklin 1st.	Franklin 2d.	Hensley.	Needham.	Nineveh.	Pleasant 1st.	Pleasant 2d.	Union.	White River.	Total.	Plurality.
REPRESENTATIVE													
Leonard B. Clore-----	190	96	181	93	117	83	45	52	120	99	222	1298	166
John R. Dugan-----	117	30	139	108	171	62	132	54	119	145	55	1132	---
TREASURER													
Geo. W. Heck-----	87	77	49	24	33	22	6	3	15	26	73	415	---
Marcus D. Wiley-----	134	15	40	31	34	11	11	68	226	36	62	668	---
T. J. Forsyth-----	59	31	199	129	200	95	94	31	25	174	138	1170	502
John E. Walters-----	50	3	35	14	22	20	72	3	4	7	14	244	---
SHERIFF													
Hal Musselman -----	217	113	243	180	235	131	150	94	207	207	225	2002	---
SURVEYOR													
J. B. Duckworth-----	156	92	226	149	83	109	61	74	149	131	207	1437	535
Carl Jolliffe -----	137	27	86	41	209	33	119	20	78	101	51	902	---
CORONER													
D. W. Sheek -----	187	113	231	173	190	132	141	90	213	179	205	1854	---
COMM'R 1st Dis.													
John W. Calvin-----	211	108	214	171	198	121	139	87	191	142	197	1779	---
COMM'R 2d DIS.													
Milford Mozingo -----	193	108	237	174	191	136	137	89	195	139	189	1788	---

OFFICIAL VOTE

Democratic primary election, November 26, 1909.

CANDIDATES	Blue River.	Clark.	Franklin 1st.	Franklin 2d.	Hensley.	Needham.	Nineveh.	Pleasant 1st.	Pleasant 2d.	Union.	White River.	Total Johnson Co.	Plurality County.
REPRESENTATIVE													
Leonard B. Clore.....	223	125	217	276	221	149	139	220	109	211	290	2180	2180
CLERK													
James T. Gilmore.....	76	64	115	104	108	53	88	42	52	226	205	1139	230
George B. Yount.....	181	49	81	163	87	28	27	159	43	22	69	999	---
John C. Weddle.....	88	29	49	68	90	30	54	62	19	26	67	582	---
John Clark.....	8	13	7	23	5	70	2	16	3	2	7	166	---
AUDITOR													
Herbert L. Knox.....	166	57	99	109	84	100	44	135	59	98	114	1066	30
William B. Jennings.....	125	53	89	186	128	57	54	88	34	62	159	1035	---
Livy A. Young.....	17	15	45	30	36	10	6	18	9	85	52	224	---
John R. Dugan.....	38	30	27	34	39	16	71	46	31	32	21	385	---
TREASURER													
Thomas J. Forsyth.....	232	130	230	270	251	159	143	220	104	221	208	2228	2228
RECORDER													
Chauncey J. Powell.....	134	61	94	78	88	55	75	230	96	91	43	1035	222
George W. Bryan.....	29	10	27	116	20	44	12	8	3	7	8	234	---
Chamron C. Hughes.....	124	48	53	49	56	31	48	45	26	79	254	873	---
George W. Clemmer.....	51	33	82	104	108	48	39	8	5	90	40	608	---
SHERIFF													
Ozais E. Vandivier.....	16	17	105	100	102	44	44	64	40	89	38	700	175
David F. Watson.....	3	1	17	21	34	6	26	30	5	4	5	152	---
Charles B. Owens.....	10	6	24	73	14	24	3	14	2	11	23	202	---
William M. Perry.....	295	16	18	32	28	16	84	24	23	7	40	534	---
John E. Shipp.....	13	101	11	7	13	27	9	83	27	5	43	339	---
Jarvis A. Alexander.....	13	12	35	94	38	51	11	65	37	38	46	480	---
James O. Boles.....	26	7	53	32	67	15	54	10	6	130	106	546	---
CORONER													
John M. Wallace.....	141	35	103	138	85	65	56	38	12	72	74	819	---
Daniel W. Sheek.....	165	113	140	178	149	101	98	228	105	149	232	1689	839
SURVEYOR													
Carl Jolliffe.....	131	58	117	155	152	65	99	110	50	113	93	1143	---
John B. Duckworth.....	177	89	139	190	111	114	67	133	66	131	218	1435	292
COUNTY ASSESSOR													
Augustus D. Sullivan.....	195	119	158	215	101	122	73	139	33	127	154	2496	529
Cyrus C. Davis.....	89	25	79	98	145	49	84	95	28	111	166	967	---
COMM'R 1st DIS.													
Wm. C. H. Coleman.....	169	76	121	139	134	93	61	126	58	101	138	1211	---
James H. Kennedy.....	159	66	121	203	149	83	109	131	57	155	181	1414	203
COMM'R 3d DIS.													
George W. Wild.....	229	131	212	253	211	155	134	221	104	192	254	2096	2096

OFFICIAL VOTE

Democratic primary election, April 5, 1912.

	Clark.	Pleasant	White River.	Union.	Hensley.	Nineveh.	Blue River.	Needham.	Franklin.	Total Johnson Co	Plurality County.				
Precincts	1	3	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
CANDIDATES															
JUDGE															
George I. White	32	58	74	43	33	58	91	53	21	26	29	49	40	40	647
William E. Deupree	69	87	93	35	86	133	98	74	45	143	116	124	88	150	1341
William J. Buckingham	14	5	8	5	10	7	4	5	1	2	3	11	4	9	88
William M. Waltman	14	30	34	36	59	62	78	58	20	47	19	25	17	17	516
PROSECUTOR															
Benton Schrougham	42	80	49	35	56	110	117	122	56	120	51	65	41	74	1018
John P. Wright	82	91	139	77	121	127	138	59	28	79	113	137	96	124	1409
REPRESENTATIVE															
Henry E. Lochry	91	120	113	47	76	107	140	100	30	103	111	109	92	126	1365
Tillas A. Burgett	36	48	75	59	96	128	105	75	36	79	43	87	45	63	975
TREASURER															
George W. Heck	59	17	30	19	13	23	72	12	27	99	52	37	21	41	522
Thomas W. Craven	8	2	16	6	1	18	45	93	21	39	13	26	11	14	313
Edward G. Brewer	17	132	110	18	14	55	31	20	9	15	31	51	38	40	581
Harry Bridges	43	16	40	35	26	77	99	59	21	58	63	84	61	102	784
John A. Robards	--	12	4	39	129	81	19	2	5	2	6	11	15	14	339
SHERIFF															
Ozals E. Vandivier	120	180	169	100	165	225	231	168	74	184	152	183	139	185	2265
CORONER															
Daniel W. Sheek	113	165	156	92	142	199	209	150	54	152	133	167	125	165	2022
SURVEYOR															
John E. Jolliffe	31	47	84	29	49	95	139	108	49	99	57	51	42	71	951
John B. Duckworth	95	107	116	80	126	146	118	73	28	100	103	154	100	131	1477
COMM'R, 2d DIST.															
Francis P. Clark	24	24	39	20	21	21	33	20	13	29	16	40	21	35	356
Ben Allen Vandivier	23	42	16	32	68	140	156	53	31	99	29	30	24	26	769
Thomas E. Norton	77	105	128	61	83	87	68	105	26	66	117	135	100	145	1303
COMM'R, 3d DIST.															
Milo A. Clore	27	19	15	20	126	141	99	49	25	55	53	94	59	76	858
Wm. Harvey Harrell	64	63	55	72	47	74	99	70	24	93	70	52	52	84	919
Samuel G. Henry	9	33	31	6	2	11	10	13	4	12	11	16	9	11	173
Isaac W. Bowden	26	58	103	19	12	22	38	44	21	37	33	39	22	21	495
Total vote polled	132	228	184	123	192	264	286	194	91	228	169	222	149	221	2683

Digitized by Google

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY

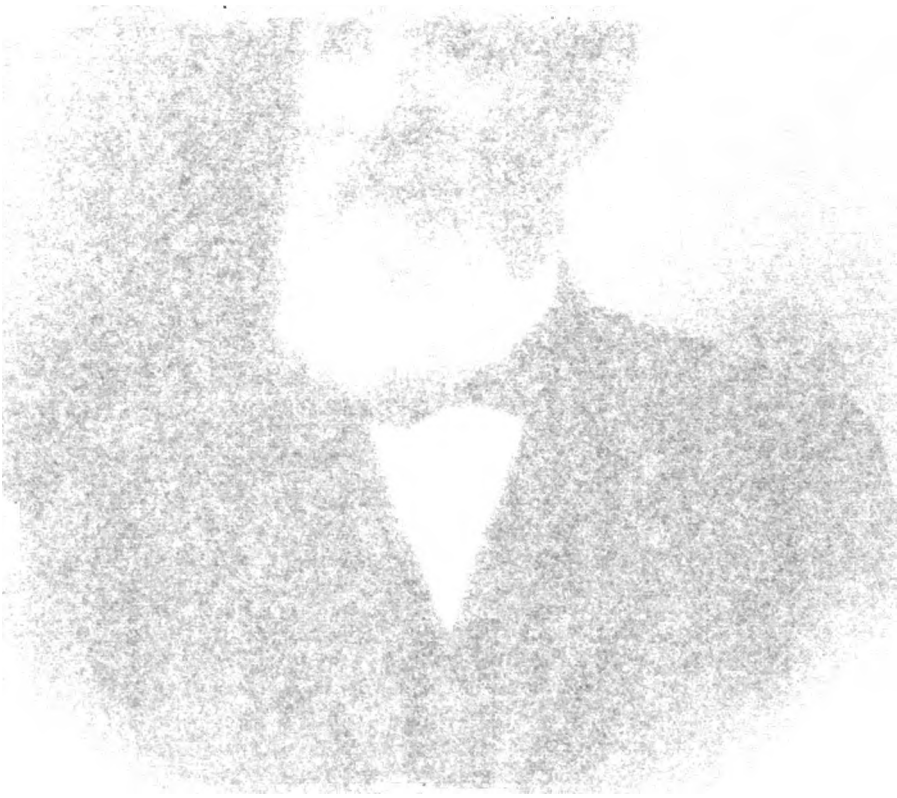
ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

R

L



R. A. Alexander



U.

BIOGRAPHICAL

ROBERT A. ALEXANDER.

Holding eminent prestige among the successful business men of his community, the subject of this review has had much to do in advancing the material interests of Franklin, Johnson county, Indiana, and making it one of the important commercial centers of this section of the state. The study of such a life cannot fail of interest and incentive, for he has been not only distinctively representative in his spheres of endeavor, but has established a reputation for integrity and honor. Though not now actively identified with business pursuits, he is still numbered among the substantial and worthy citizens of his community and none more than he deserves representation in a work of the character of the one in hand.

Robert A. Alexander is a son of George and ——— (Farnsworth) Alexander, and was born in 1833, on the paternal farmstead in Franklin township, two miles south of the city of Franklin. George Alexander was a native of Tennessee and came to Johnson county, Indiana, about 1831, entering a tract of land near the Tennessee church, south of Franklin. There he carried on agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred in 1873. He was an active member of the Shiloh church and stood high in the community. To him and his wife were born nine children.

Robert A. Alexander has spent practically his entire life in Franklin township, where he was successfully engaged in a number of important enterprises up to the time of his retirement from active business life, a few years ago. He received his education in the common schools of his native township and remained on the home farm until twenty-five years old, when he came to Franklin and entered the employ of an uncle, who was engaged in the hardware business, in which Mr. Alexander eventually bought an interest. He was thus engaged for a period of twenty-five years, and through his sound business methods, strict integrity and undeviating attention to his affairs, met with a very gratifying success. Mr. Alexander became identified with the financial interests of Franklin, having been for a number of years vice-

president of the Franklin National Bank, while for three years, 1906 to 1908, he was president of the Citizens National Bank, being succeeded in the latter position by his son, Arthur A. He also assisted in the organization and ever since, or a period of twenty years, he has been a director of the Mutual Building and Loan Association. He is now retired from active participation in business affairs and is enjoying that rest which former years of successful activity so richly entitled him to. For half a century Mr. Alexander has been a member of and a liberal contributor to the Presbyterian church, and for a number of years he was a member of the board of trustees of Franklin College, in the welfare of which he has always taken a deep interest. To him and his wife were born two children, Arthur A., and Clara, who died in 1892, the wife of Rev. T. N. Todd, a Presbyterian minister.

Arthur A. Alexander was born on July 1, 1870, in Franklin, and his early education was secured in the public schools, which he supplemented by attendance at Franklin College, where he graduated with the class of 1890. Thereafter for several years he was secretary of the Franklin Canning Company, which he helped to organize and with which he was connected in an official capacity for eight years. In 1903 Mr. Alexander became vice-president of the Citizens National Bank of Franklin, and in 1909, on the retirement of his father, he became president of the institution, which is one of the most substantial and influential financial concerns in this section of the state. Mr. Alexander is also vice-president of the Franklin Building and Loan Association and in many ways is an important factor in the business life of the community. He has met with financial success commensurate with the energy and judgment displayed in his business transactions and occupies a commanding position among his fellow citizens. Having faith in the city of his residence, and believing that the past is but an earnest of still greater growth and more extensive business development, he has contributed his influence and material assistance to all laudable enterprises, at the same time endeavoring to realize within himself his highest ideal of earnest manhood and progressive citizenship.

An unswerving Republican, and deeply and actively interested in his party's success, Mr. Alexander has rendered efficient and appreciated service as a member of the county executive committee. Fraternally, he is a member of the Masonic order, in which he has attained to the rank of Knight Templar. He is an earnest member of the Presbyterian church, and in every way possible exhibits an interest in all things which tend to enhance the welfare of his fellows in any way.

On December 18, 1902, Arthur A. Alexander was united in marriage to Rose Willis Tyner, the daughter of Richard Tyner, of Fairfield, Franklin county, this state. Mrs. Alexander is a lady of kindly impulses and gracious personality, who has long enjoyed a deserved popularity among her large circle of acquaintances.

HON. WILLIAM E. DEUPREE.

Indiana has always been distinguished for the high rank of her bench and bar. Perhaps none of the newer states can justly boast of abler jurists or attorneys. Many of them have been men of national fame, and among those whose lives have been passed on a quieter plane there is scarcely a town or city in the state but that can boast of one or more lawyers capable of crossing swords in forensic combat with many of the distinguished legal lights of the country. While the growth and development of the state in the last half century has been most marvelous, viewed from any standpoint, yet of no one class of her citizenship has she greater reason for just pride than her judges and attorneys. In Judge Deupree are found united many of the rare qualities which go to make the successful lawyer and jurist. He possesses perhaps few of those brilliant, dazzling meteoric qualities which have sometimes flashed along the legal horizon, riveting the gaze and blinding the vision for the moment, then disappearing, leaving little or no trace behind; but rather has those solid and more substantial qualities which shine with a constant luster, shedding light in the dark places with steadiness and continuity.

William E. Deupree, judge of the eighth judicial circuit, comprising Johnson and Brown counties, was born on March 2, 1864, in Blue River township, Johnson county, Indiana. According to tradition, apparently reliable, the Deupree family is descended from old French Huguenot stock of northern France, where the family was wealthy and influential. However, at the time of the religious persecutions in that country, all the members of the family were massacred excepting two brothers, who escaped and eventually came to America, one settling in Virginia and the other in New Orleans. A descendant of the Virginia branch was William Deupree, who became a large land owner and slave holder and a prominent man in his community. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war and lived to an advanced age, his death occurring in 1850. His son, Thomas J. Deupree, moved to Hardin county, Kentucky, and in 1820 came to Indiana, purchasing a tract of land in Shelby

county, near Edinburg, where he lived until his death, which was caused by drowning in the Muscakitonk river, near Seymour. He married a Miss Hatchett and to them were born the following children: William, Abraham C., Matthew, Edwin, Parthena and two other daughters. This generation of the family were noted for their strong abolition sentiments. Of the above children, Abraham C. Deupree, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Kentucky, but was reared in Indiana, having been brought by his parents to this state when but nine years old. He was ordained to the ministry of the Christian church at Edinburg and was a powerful influence for good wherever he went. In 1850 he came to Johnson county, where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1876, at the age of sixty-six years. He followed agricultural pursuits and became an extensive land owner. He married Hannah Carter, who was born in New Jersey in 1813, came to Bartholomew county in an early day with her parents, and her death occurred in 1903. To Abraham and Hannah Deupree were born six children, four sons and two daughters. On the maternal side, Judge Deupree is descended from William and Ellyza (Shipp) Sanders, the father of the former having been a pioneer settler of Johnson county, where he operated an extensive farm, reared a large family, and lived to a good old age. William Sanders continued to live on the same farm which he purchased at about the time of his marriage, and there he reared a family of nine children. His wife, Ellyza, died in 1862, and he later married Margaret Barker. Among his children was Susan, the subject's mother, who became the wife of Daniel C. Deupree, son of Abraham and Hannah Deupree. Daniel C. was born in Shelby county, Indiana, April 27, 1838, and in 1850, at the age of twelve years, he came to Johnson county, where he remained until 1873, when he returned to Shelby county. While living in Johnson county he married Susan Sanders, whose death occurred in April, 1866, and to them was born one child, William E., the subject of this sketch. Later, Daniel C. Deupree married Anna Walker, and eight children were born to this union, one of whom died in infancy. The others were Hannah, who became the wife of Charles Thomas; Ella; Jesse; John; Araminta, the wife of John Stainbrook; Orpha and Elijah.

William E. Deupree was reared on the Shelby county farm of his father's and received his education in the public schools of Johnson county. His first independent employment was as a school teacher, but, having decided upon the profession of law, he began its study under the direction of John C. Orr, at Columbus, Indiana, and in February, 1887, he was admitted to the bar of Bartholomew county. In the following month he opened an office at Edin-

burg, where he remained for six years, during which period he earned a splendid reputation as a lawyer of ability and successful in the practice. On March 1, 1893, he came to Franklin and entered into a professional partnership with W. C. Thompson, which, however, was dissolved on June 1st of the following year. He was then alone in the practice until September 1, 1897, when he formed a partnership with L. Ert Slack, an association of unusual strength and popularity, which lasted until November 1, 1906, when Mr. Deupree was elected to the bench of the eighth judicial circuit. In the active practice Mr. Deupree stood admittedly in the front rank of his profession in this county, being one of the most successful lawyers before the local bar. In his present exalted position his career has been all that his previous record promised. His qualifications for the office of judge are unquestionable. First of all, he has the integrity of character, and then he possesses the natural ability and essential requirements, the acumen of the judicial temperament. He is able to divest himself of prejudice or favoritism and consider only the legal aspects of a question submitted. No labor is too great, however onerous; no application too exacting, however severe, if necessary to the complete understanding and correct determination of a question. These are, indeed, words of high praise, but the encomium is justified in every particular, for the Judge has proved him a distinct man in all the term implies, and its implication is wide. His career on the bench and at the bar offers a noble example and an inspiration, while he has never been known to fail in that strict courtesy and regard for professional ethics which should ever characterize the members of the bar, his career reflecting credit upon the judiciary and dignifying the profession to which he belongs.

Judge Deupree has long been active in political affairs, having served six years as deputy prosecuting attorney, while for six years the firm of Deupree & Slack served as county attorneys. Active in the ranks of the Democratic party, he served eight years as chairman of the county central committee and for two years as a member of the state executive committee of his party, while in 1900 he was a delegate to the Democratic national convention, which met at Kansas City. He is a good reader of men and is sagacious and far-sighted in his political judgment, so that his counsel and advice has been held in high regard by his political associates.

Fraternally, Judge Deupree is an enthusiastic member of the Free and Accepted Masons, holding membership in Franklin Lodge No. 107; Franklin Chapter No. 65, Royal Arch Masons; Franklin Commandery No. 23, Knights Templar; Indianapolis Consistory, thirty-second degree, Scottish Rite; and

Murat Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of Hesperian Lodge, Knights of Pythias, at Franklin, and to Johnson Lodge No. 76, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Encampment No. 40. In the last-named order the Judge has passed through the principal chairs of both subordinate lodge and encampment and is now a member of the grand lodge of the state, and for a number of years has served as district deputy grand master for Johnson county. Religiously, he and his wife are earnest members of the Christian church at Franklin, to which they give earnest support.

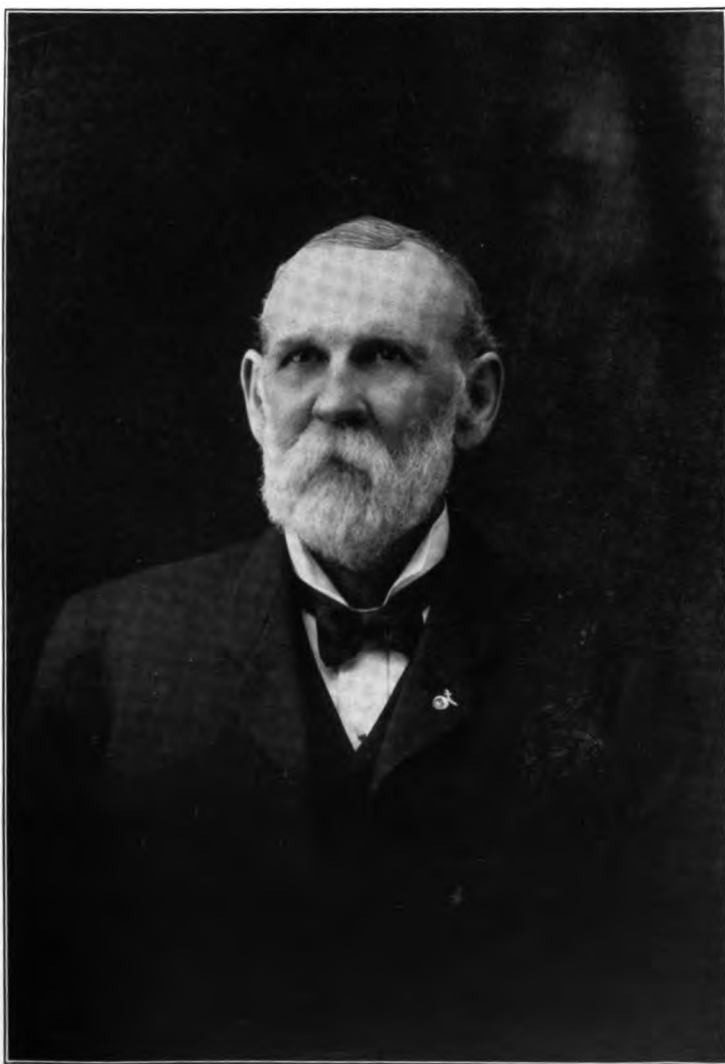
On January 12, 1889, William E. Deupree was married to Ada M. Pruitt, the daughter of Alexandria and Sarah A. (Miller) Pruitt, and to them have been born five children, namely: Hazel; Grace, who died at the age of ten years; Ada, who died in infancy; Ralph and William Ert.

Personally, Judge Deupree is genial and easily approached, possessing to a marked degree those qualities which win friends and make a pleasing companion. He has always stood ready to identify himself with his fellow citizens in any good work and extend a co-operative hand to advance any measure that is calculated to better the conditions of things in the community.

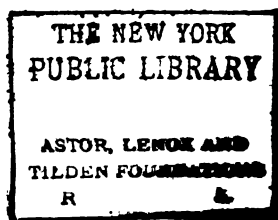
LUTHER SHORT.

A review of the life of the honored subject of this review must of necessity be brief and general in its character. To enter fully into the interesting details of the career of Luther Short, touching the struggles of his early manhood and the successes of his later years would far transcend the limits of this article. He has filled a large place in the ranks of the public-spirited citizens, successful lawyers and newspaper men of his day, and that he has done his part well cannot be gainsaid, for his record has been such as has gained for him the commendation and approval of his fellows. His career has been a long, busy and useful one and he has contributed much to the material, civic and moral advancement of the community, while his admirable qualities of head and heart and the straightforward, upright course of his daily life has won for him the esteem and confidence of the circles in which he has moved.

Luther Short is descended from a long line of sterling ancestry in both paternal and maternal lines and he has added prestige to the name so honorably borne by his forebears. His paternal great-grandfather, John Short, was born in the Shenandoah valley, Virginia, in 1756, and in young manhood



LUTHER SHORT



moved to Russell county, that state, where he lived until the fall of 1802, when he moved to the vicinity of Somerset, Pulaski county, Kentucky, and later came to Indiana, where his death occurred. He was a soldier of the Revolutionary war. His son, Wesley Short, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born on December 20, 1780, in Russell county, Virginia, where, in the spring of 1802, shortly before the removal of the family to Kentucky, he was married to Rebecca Owen. He was a man of high moral character and marked intellectuality and, as one of the pioneer ministers of the Disciple, or Christian church, he held a prominent place in that denomination at the time of his death. His son, and the subject's father, Milton Short, first saw the light of day in Pulaski county, Kentucky, on May 18, 1807. He lived there until in March, 1818, when he moved to Indiana, in which state he remained about ten years, returning to his native state in the fall of 1828. He engaged in teaching school, and later became a farmer, which pursuit he followed until 1836, when he again moved to Indiana, locating at Springville, Lawrence county, where he bought a tract of land adjoining the town. Soon afterwards he entered college and prepared himself for the practice of medicine, to which he devoted himself until 1854, when he engaged in the mercantile business, which commanded his attention for a number of years. In 1868 he left Lawrence county, but, after making several moves, he returned to Fayetteville, where he lived until his death, which occurred on April 27, 1887.

On January 8, 1829, Milton Short married Mary Tate, the daughter of Robert and Winnie (Atkinson) Tate, and to them were born eight children, an equal number of boys and girls. The mother of these children died on December 13, 1864. She was descended from John Tate, a native of the state of Virginia, where he spent his entire life, and where his son, Robert, was born on July 3, 1768. The latter was married to Winnie Atkinson about 1807, and to them, on December 5, 1811, was born a daughter, Mary, who became the wife of Milton Short.

Luther Short lived in Lawrence county, Indiana, until sixteen years old, spending a portion of his time in work on his father's farm and securing his education in the public schools of the neighborhood. In 1861, his patriotic spirit aroused by the sanguinary assaults on his country's flag in the Southland, he enlisted in Company F, Forty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which command he served three years and two months, taking part in many of the most noted and hotly contested battles of that great struggle. He proved a faithful soldier and during a part of the period he served as a non-commissioned officer. Upon receiving his honorable dis-

charge, in October, 1864, he returned to his home and engaged in the mercantile business until the fall of 1866. In September of that year he began his education by one year's attendance at the Northwestern Christian University, now Butler College, at Indianapolis. In the spring of 1868 he entered Asbury (now DePauw) University, at Greencastle, Indiana, and from there went to the State University, at Bloomington, where he was graduated in 1869, with a class of thirty-one. In the fall of the same year Mr. Short entered the law department of the University of Michigan, graduating there in 1871. During the summers of 1870 and 1871 he was employed as general manager of the agricultural implement house of J. Braden, at Indianapolis. Upon the completion of his studies, Mr. Short located at Little Rock, Arkansas, where he was actively engaged in the practice of law until April, 1874, when he returned to Indiana, locating at Franklin, Johnson county, which has since been his home. In January of the following year he was appointed deputy prosecuting attorney under Prosecutor W. S. Ray. In June, 1879, he formed a partnership with George E. Finney and on the 1st of July they purchased the *Herald-Democrat*, changing its name to the *Democrat*, which they ran until March 29, 1880, when Mr. Short purchased his partner's interest, and thereafter for a number of years he successfully conducted the newspaper, which became one of the most popular and influential of local newspapers. On September 23, 1893, Mr. Short was appointed consul-general to Constantinople, where his services were of such character as to win for him the commendation of his government. Of recent years Mr. Short has not taken a very active part in public affairs, but is quietly enjoying the fruits of his former years of earnest endeavor.

On April 9, 1883, Mr. Short was married to Emma W. Heineken, a daughter of Samuel P. Heineken, and the same day they started on an extended trip through Europe, visiting Ireland, Scotland, England, France, Italy, Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Belgium and Holland. In 1898 Mr. and Mrs. Short made a tour around the world, and their summers are usually spent among the lakes of the northern peninsular of Michigan.

Fraternally, Mr. Short has for many years been an active and appreciated member of the Masonic order, in which he has met with distinctive preferment, having served as grand commander of the grand commandery of Knights Templar of Indiana, while in the Scottish Rite he has been honored with the thirty-third and last degree, one of the most coveted honors in that time-honored order. Mr. Short rendered effective service in the Legislature in 1891, and has served as presidential elector for the fifth congressional

district. In every walk of life Mr. Short has been recognized by all classes as a high-minded, talented, courteous gentleman of integrity and moral worth. He is at present a member and president of the board of trustees of the Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home at Knightstown. He has acted well his part in life and, while primarily interested in his own affairs, he has not been unmindful of the interests of others, contributing to the extent of his ability to the advancement of the public good and the welfare of his fellow men. Personally, he is a man of pleasing address, sociably inclined, and he enjoys a wide acquaintance and a large circle of warm and loyal friends.

W. O. SPRINGER.

Specific mention is made of many of the worthy citizens of Johnson county within the pages of this book, citizens who have figured in the growth and development of this favored locality and whose interests are identified with its every phase of progress, each contributing in his sphere of action to the well-being of the community in which he resides and to the advancement of its normal and legitimate growth. Among this number is he whose name appears above, peculiar interest attaching to his career from the fact that his entire useful and busy life has been spent within the borders of this county.

W. O. Springer, who is a native son of Johnson county, was born on January 25, 1870, and is a son of A. D. and Sarah Bell (Smithey) Springer. The father, who is now deceased, was also a native of Johnson county, having been born in the city of Franklin, and was by vocation a stationary engineer. His death occurred in Franklin in 1910, and he is survived by his widow. To them were born the following children: Florence, W. O., one who died in infancy and Nellie. In politics, Mr. Springer was a Republican, but not an office seeker. Fraternally, he was a member of the Knights of Pythias at Madison, Indiana, in the early days, and was a member of the old and well known Whiteland Band, and a singing-school teacher of considerable prominence. The subject of this sketch received his education in the common schools of this county and engaged in farming during the early years of his life. In February, 1912, he came to Greenwood and engaged in the implement business, in which he is meeting with splendid success. He carries not only a full line of farming implements of all kinds, but a large stock of seed, and harness, buggies, wagons and such other lines as are usually to be found in a store of this character. Because of his splendid business ability and

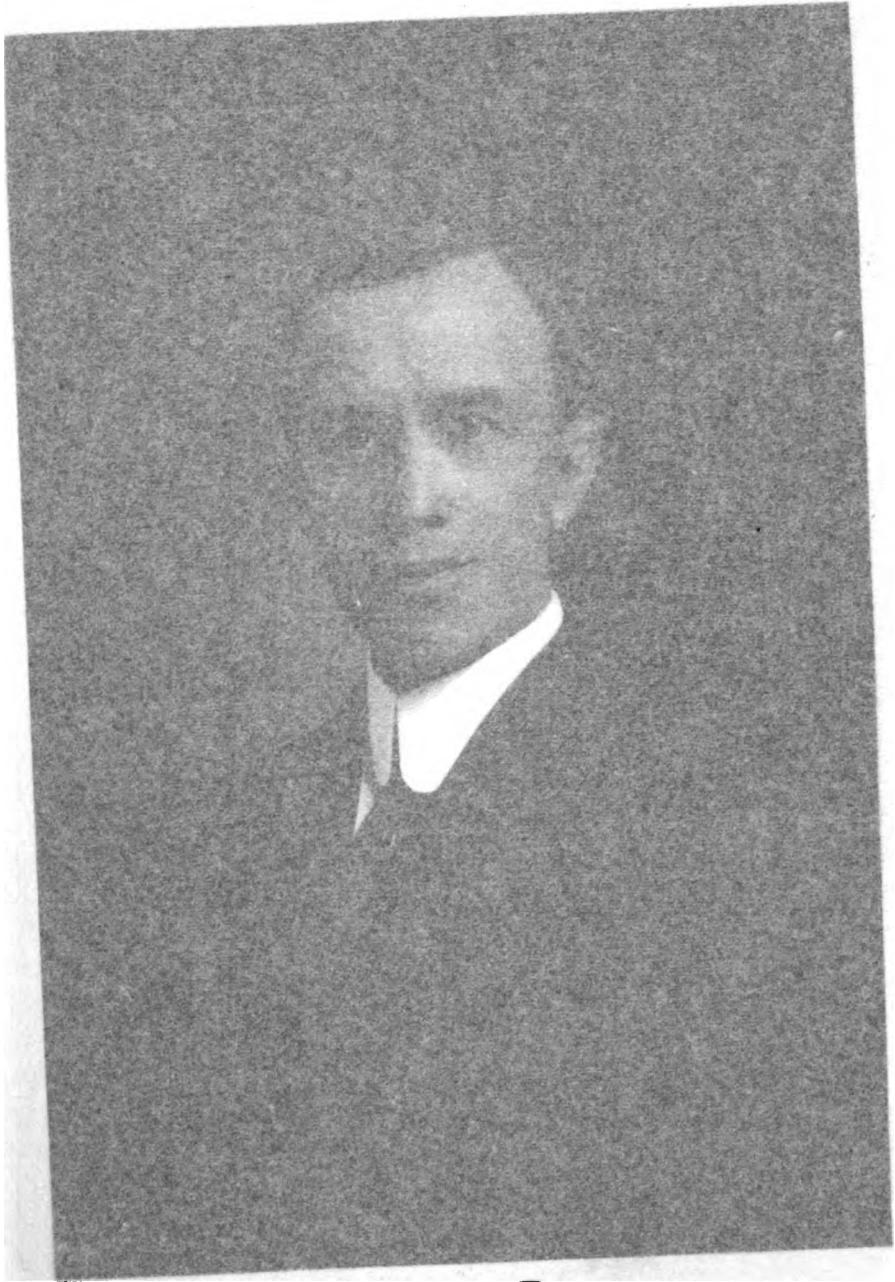
well known integrity he enjoys a large patronage throughout the community and is numbered among the leading business men of his city.

In 1894 Mr. Springer married Nora L. Branigin, of Franklin, a sister of Elba L. Branigin, the editor of the historical portion of this work. Fraternally, Mr. Springer is a member of the Knights of Pythias at Franklin, taking much interest in this lodge and endeavoring to live up to its worthy teachings in its daily life, which has always been above reproach, standing as he does for honesty in business, politics and private life, which has gained for him the universal respect and esteem of a host of friends and acquaintances.

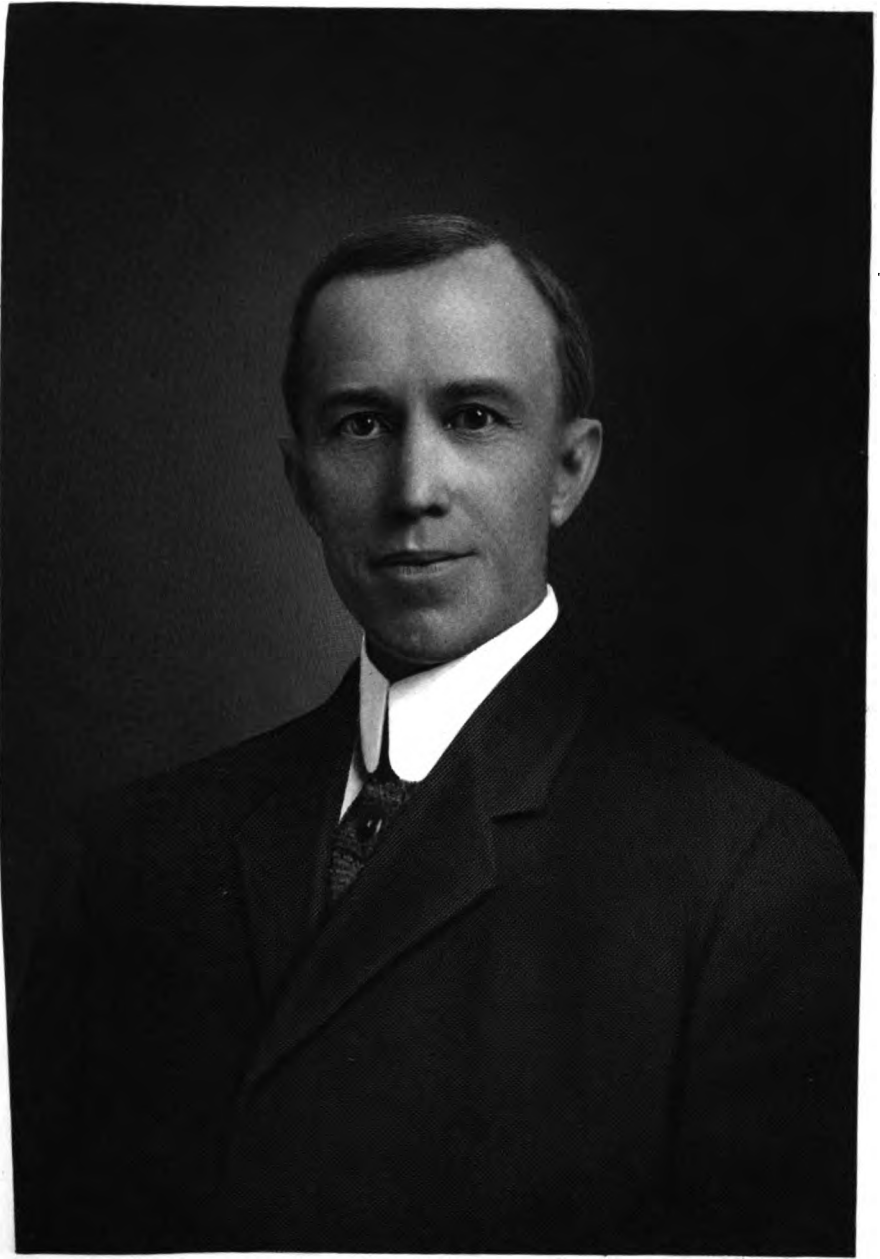
ELBA L. BRANIGIN.

It is a well attested maxim that the greatness of a community or state lies not in the machinery of government, nor even in its institutions, but rather in the sterling qualities of the individual citizen, in his capacity for high and unselfish effort and his devotion to the public welfare. In these particulars he whose name appears at the head of this paragraph has conferred honor and dignity on his county, and as an elemental part of history it is consonant that there should be recorded here a resume of his career, with the object in view of noting his connection with the advancement of one of the most flourishing and progressive sections of the commonwealth, as well as his career as a member of one of the most exacting professions to which man can devote his talents and energies.

Elba L. Branigin was born in Nineveh township, Johnson county, Indiana, on the 12th day of November, 1870, and is the son of William D. and Nancy Jane (Lash) Branigin, both of whom also were born and reared in that vicinity. William D. Branigin is now an honored resident of Edinburg, this county, where he is successfully engaged in the implement business. The subject's mother is deceased. To these parents were born seven children, of whom five are living, namely: - Nora L., the wife of William O. Springer, of Greenwood, Indiana; Ollie A., wife of Samuel Gibbs, of Indianapolis; Daisy A., wife of Watson VanNuys, of Hopewell, Indiana; Verne, an attorney at Mt. Vernon, Washington, and Elba L., the immediate subject of this sketch. The latter was reared on the home farm and secured his elementary education in district school No. 6, of Blue River township. In 1887 the family removed to Franklin. In 1886 Elba Branigin had entered the preparatory department of Franklin College, in which institution he remained six years, graduating with the class of 1892 and receiving the degree



Edw L Brainerd.



Elba L. Draniger.

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

R

L

of Bachelor of Arts. He made a splendid record while in college and in his freshman year won the declamation contest, being a speaker of unusual grace and eloquence. In 1891 he was president of the State Oratorical Association and in 1892 he represented Franklin College in the state oratorical contest. After his graduation, in 1892-3, Mr. Branigin taught a term of district school, and then served three terms as principal of the Trafalgar schools, having in the meantime married and removed to that town. During this period he had been applying himself closely to the reading and studying of law, and on April 27, 1896, he was admitted to the bar of Johnson county. On March 7, 1896, he had formed a law partnership with Thomas W. Woollen, who had formerly been attorney-general of the state of Indiana, this association continuing until the death of Mr. Woollen, on February 12, 1898. About a year later Mr. Branigin formed a partnership with Thomas Williams, which relation still continues. This is a strong and popular law firm, which has been connected, on one side or the other, as counsel in much of the most important litigation which has been tried in the local court, and Mr. Branigin's reputation as a lawyer has steadily increased until now he is numbered among the leaders of the bar in his county. Well informed in his profession, faithful to his clients and the law, and possessing a rare equanimity of temper and kindness of heart, Mr. Branigin has not only gained high prestige in his profession, but he has also gained to a notable degree the confidence and good will of the people generally. He is an honest and fair practitioner, taking no part in the tricks of the pettifogger, which sometimes cast odium upon the profession.

Mr. Branigin is a man of high intellectual attainments, gained by much reading and study and close observation of men and things. He possesses a splendid library and some of his most enjoyable hours are spent among his books. In local history Mr. Branigin is especially interested and he has for a number of years given much attention to the collection of a vast fund of valuable information and data relative to the early history of Johnson county, the fruits of his work being presented in the historical portion of this volume.

On September 19, 1894, Mr. Branigin was married to Zula Francis, the daughter of Milton and Mary (McCaslin) Francis, of Franklin, and they have four children, namely: Gerald F., Edgar M., Roger D. and Elba L., Jr.

Politically, Mr. Branigin has, since attaining his majority, been actively interested in the success of the Democratic party, having served several years as secretary of the county committee and one term as chairman of that body. In 1896, while teaching at Trafalgar, he was elected county surveyor. From 1906 to 1910 he served as attorney of the city of Franklin and from 1910

to 1913 he served as county attorney, discharging his duties in these positions to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. He has rendered efficient and appreciated service as secretary of the Franklin Public Library ever since its organization, is president of the Franklin Commercial Club, and has been a trustee of and attorney for Franklin College since 1912. Socially, he is a member of the Phi Delta Theta college fraternity. His religious membership is with the First Baptist church of Franklin, of which he is a trustee and in the prosperity of which he is earnestly interested, being also teacher of the Bible class in the Sunday school.

Fraternally, Mr. Branigin has for a score of years been deeply interested in the work of the Masonic order, in which he has received distinctive preferment. In Franklin Lodge No. 107, he was received as an entered apprentice on October 6, 1893, passed to the degree of fellowcraft on October 31, 1893, and raised to the degree of a Master Mason on November 8, 1893; he was made a Royal Arch Mason on October 3, 1901, and received the orders of Knight Templar on December 12, 1901. He took the degrees of the Scottish Rite with the fall class of 1906, and on November 29, 1907, he became a noble of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, being a member of Indianapolis Consistory of the former order and of Murat Temple, Indianapolis, of the latter. Mr. Branigin served as worshipful master of Franklin Lodge No. 107 in 1903, as eminent commander of Franklin Commandery No. 42, Knights Templar, in 1907 and in 1911 was excellent prelate of the latter body. He is now junior grand deacon of the grand lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the state of Indiana.

While laboring for his individual advancement, Mr. Branigin has never forgotten his obligations to the public and his support of such measures and movements as make for the general good can always be depended upon. A man of vigorous mentality and strong moral fibre, he has achieved signal success in an exacting calling and is eminently deserving of the large prestige which he enjoys in the community with which his entire life has been identified.

GRAFTON JOHNSON.

Great achievements always excite admiration. Men of deeds are the men whom the world delights to honor. Ours is an age representing the most electrical progress in all lines of material activity, and the man of initiative is one who forges to the front in the industrial world. Among the dis-

tinctive captains of industry in central Indiana a place of priority must be accorded to Grafton Johnson, of Greenwood, Johnson county, for to him is due the upbuilding of an industry which is not only one of the most important in his county, but also one of the most extensive of its kind in the country, while the comparatively brief time within which these great results have been obtained further testify to his exceptional administrative power and executive ability. He is, in the fullest sense of the term, a progressive, virile, self-made American, thoroughly in harmony with the spirit of the advanced age in which he lives, conducting all his business matters carefully and systematically, and in all his acts displaying an aptitude for successful management. He has not permitted the accumulation of fortune to affect in any way his actions towards those less fortunate than he, being a most sympathetic and broad-minded man, and has a host of warm and admiring friends.

Grafton Johnson is descended from a sterling line of ancestors, in whom were embodied the characteristic qualities of the sections of country from whence they came. His paternal grandparents, James and Mary (Taylor) Johnson, were natives, respectively of North Carolina and Virginia. Coming to Indiana, they located first at Brookville, Franklin county, but eventually moved to a farm near Peru, Miami county, this state. Among their children was Grafton Johnson, Sr., who was born in Mercer county, Kentucky, on December 14, 1819. The latter received a common-school education, which was supplemented by two years attendance at Franklin College. In early manhood he engaged in mercantile pursuits at Greenwood, Johnson county, and for nearly four decades he was known as one of the most successful and prominent merchants of this locality, being, at the time of his death, on October 2, 1883, one of Johnson county's wealthiest men. On February 21, 1859, he married Julia A. Noble, the daughter of George and Louisa (Canby) Noble, who came to Indiana from Boone county, Kentucky, about 1831. To Mr. and Mrs. Johnson were born the following children: Mary L., born August 22, 1860; George T., born August 3, 1861, deceased; Charlotte I., born June 6, 1863; Grafton, the subject of this sketch; Julia N., born June 27, 1867; Grace, born August 10, 1869; Martha E., born October 10, 1870, deceased; Albert, born November 6, 1871. Mary L. was graduated from DePauw University, and later married H. B. Longden, professor of Latin in that institution; Charlotte I. became the wife of Thomas B. Felder, an attorney, of Atlanta, Georgia; Julia N. attended Wellesley College, and Grace pursued her studies in both Wellesley College and DePauw University. Politically, Mr. Johnson was a Republican and his religious membership was with the Baptist church, his wife being a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Johnson was a member of the board of directors of Franklin College and was also a member of the Indianapolis Board of Trade.

Grafton Johnson, Jr., was born at Greenwood on September 14, 1864, and was there reared to manhood. He received his elementary education in the public schools, later becoming a student in and graduating from Franklin College. The canning industry has been Mr. Johnson's great life work, and that he has made a distinctive success of it is but to reiterate a well known fact. Some idea of the extent of the industry controlled by him may be gleaned from the statement that he has a record of having packed thirteen million two-pound cans of corn in one season. He owns a chain of packing plants, five in Indiana, at Franklin, Whiteland, Shelbyville, Tipton and Anderson, and three in Wisconsin, at Clear Lake, Cumberland and Ladysmith, one in Michigan, at Three Oaks, and interested in other plants in Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska. So thoroughly has Mr. Johnson systematized his work that all these plants are successfully managed from his office in Greenwood, Indiana, where he receives daily reports and keeps in touch with the managers over the long distance telephone, a plan which has the advantage of ridding him of the annoyances of petty details and enabling him to devote his attention to the larger features of the business. In all of these plants none but the most approved and modern machinery is used and everything is under a superb system. In the busy season over two thousand persons are employed in these plants and it has been estimated that if the crops raised for the Johnson factories in a single year recently had been included in one tract they would have made a field over twenty miles long and over one mile wide. The following pen picture of a busy season in these plants is reproduced from a recent publication: "If there is any person who has misgivings as to the size of the industry he should visit one of Mr. Johnson's plants—say the one at Shelbyville—when the season is at its height, and watch the farmers' wagons roll in, laden with green ears, until they block the streets for squares and line up in long rows waiting their chance to unload and then reload with the soft, nutritious cobs and husks, which the farmers take home for feed. From two hundred to two hundred and twenty-five loads are received at the Shelbyville canning factory every day. The loads average more than a ton and the farmer usually receives about eleven dollars a ton, with the privilege of reloading his wagon with the cobs and husks free of charge. The farmer merely pulls the corn; never husks it. The husking is done at the factory in what is known as the husking department, where about four hundred and fifty persons are employed. The operatives in this department are paid by the quantity of corn they husk, and the poorest husker can make one dollar and

fifty cents a day. Since neither a college education nor a civil service examination is required to make a corn husker, and anybody who is gifted with good hands can do the work, opportunity for remunerative employment is offered to girls and even to cripples who do not have the use of their lower limbs. Quite a number of old soldiers, whose failing capacities qualify them only for light work, make competent corn huskers.

"The husking bees, which are a continuous performance at the Indiana canning factories when the season is in full swing, are not attended by the same mirth and hilarity that accompanied the old-fashioned husking bee, which was the prime social event of the winter in backwoods communities, but at that the work is pleasant, enjoyable and healthful. Frequently entire families—husband, wife and children—assist in the husking department. Ordinarily a family of six can thus make more money in the canning season than the head of the household could earn in wages at other employment during the entire year. The corn packed at Mr. Johnson's plants is usually of the variety known as the 'Country Gentlemen,' which is exceptionally fine, sweet and palatable. The farmers who raise corn for the canning factories are not working for their health. They are getting abundant returns. A very ordinary yield is three tons per acre of pulled corn, for which the farmer receives, say, eleven dollars per ton, or thirty-three dollars per acre. He has, besides, the cobs and husks and the stalks, which made prime ensilage and are rated almost equal to clover hay in nutritious value. Another advantage is that he does not have to wait until the dead of winter for his money. He gets his check upon delivery of his corn, which means quick returns for a few months' labor. Yields of five and six tons an acre are exceptional, but not unheard of."

One of the strongest sidelights on the character of Mr. Johnson is in his treatment of his employees, which is marked by generosity and good nature. He dismisses his office force at four o'clock every afternoon and will not allow the office to stay open any longer. He insists that the managers of his plants take plenty of time off and secure an abundance of good, sound sleep, for he regards sleep as an essential to a clear head, and he wants every employee in a position of responsibility to get plenty of rest and recreation. He makes a point of selecting good men for responsible positions and pays them salaries commensurate with the very best service.

That Mr. Johnson is a man of large capacity in business affairs is emphasized in the fact that, with all the demands made upon his time and attention by his canning interests, still he has other lines of activity which require the same cheerful and ceaseless vigilance. He is interested in suburban property in fifty or sixty of the most flourishing cities of nine different states,

and also has manufacturing interests, other than those already enumerated, in Illinois and Ohio.

In the management and successful operation of all his business interests Mr. Johnson has no partner, relying absolutely on his own initiative and administrative ability, and his faith in himself has been abundantly justified, for he has uniformly carried to successful conclusion everything to which he has addressed himself. However, Mr. Johnson generously attributes much of the growth of his business to the ability and energy of the heads of departments and managers of individual plants, in the selection of whom he has shown exceptionally good judgment. He has the most implicit confidence in these men and is a strong believer that most men are honest. In return, he has the absolute confidence and loyalty of the men under him, and he is never bothered by labor trouble, for he treats his employees in such a way that they have no cause for dissatisfaction or complaint.

Mr. Johnson owns a handsome home on North Meridian street, Indianapolis, but he resides with his mother in Greenwood. Politically, he is an independent voter, and is an admirer of Beveridge, principally for his fight in Congress on the tariff issue. He is treasurer of the Crawford Baptist Industrial School, located north of Indianapolis, on the Marion and Hamilton county line. It is in the midst of beautiful surroundings, of over three hundred acres, with modern, well equipped buildings, including two dormitories, steam heated. He is also president of the board of trustees of Franklin College. He is a member of the University Club of Chicago, and the University, Columbia and Country Clubs of Indianapolis. Modest and unassuming, Mr. Johnson rather avoids than seeks publicity or notoriety, but he has, by his native ability, business success and high character, won, not only material wealth, but, what is of far greater value, the sincere esteem of his fellow men.

JOHN N. GRAHAM.

There is no positive rule for achieving success, and yet in the life of the successful man there are always lessons which might well be followed. The man who gains prosperity is he who can see and utilize the opportunities that come in his path. The essential conditions of human life are ever the same, the surroundings of individuals differing but slightly, and when one man passes another on the highway of life to reach the goal of prosperity before others who perhaps started out before him, it is because he has the power to use advantages which probably encompass the whole human race. Today

among the prominent citizens and successful business men of Franklin stands John N. Graham. The qualities of keen discrimination, sound judgment and executive ability enter very largely into his make-up and have been contributing elements to the material success which has come to him.

John N. Graham, who is president of the Franklin Coil Hoop Company, was born on April 28, 1862, on his father's farm, about one mile east of Whiteland, Johnson county, Indiana. His parents were John C. and Nancy J. (Clark) Graham, the father a native of Jennings county, Indiana, and the mother born in Marion county, this state. John C. Graham was a farmer by vocation and in young manhood he came to Johnson county with his father, Lewis Graham, who was numbred among the pioneers of this county. His father was one of the early school teachers of the county and it is believed that he taught the first school in Franklin. Lewis Graham spent the remainder of his life in this county, where he enjoyed a splendid reputation as an intelligent and progressive citizen. He married a Miss Rose. John C. Graham was an industrious and successful farmer, and resided on his place near Whiteland until his death, which occurred about 1883; his wife also is deceased. To him and his wife were born seven children, of whom five are living, namely: James B., of Franklin; Charles L., who resides on and operates the home farm; Mrs. Matilda Carson, of Whiteland; Mrs. Elizabeth Sharp of Greenwood; Mrs. Celia J. Lowe, of Indianapolis. The father had been previously married to a Miss Fitzpatrick, by whom he had two children.

John N. Graham, the immediate subject of this sketch, was reared on the home farm, to the operation of which he gave his attention until he was thirty-eight years old. He had secured a good practical education in the public schools and gave practical and intelligent direction to his business affairs. In 1898 he came to Franklin and during the following two years he engaged in the buying and shipping of spoke and handle timber, in which he was successful. He then engaged in the manufacture of coil hoops, buying out John Schinnerer, south of the Pennsylvania stock yards, and afterwards leased the old Jones & Bergan planing mill on West Jefferson street. In 1900, with Victor Smith, he formed the Franklin Coil Hoop Company, of which, on its incorporation, he became president and general manager. This concern was first engaged in the manufacture of hoops, but has enlarged its scope and now deals extensively in lumber by retail and wholesale, in connection with which they conduct a well equipped planing mill and manufacture porch furniture. They also operate a coal yard. The business of the concern has been on a prosperous basis from the beginning and has continued to grow during the years until it is now one of the most important industries of Franklin. Much

of this success has been directly due to the untiring efforts and good management of Mr. Graham, who has been indefatigable in his labors to further the interests of the concern. He is a shrewd and sagacious business man and is held in high esteem in the business world.

On the 5th of October, 1890, Mr. Graham was united in marriage with Elizabeth A. Oliver, who was born in the Hopewell neighborhood, near Franklin, the daughter of John Oliver. To Mr. and Mrs. Graham have been born two daughters, namely: Mary J., a graduate of Franklin College with the class of 1913, and Ruth Elizabeth, who will graduate from the Franklin high school with the class of 1914.

Politically, Mr. Graham is a stalwart supporter of the Republican party and served one term as a member of the city council. However, the heavy demands of his business precludes his giving much attention to public affairs. Fraternally, he is identified with the Knights of Pythias, while his religious membership is with the Presbyterian church, to which the other members of the family also belong. Socially, Mr. Graham is a pleasing companion, who enjoys the friendship of all who know him. Of marked domestic tastes, his greatest enjoyment is found in his home where, surrounded by his family, he passes his happiest hours. He takes a commendable interest in the general welfare of the community and his support can always be counted upon for all measures which have for their object the educational, moral, social or material advancement of his fellows.

HON. L. ERT SLACK.

Indiana has been especially honored in the character and career of her active men of public service and the professions. In every section have been found men born to leadership in the various vocations, men who have dominated because of their superior intelligence, natural endowment and force of character. It is always profitable to study such lives, weigh their motives and hold up their achievements as incentives to greater activity and higher excellence on the part of others. These reflections are suggested by the career of one who has forged his way to the front ranks and who, by a strong inherent force and superior ability, controlled by intelligence and judgment of a high order, stands today as one of the leading men of his state. No citizen in central Indiana has achieved more honorable mention or occupies a more conspicuous place in the public eye than L. Ert Slack, of Franklin, who, though just at the threshold of the prime of life, has already an enviable



HON. L. ERT SLACK

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

R

L

reputation as a lawyer in a community noted for the high order of its legal talent, while as the representative of his community in the Legislature of his state he achieved a success creditable to himself and an honor to his constituency. Success is methodical and consecutive, and Mr. Slack's success has been attained by normal methods and means—the determined application of mental and physical resources along a rightly defined line. A self-made man in the truest sense of the term, Mr. Slack is eminently deserving of representation in the annals of Johnson county.

L. Ert Slack is descended from sterling old Scotch-Irish ancestry, though the family, in both the paternal and maternal lines, has been identified with this country for a number of generations. Reason Slack, the subject's paternal grandfather, who was born in Ohio in 1803, came to Indiana with his parents in 1813, and in his youth he took an active part in the arduous labors incident to the clearing up of the land and the opening of a farm in Hensley township, Johnson county. In that township he later entered land for himself and there he spent the rest of his days, dying at the advanced age of eighty-six years. He attained to considerable prominence in the civic and public life of Johnson in his day and at one time served as a member of the board of county commissioners. He was twice married and reared a family of nine children.

Henry Teeters, maternal grandfather of L. Ert Slack, was a native of Kentucky, and later became a pioneer of the Hoosier state, coming here in young manhood and locating in Green township, Morgan county, spending the remainder of his life on the farm on which he originally located, dying in 1899, at the age of seventy-eight years. He too, was married twice, children being born to both unions.

Elisha O. Slack, son of Reason Slack, was reared on the paternal homestead in Hensley township, Johnson county, and during his active years devoted himself to the pursuits of farming and stock raising, but is now practically retired from active life. For many years he has been one of the most highly esteemed men of his section of the state and in all the relations of life—family, church, state and society—he has displayed that consistent spirit, that innate refinement and unswerving integrity that have won for him universal confidence and respect. He has taken a large interest in the public affairs of his locality and at one time served efficiently as assessor of his township. He married Nancy A. Teeters, daughter of Henry Teeters, and they are both earnest members of the Christian church. To them have been born five children, two sons and three daughters, namely: Mary, the wife

of Prof. Webb Hunt, formerly of Trafalgar, Johnson county, now connected with the public schools of Muncie, Indiana; Maude; Jessie, the wife of Guy Clore, of Union township, this county; L. Ert, the immediate subject of this sketch, and Henry T., who died at the age of twelve years.

L. Ert Slack was reared on the old homestead near Trafalgar and he is indebted to the common schools for his educational advantages. That he was a diligent and faithful pupil is evidenced in the fact that for a period of five years he neither missed a day at school nor was once tardy. Intensely ambitious and energetic, Mr. Slack, even during his school days, spent his leisure hours in learning the trade of a blacksmith, which vocation, however, he never followed, for at the age of seventeen years he secured a position in the Central Hospital for the Insane, at Indianapolis, where he remained for four and a half years. In the meantime he had decided to make the practice of law his life work and to this end was employing all his odd hours in the study of Kent, Blackstone and other standard authorities, in which he prepared himself so well that, in the fall of 1896, he was enabled to enter the senior year in the Indiana Law School and was admitted to the bar at Franklin on September 6, 1897. He immediately formed a partnership with W. E. Deupree, now judge of the circuit court, under the firm name of Deupree & Slack, and on the same day he was appointed deputy prosecuting attorney for Johnson county, the duties of which position he discharged with efficiency and with credit to himself until November 15, 1898, when he resigned. From the beginning of his professional career Mr. Slack demonstrated ability of a high order, and on December 4, 1899, he received the appointment as county attorney for one year, an honor which was repeated six times consecutively. Mr. Slack had from his youth taken a deep interest in public affairs and the current issues of the day, on all of which he held positive opinions, and he had so impressed himself on the Democratic party of his county that on February 24, 1900, he received the nomination for representative to the General Assembly, by four hundred and fifty votes over a popular competitor, John M. Dill, and on November 6th following he was elected over Eugene A. Robinson by five hundred and twenty-eight votes. In the Lower House he was assigned to the committees on judiciary, education, county and township business, cities and towns, and mileage and accounts, where he rendered such efficient and satisfactory service that his constituents wisely decided that he had earned a re-election, his renomination, on November 29, 1901, being without opposition. He was recognized in the Legislature as a man of unusual ability and force, a tireless worker, and devoted to the best interests of the people he represented, and in the session

of 1903 he was the choice of his party, which was then in the minority in the House, for speaker of that body. In 1904 Mr. Slack was elected state senator from the district composed of Johnson and Shelby counties, serving during the sessions of 1905 and 1907. In thought, speech and act Mr. Slack became one of the most distinguished members of the General Assembly of his state, his splendid and efficient work in committees, his eloquent and sparkling speeches in the legislative halls, and the measures of legislation which he inaugurated and accomplished comprising a record alike creditable to himself and an honor to his county.

In the practice of law L. Ert Slack has achieved an enviable reputation, for years of conscientious work have brought with them not only increase of patronage, but also that growth in legal knowledge and that wise and accurate judgment the possession of which constitutes marked excellence in the profession. He has evinced a familiarity with legal principles and a ready perception of facts, with the ability to apply the one to the other, which has won for him the reputation of a safe and sound practitioner. In the trial of cases he is uniformly courteous to court and opposing counsel, caring little for display, but seeking to impress the jury by weight of facts in his favor and by clear, logical argument than by appeal to passion or prejudice. In discussions of the principles of law he is noted for clearness of statement and candor. He seeks faithfully for firm ground, and having once found it nothing can drive him from his position. His zeal for a client never leads him to urge an argument which in his judgment is not in harmony with the law, and in all the important litigation with which he has been connected no one has ever charged him with anything calculated to bring discredit upon himself or cast a reflection upon his profession. His life affords a splendid example of what an American youth, plentifully endowed with good common sense, energy and determination, may accomplish when directed and controlled by correct moral principles.

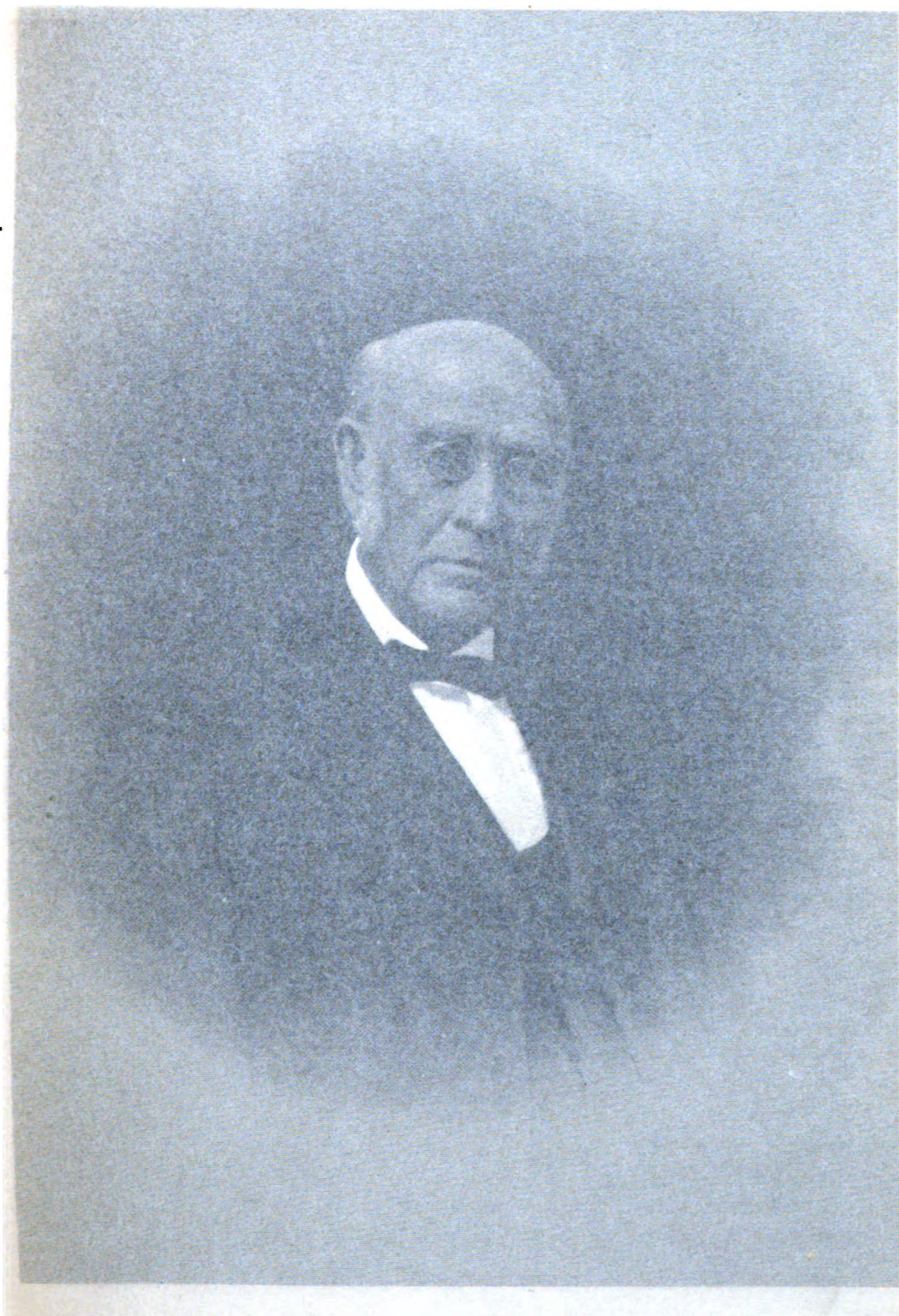
On October 31, 1897, L. Ert Slack was united in marriage to Mary Shields, of Columbus, Indiana, the daughter of F. G. Shields. To them was born one child, which died in infancy. Mrs. Slack is a lady of many gracious qualities of heart, which have endeared her to a large circle of warm friends.

Fraternally, Mr. Slack is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, Camp No. 2640; Johnson Lodge No. 76, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Knights of Pythias Lodge at Franklin, while in the Masonic order he is affiliated with Franklin Lodge No. 107; Franklin Chapter No. 65, Royal Arch Masons; Franklin Commandery No. 23, Knights Templar; Indianapolis Consistory, thirty-second degree, Scottish Rite, and to Murat

Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Religiously, he is a member, with his wife, of the Christian Science church at Franklin. Through the years of his residence in this locality, Mr. Slack has been true to every trust reposed in him, whether of a public, professional or private nature, and he has commanded the respect of all who know him. Possessing a kindly and genial disposition, he readily makes friends and is a very agreeable companion. Mr. Slack possesses a splendid library and is well read in the world's best literature and well informed on a wide range of topics, his public speeches exhibiting familiarity with facts outside his profession often found lacking in those who confine their study and thoughts to their life vocation. Johnson county has been dignified by his life and achievements and he is eminently deserving of this feeble tribute to his worth as a man and a lawyer.

PHILANDER W. PAYNE, M. D.

Among those who stand as distinguished types of the world's workers is Dr. Philander W. Payne, one of the able and honored pioneer physicians and surgeons of Franklin, Indiana, who is now spending the serene Indian summer of his years in honorable retirement from the more active duties of life. He is a man of fine intellectual and professional attainments, of most gracious personality, of strong and noble character, and who has labored with zeal, devotion and success in the alleviation of human suffering. As one of those who have lent dignity and honor to the medical profession in Indiana and who brought to his chosen vocation the strength and devotion of a great soul and a broad mind, it is most consonant that in this publication be entered and perpetuated a tribute to his worth. He is plain and unassuming, a fine type of the self-made man. He is charitable and benevolent; those in need or distress of body or mind seek not his aid in vain. These and many other commendable qualities have won for him the good will and esteem of the people of Johnson county. It is no very rare thing for a boy in our country to become a prosperous man and occupy a commanding position in the world's affairs, but many who have fought their way to a place of influence in the various relations of life, retain some marks and scars of the conflict. They are apt to become narrow and grasping, even if not sordid and unscrupulous. Doctor Payne, however, is an instance of a man who has achieved success without paying the price at which it is so often bought; for his success has not removed him away from his fellow men, but has



Dr. P. M. Payne

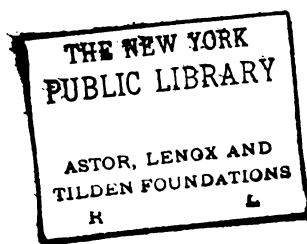
Mr. John C. Johnson, who is a member of the bar, is a member, with his family, of the Episcopal Church. Through the years of his life, he has been true to every trust reposed in him, whether of a public or private nature, and he has commanded the respect of all. Possessing a kindly and genial disposition, he is a very agreeable companion. Mr. Johnson is well read in the world's best literature, and his public speeches exhibit a high degree of eloquence. His expression often found lacking in those engaged in their life vocation. Johnson is a county commissioner, and he is eminently deserving of the reputation as a farmer and a lawyer.

PHILLIPS, W. FAYNE, JR.

[illegible]



Dr. P. M. Payne



brought him into nearer and closer relations with them, and he has through the years been a potential factor for the upbuilding of the community and the advancement of the highest and best interests of the people with whom he has mingled and been associated.

Philander W. Payne is a native son of the old Buckeye state and good old Yankee blood flows in his veins. He was born on March 9, 1832, in Bedford, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, and is the son of George M. and Susan (Holcomb) Payne, the former a native of Vermont and the latter of Connecticut. George M. Payne was during the early part of his life a farmer, but later engaged in the furniture business and he was fairly successful in his enterprises. From his native state he removed to Pennsylvania, and from that state to Ohio, where he lived until 1855, when he came to Franklin, Johnson county, Indiana, where for a number of years he was one of the prominent merchants of the town, being a dealer in furniture. His death occurred here in his ninety-fourth year; his wife had died at Queensville, Jennings county, Indiana, at the age of sixty-six years. Fraternally, George Payne was a member of the Masonic order during practically all of his mature life and devoted much of his time and attention to the work of the order. His religious membership was with the Christian church. To him and his wife were born seven children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the only survivor.

Philander Payne accompanied his parents on their removal to Johnson county in 1855. His early education had been received in the common schools, which was supplemented by study at Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, this state. Having determined to take up the practice of medicine, he pursued a course of technical study in the medical department of the University of Michigan and in Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, where he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Later he took a post-graduate course in the medical department of the University of New York and at Bellevue Hospital Medical College and the Post-Graduate School of New York City. Thus well equipped, Doctor Payne came to Franklin and was here actively engaged in the practice of medicine continuously up to the time of his retirement, about a year ago. Local conditions at the time he entered upon the practice were vastly different from conditions today, and the lot of the pioneer physician was far from pleasant. Bridgeless streams, almost impassable roads and the absence of almost all the modern conveniences of transportation and communication mark a sharp contrast to the present-day environments of the physician. Doctor Payne in his early practice rode

horseback to almost every corner of Johnson county and was probably as well known as any man in the county. He was very successful in the practice and was often called to distant points for consultation. Recognizing the universal brotherhood of man, and the truth that he serves God best who serves humanity most, he gave to his calling a devotion and concentration which often called for great self-sacrifice and personal inconvenience. Large-hearted and sympathetic, he carried with him the spirit of cheerfulness and optimism, which made him a welcome visitor wherever he went, whether professionally or otherwise.

Doctor Payne was married to Mary Forsythe, of Franklin, and to them were born seven children, namely: George, who is a successful farmer in Needham township, this county; C. F., a well known and successful physician of Franklin; R. W., also a practicing physician at Franklin; Artemissa, wife of M. J. Voris, of Franklin; Levonia, the wife of S. C. Newsom, of Tucson, Arizona; Elizabeth, wife of Frank Martin, of Indianapolis, and Mary, the wife of E. L. Beck, of Mexico City, Mexico. Mrs. Payne, who is deceased, is remembered as a lady of splendid character, who was to her devoted husband a helpmate in the truest sense of the term and who was beloved by all who knew her.

Politically, Doctor Payne is a supporter of the Republican party, while, fraternally, he has been a Mason since attaining his majority. His religious membership is with the Christian church, of which he has long been a faithful and earnest member. He gives conscientious attention to the spiritual verities and is a deep student of the Holy Writings, being a stanch believer in the divinity of Christ and the other fundamental principles which underlie the Christian religion. Personally, he is a man of excellent parts and enjoys to a marked degree the confidence and good will of all who know him.

HARRY BRIDGES.

The gentleman whose name appears at the head of this biographical review needs no introduction to the people of Johnson county, since his entire active life has been spent here, a life devoted not only to the fostering of his own interests, but also to the welfare of the community at large. An honorable representative of one of the esteemed families of his section and a gentleman of high character and worthy ambitions, he has filled no small place in the public view, as the important official positions he has held bear witness.

He is a splendid type of the intelligent, up-to-date, self-made American in the full sense of the term, a man of the people, with their interests at heart. As a citizen he is progressive and abreast of the times in all that concerns the common weal. Although a partisan, with strong convictions and well defined opinions on questions on which men and parties divide, he has the esteem and confidence of the people of the community and his personal friends are in number as his acquaintances, regardless of party ties.

Harry Bridges, the present efficient and popular treasurer of Johnson county, was born on his father's farm near Trafalgar, Hensley township, Johnson county, Indiana, on December 12, 1872. He is the son of William A. and Alice M. (Hunter) Bridges, both of whom were born in the same locality, and both now live in Franklin. The father, who during his active life was an industrious and successful farmer, is now practically retired from active pursuits. For many years he was prominent in the public life of Johnson county, having served two terms as a member of the board of county commissioners during the eighties and, beginning with January 1, 1900, he served two terms as county treasurer, discharging his duties in a manner highly creditable to himself and his fellow citizens. The Bridges family is originally from Kentucky, the subject's grandfather, George Bridges, who was born in 1800, having come to Johnson county in 1827, settling in Hensley township, where he became a successful farmer. His death occurred there on August 22, 1872. He was married three times, first to a Miss Forsythe, by whom he had seven children; then to Martha Clarke, the grandmother of the subject of this sketch, to whom was born one child, the subject's father, and the third marriage was to a Miss Prather, by whom six children were born. To the subject's parents were born three children: Otis, who resides on his father's farm in Hensley township; Dell, the wife of Wiley E. Waggoner, of Franklin, and Harry, the immediate subject of this sketch.

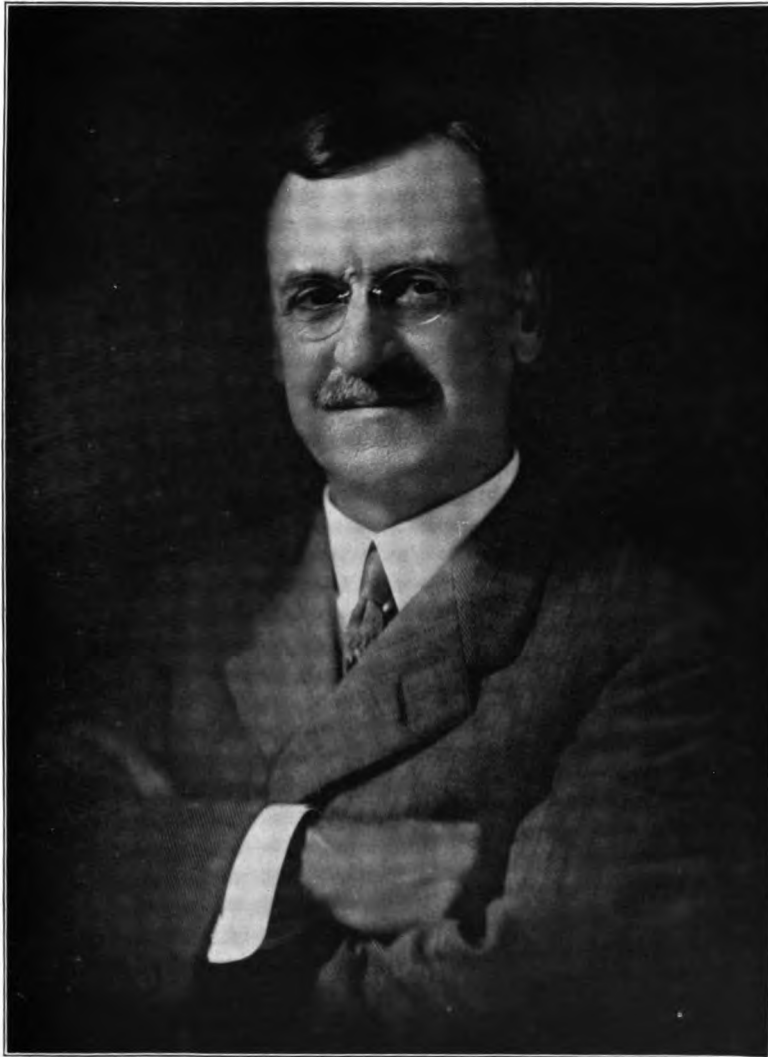
Harry Bridges spent his youthful years on his father's farm, in the cultivation of which he gave his assistance as soon as old enough. He attended the district schools and also the school at Franklin, graduating from the high school, after which he spent three years in Franklin College, thus becoming well prepared for life's duties. Under President Cleveland's last administration he was deputy postmaster of Franklin and then returned to the home farm, to the cultivation of which he gave his attention until 1900, since when he has been identified with the public affairs of the county with the exception of four years when he was an employee of the Big Four railroad as assistant agent at Franklin. He served four years as deputy treasurer of Johnson county under his father, and then after quitting the employ of the

railroad he served as deputy treasurer under T. J. Forsythe. He thus became well acquainted with the duties of the office and, his general efficiency and trustworthiness having been demonstrated to the satisfaction of his fellow citizens, he was, in 1912, elected on the Democratic ticket to the office of county treasurer, the duties of which he assumed on January 1, 1913, receiving the largest majority ever given a candidate for public office in Johnson county, which certainly stands in marked testimony to his popularity among his fellow citizens.

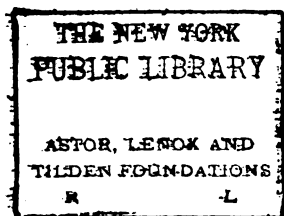
On October 20, 1897, Mr. Bridges was married to Kate Vaught, the daughter of Andrew and Anna Vaught, of Franklin, and to them have been born three sons: William A., Jr., Charles E. and Harold. Religiously, Mr. Bridges is a member of the Baptist church and, fraternally, a Mason, belonging to both the York and Scottish Rites. In Franklin Commandery No. 23, Knights Templar, of Franklin, Mr. Bridges has taken a deep interest and is a past eminent commander of that body. He is widely known throughout the county and is deservedly popular among all classes of people by whom he is known.

J. A. THOMPSON.

In a brief sketch of any living citizen it is difficult to do him exact and impartial justice, not so much, however, for lack of space or words to set forth the familiar and passing events of his personal history, as for want of the perfect and rounded conception of his whole life, which grows, develops and ripens, like fruit, to disclose its truest and best flavor only when it is mellowed by time. Daily contact with the man so familiarizes us with his virtues that we ordinarily overlook them and commonly underestimate their possessor. It is not often that true honor, public or private, that honor which is the tribute of cordial respect and esteem, comes to a man without basis in character and deeds. The world may be deceived by fortune, or by ornamental or showy qualities, without substantial merit, and may render to the undeserving a fortuitous and short-lived admiration, but the honor that wise and good men value and that lives beyond the grave must have its foundation in real worth, for "worth maketh the man." Not a few men live unheralded and almost unknown beyond the narrow limits of the city or community wherein their lots are cast, who yet have in them, if fortune had opened to them a wider sphere of life, the elements of character to make statesmen or public benefactors of world-wide fame. Compared with the blazon of fame which some regard as the real seal or stamp of greatness, there is a lowlier and simpler, and yet true standard whereby to judge of them



J. A. THOMPSON



and fix their place in the regard of their fellow men. During his life of nearly sixty years in Edinburgh, its people have had means to know what manner of man J. A. Thompson is. The record of testimony is ample that he is a good citizen in the full sense of the term, and worthy of honor and public trust, ever doing worthily and well whatever he puts his hand to do—an encomium worthy of being coveted by every man.

J. A. Thompson was born on October 1, 1855, at Edinburg, Johnson county, Indiana, and comes of a long line of sterling Southern ancestry. He is the son of Alfred C. and Mariah (Carvin) Thompson, the former born in Grainger county, Tennessee, in 1811, and the latter born in Virginia in 1812. Alfred C. Thompson was brought to Indiana by his parents in 1816 and, owing to their modern circumstances and the lack of local educational facilities, his school training was meager. However, he was a man of large natural endowment and force of character and, by dint of the most persistent industry, enterprising spirit and able management, forged ahead until he became one of the leading and most influential citizens of his community. In 1870 he established a private bank in Edinburg, under the name of A. C. Thompson Bank, to the active management of which he devoted his attention, with splendid success until his death, which occurred on January 1, 1889. He had forged his way to the front ranks in Johnson county by his strong inherent force and superior business ability, and he left the impress of his personality on the community. He was essentially a man among men and as a citizen he easily ranked with the most influential of his compeers. He had a deep interest in the general welfare of the community and every movement looking to the advancement of his city received his warm support.

Politically, A. C. Thompson was originally a Whig, but on the formation of the Republican party he gave it his support, though he never aspired to public office of any nature. He was an ardent and earnest member of the Christian church, in which he held office and to which he gave a liberal support.

To A. C. and Mariah Thompson were born the following children: Edward C., who also had been engaged in the banking business, died at the age of sixty-five years; Hannah E. is the widow of Gideon McEwen, who during his life was an extensive farmer near Columbus, Indiana, in which city she is now residing; J. A., the immediate subject of this sketch.

J. A. Thompson received his elementary education in the public schools, supplementing this by attendance at the Northwestern Christian College, now Butler College, at Indianapolis. Upon the completion of his education, in 1875, he entered his father's bank as a bookkeeper, where he quickly mas-

tered the "ins and outs" of financial transactions, and eventually became a partner with his father in the bank, which has always remained a private bank. In 1872 his father had erected a splendid and substantial building especially for the bank and it is still located therein. This bank has had a most successful career and has long been numbered among the most substantial institutions of Johnson county, largely due to the wise and conservative management of Mr. Thompson, as well as the liberal policy of the bank towards those who have deserved its assistance and support. The present officers of the bank are as follows: President, J. A. Thompson; cashier, A. J. Loughery; assistant cashier, Frank D. Thompson. The statement of the condition of the bank on June 14, 1912, was as follows: Liabilities—Capital stock, \$50,000.00; due to other banks, \$381.71; exchange, discounts and interest, \$6,408.83; deposits, \$326,283.47; total, \$383,074.01. Resources—Loans and discounts, \$242,842.76; taxes, \$477.14; overdrafts, \$388.75; other bonds and securities, \$7,836.23; due from banks, \$109,585.08; cash on hand, \$19,733.66; current expenses, \$2,210.39; total, \$383,074.01. Mr. Thompson is widely known in banking circles and at the meeting of the American Bankers' Association, which met at Detroit in 1912, he was chosen vice-president of the association for the state of Indiana.

Politically, J. A. Thompson is a staunch Republican and takes an active interest in the success of that party. He is deeply interested in educational affairs and served efficiently on the board of education for twenty years. Fraternally, he is a member of the Masonic order at Edinburg, and has also attained to the Knight Templar degree in the York Rite, belonging to the commandery at Franklin, while in the Scottish Rite he has been honored with the thirty-third degree, the highest possible attainment in Masonry. He is also a member of Murat Temple, Mystic Shrine, at Indianapolis.

In 1879 J. A. Thompson was united in marriage to Clara Denning, the daughter of D. J. and Heppy (White) Denning, and to this union have been born two children, namely: Rebbe, who became the wife of Clarence Cut-singer; Frank D., who is assistant cashier of his father's bank.

PROF. JESSE C. WEBB.

The men most influential in promoting the advancement of society and in giving character to the times in which they live are two classes, to-wit, the men of study and the men of action. Whether we are more indebted for the

improvement of the age to the one class or the other is a question of honest difference in opinion; neither class can be spared and both should be encouraged to occupy their several spheres of labor and influence, zealously and without mutual distrust. In the following paragraphs are briefly outlined the leading facts and characteristics in the career of a gentleman who combines in his make-up the elements of the scholar and the energy of the public-spirited man of affairs. Devoted to the noble and humane work of teaching, he has made his influence felt in the school life of Johnson county and is not unknown in the wider educational circles of the state, occupying as he does a prominent place in his profession and standing high in the esteem of educators in other than his particular field of endeavor.

Jesse C. Webb, the present efficient and popular county superintendent of schools, is a native of Johnson county and was born on June 12, 1874. He is the son of John S. and Nancy E. (Welliver) Webb, the former a native of Shelby county, Indiana, and the latter of Butler county, Ohio. John S. Webb, who was a farmer, came from Shelby county to Johnson county in 1856 and thereafter followed agricultural pursuits in Needham township until 1875, when he removed to Franklin township, where he spent the remainder of his life. Religiously, he was an earnest member of the Baptist church, while, politically, he was a Democrat, having cast his first presidential vote for Buchanan in 1856. The subject's grandfather, Zachariah Webb, was a son of John and Nancy (Taylor) Webb and came to Clark county, Indiana, in 1815, and to Shelby county, this state, in 1817. Zachariah Webb's grandmother, Nancy (Davis) Webb, was a cousin to Zachariah Taylor, President of the United States. The subject's great-grandmother, Nancy A. (Huff) Webb, was born in Xenia, Ohio, and came with her parents, Joseph and Hannah (Finley) Huff, to Shelby county, Indiana, where her father followed the vocation of a millwright. He built and operated the old Red mill in Shelby county, which was afterwards converted into a woolen mill, and later re-converted into a flouring mill. Mr. Webb's maternal great-grandmother, Hannah (Finley) Huff, was a sister of Rev. James B. Finley, a celebrated Methodist minister in Ohio in early days. The subject's great-grandmother, Nancy Davis, was a daughter of Richard Davis, who was the brother of Samuel Davis, the father of Jefferson Davis, president of the Southern Confederacy. The Webb family line of ascent is traced back to the royal family of England. John S. Webb died in March, 1907, and his widow in March, 1908. They were the parents of twelve children, eight of whom are living, namely: Mrs. Nina B. Branigin, of Canton, Mississippi; Mrs. Helena A. Core, of Franklin; Mrs. Lulu E. Hunt, of Franklin; Daniel C., also of Frank-

lin; Jesse C., the immediate subject of this sketch; Samuel J., of Franklin; Marquis D., of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Mary E. Clore, of Franklin.

Jesse C. Webb attended the common schools, from which he graduated in 1890, and then attended the Franklin high school where he graduated in 1894. He then entered Franklin College, where he was graduated in 1898, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, taking the Master's degree in 1900. He also attended Chicago University, where he studied under Joseph Pratt Judson, now president of the university, and Ella Flagg Young, now superintendent of the Chicago public schools, while at Indiana State University he studied under William Lowe Bryan, president.

Thus well prepared for his chosen life work, Mr. Webb, in 1899, engaged in teaching and for a number of years was successfully employed in the township district and high schools. So eminently satisfactory were his services that he attracted the attention of the township trustees of the county who, in 1903, elected him county superintendent of schools. In that position he demonstrated abilities of such high order that he was re-elected to the position in 1907 and again in 1911, and is now discharging the duties of that responsible position to the eminent satisfaction of all concerned. Prof. Webb is the holder of a teacher's state life certificate, granted in 1905. He is an active and prominent member of the National Superintendents' Association and from 1910 to 1913 he was a member of the state board of education. His work in every department of education has been characteristically practical and in superintending and in devising or modifying the course of study he possesses to a remarkable degree the sense of proportion and fitness. Continuous application has given him a clear and comprehensive insight into the philosophy of education and the largest wisdom as to methods and means. Although a school man in the broadest and best sense of the term and, as such, making every other consideration secondary to his professional and official duties Superintendent Webb has never become narrow or pedantic, but is a well-rounded, symmetrically developed man, fully alive to the demands of the times, thoroughly informed on the leading questions before the public and takes broad views of men and things. He believes in progress in every department of life and manifests an abiding interest in whatever makes for the material advancement of the community in any way. While in college he was actively interested in athletics, playing on the football and baseball teams, and he is still in hearty accord with all laudable and healthful pastimes and sports that tend to strengthen and develop the physical powers.

On August 6, 1902, Jesse C. Webb was married to Estelle Jones, of Franklin, the daughter of W. C. and Margaret E. Jones and a great-great-

granddaughter of David Forsythe, the first. She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Tri Delta Delta sorority and is a popular member of the social circles in which she moves. To Professor and Mrs. Webb has been born a daughter, Dorothea L. Welliver Webb.

Fraternally, Professor Webb is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and the Knights of Pythias, and in the former order has attained to the orders of Knight Templar, holding membership in Franklin Commandery No. 23. Religiously, he is a member of the First Baptist church and has served as superintendent of the Sunday school for the past three years.

COLUMBUS HORATIO HALL, A. M., B. D., D. D.

The life of the scholarly or professional man seldom exhibits any of those striking incidents that seize upon public feeling and attract attention to himself. His character is generally made up of the aggregate qualities and qualifications he may possess, as these may be elicited by the exercise of the duties of his vocation or the particular profession to which he may belong. But when such a man has so impressed his individuality upon his fellow men as to gain their confidence, and through that confidence be retained in important positions, he becomes a conspicuous figure in the body politics of the community. The subject of this review is one of the scholarly men of his state, who, not content to hide his talents amid life's sequestered ways, by the force of will and a laudable ambition forged to the front in an exacting and responsible calling and earned an honorable reputation in one of the most important branches of public service. A well educated, symmetrically developed man, his work as an educator has for many years been of such a high standard of excellence that his position in the front rank of his profession has long been conceded. Keeping abreast the times in advanced educational methods, and possessing a broad and comprehensive knowledge, he is, because of his high attainments, well rounded character and large influence, eminently entitled to representation in the annals of his county.

Columbus H. Hall, who, after nearly four decades of active and effective labor in the educational field, is now retired from the activities which formerly commanded his best efforts, is a native son of the Hoosier state, having been born at Chili, Miami county, on November 17, 1846. His parents, Nelson C. and Letitia (Griswold) Hall, were natives, respectively, of New York and Vermont, both descending from sterling old Eastern families, from whom they inherited those characteristics which enabled them, in an early day, to

forsake the comforts and ties of their old home and take up life in the new and still comparatively undeveloped West, of which Indiana was then a part. However, Nelson C. Hall, with a sagacity and courage characteristic of the pioneers of that day, boldly cast his lot with the new community and there he identified himself with the life of the people and, as the proprietor of "the village store," he became a man of considerable local importance and influence. With the exception of seven years which were spent by the family at Akron, Indiana, the village of Chili remained the home of Columbus Hall during his boyhood and early manhood. His early education was received in the schools of his home neighborhood and in the high school at Peru. In 1862 he was converted in a Methodist church at Akron, and about two years later he joined a Baptist church in the country near his home. He had an intense longing for a higher education than was afforded him thus far, and in the fall of 1866 he became a student in the Ladoga (Indiana) Seminary. A year later he followed Prof. William Hill from Ladoga to Franklin College, which Professor Hill was then re-opening, and here he remained until the middle of his senior year, February, 1872, when the college suspended. He at once entered Chicago University, where he completed his course and was graduated in the following June. He had "seen the vision of the Christ" and had consecrated himself to the ministry and, to the end that he might prepare himself for his life work, he entered the Baptist Theological Seminary at Chicago, where he graduated in April, 1875, receiving, the same year, the degree of Master of Arts from Franklin College and the University of Chicago. In May, 1874, he was ordained a minister in the Prairie Vine church, in Newton county, Indiana, and at once entered enthusiastically upon his long cherished career as a minister of the gospel. However, early in 1875 he was invited and urged to become a teacher in Franklin College, and, though it meant the breaking up of his plans and purposes, he obeyed the call to duty, and, moved by his intense interest in the educational progress of his native state, began his work there in September of that year. He taught, in turn, Greek, science and Latin, but in 1879 was placed permanently at the head of the Greek department and under his guidance and direction Franklin College became noted in this department. The study of Greek language and literature is generally conceded to be one of the best disciplines for the mind in the entire college curriculum, besides which, the language itself deserves a close and critical study. A country's literature inevitably exhibits the characteristics of the people, and, as in the realm of art Greece stands without a peer, so its language is the most artistic and expressive the world has ever known. Doctor Hall loved Greek

for its own sake and he was able to impart to his students a love and appreciation for the language that they had not had before. Possessing marked poetic instincts, he was able to catch the beauty of the rhythm and the music of the cadence and, catching his inspiration and enthusiasm, those under him were stimulated to greater study and larger results than could otherwise have been attained.

In 1885 Doctor Hall was elected vice-president of Franklin College, and in 1894 he spent several months traveling in Europe, Egypt and the Holy Land, and in 1911 Dr. Hall and Mrs. Hall spent two months traveling in Europe, visiting Italy, Germany, Switzerland, Holland, France, England and Scotland. On June 12, 1912, after thirty-seven years of continuous service as an educator, all of them with Franklin College, Doctor Hall resigned and has since been living quietly in his comfortable home at Franklin. In addition to his college work, Doctor Hall continued to perform some work as a minister and for thirty-three years he has served as pastor of the Hurricane Baptist church. As preacher and teacher he always did his very best and the good he accomplished passes any finite measure. In the cause of Christian education he devoted the best years of his life, and it is not possible to measure adequately the height, depth and breadth of such a life, for its influence will continue to permeate the lives of others through succeeding generations. Doctor Hall has ever held the unequivocal confidence and esteem of the people among whom he has labored so long and so earnestly.

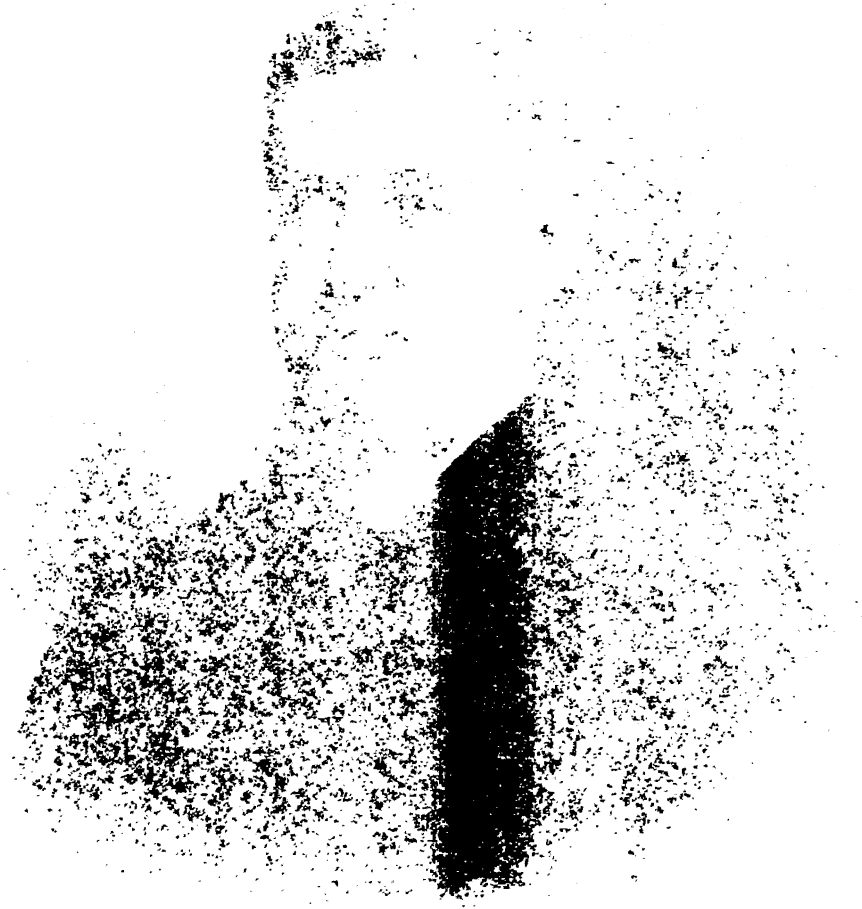
On June 15, 1875, Doctor Hall was united in marriage with Theodosia Parks. She was born at Bedford, Indiana, on July 13, 1856; a daughter of Rev. R. N. and James (Short) Parks. Rev. R. N. Parks was one of the pioneer Baptist preachers of Indiana. Mrs. Hall graduated from Franklin College, class of 1875, being the youngest person ever graduated from the college. For one year after graduation she was a tutor in the college. To Dr. and Mrs. Hall have come nine children, as follows: Zoe Parks Hall, deceased, who was the wife of John Hall, and died on December 21, 1907; Mary Griswold Hall is the wife of Dr. G. M. Selby, and they reside at Sheridan, Wyoming; Albert Arnold Bennett Hall, assistant professor of political science in the University of Wisconsin; Theodore Hall, who died on June 18, 1884; Letitia Theodora Hall is the head of the Latin department in the Emerson School, Gary, Indiana; Warren Short Hall is assistant manager of the Fame Laundry, Toledo, Ohio; Nelson Clarence Hall is a teacher in the Rock River Military Academy, Dixon, Illinois; Esther Marguerite Hall is attending Franklin College; Florence Christine Hall is a student in the public school.

JAMES THOMAS POLK.

The two most strongly marked characteristics of both the East and the West are combined in the residents of the section of country of which this volume treats. The enthusiastic enterprise which overleaps all obstacles and makes possible almost any undertaking in the comparatively new and vigorous Western states is here tempered by the stable and more careful policy that we have borrowed from our Eastern neighbors, and the combination is one of peculiar force and power. It has been the means of placing this section of the country on a par with the older East, at the same time producing a reliability and certainty in business affairs which is frequently lacking in the West. This happy combination of characteristics is possessed by the subject of this brief sketch. Additional interest attaches to the subject because during the dark, troublesome days of the sixties he proved his love and loyalty to the government by enlisting in its defense and in the Southland he performed valiant and courageous service for his country. To such as he the country is under a debt of gratitude which it can not repay and in centuries yet to be posterity will commemorate the splendid defense of national integrity which characterized the boys in blue during the sixties.

J. T. Polk was born in Gibson county, Indiana, on February 25, 1846, and is the son of George W. and Mary (Emory) Polk, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Gibson county, Indiana. The father, who was born south of the Ohio river, across from Evansville, was a furniture-maker and cabinet-maker by vocation, having learned the trade at Evansville at a time before machinery had been installed in such factories, and all of the work was done by hand. Later in life he followed the saw-mill business and then took up farming, cultivating one hundred acres of land. In 1861 he came to Greenwood, Johnson county, Indiana, and bought his first farm, which was covered with timber and to the clearing and cultivation of which he gave his attention. At that time Greenwood was a village of but little prominence or promise of future prosperity, containing but one store of any importance and a few cabins. Here Mr. Polk remained until his death. He was the father of six children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the only one living.

J. T. Polk secured a practical common school education, supplemented by extensive home reading. He was very ambitious to secure a better education, but his plans were interrupted by the Southern rebellion and he ardently desired to enlist in the national army, but he was too young and was compelled to remain inactive until 1863, when, without his father's consent, he enlisted



James L. ...



James T Palk

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

R

L

in Company M, First Indiana Heavy Artillery. The command was assigned to the Army of the South, and at Baton Rouge, New Orleans and Mobile Bay they took an active part in the campaigns of that army. This company of artillery fired the last shot of the war and to Mr. Polk belongs the distinction of having helped to fire the last cannon ball that closed up this conflict in assisting in the capture of Mobile Bay. After the close of the war Mr. Polk returned home, and, after attending the common schools for a short time, he went to Shurtliff College, at Alton, Illinois, where he studied for one year and a term, when, because of failing health, he was compelled to desist from his studies and for awhile engaged in work as a boot salesman. He then came home, but a short time later he was compelled to go to the Danville Sanitarium, where for nine months he endeavored to regain his health. He was then with his father in a tile factory for a short time, when, feeling that his health was again established, he entered Chicago University, but his health would not stand the strain and he was again compelled to give up his studies. Returning home, he took up farming, in which he began to specialize with the view of starting and operating a canning factory. Planting a half acre to tomatoes, he commenced canning the fruit, which he sold to restaurants and hotels at Indianapolis. He was successful in this enterprise, gradually branched out and in the course of time he had one of the largest and most complete canning factories in the country, employing from two hundred to three hundred men, and during the busy season as high as one thousand to two thousand men, women and children. Eventually he sold this factory and started in the dairy business, in which his greatest success has been achieved, his business now being one of the largest in the United States in this line. This business, which has been under Mr. Polk's management now about twenty years, has gradually grown in scope and importance, the Indianapolis factory being enlarged from time to time until today there is nothing to compare with it in the Middle West. Mr. Polk's first activity in the dairy business was in 1888, at which time he had a herd of Holstein and Jersey cattle, the most of the product of which he sold to the Tanglewood Dairy Company. Eventually he bought the latter company and began the delivery of milk to the dairy company which he organized in Indianapolis. Mr. Polk has owned the major part of the stock and has controlled the business policy of the company from the start and to his sound judgment and progressive methods is its splendid success due, though credit also should be given to Samuel O. Dungan, Mr. Polk's son-in-law, who is vice-president and secretary of the company and who has had active charge of the Indianapolis business. The company first began business at No. 613

East Sixteenth street, Indianapolis, starting with one wagon for city delivery, and at the end of eight years they had eighteen wagons on the routes. Compelled to secure larger quarters, the company then built a milk depot at the corner of College avenue and Sixteenth street, the structure costing twenty-five thousand dollars, and there they remained for nine years. The business increased rapidly and in 1904 it was incorporated under the name of the Polk Sanitary Milk Company, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, all of the stock being owned in the family. The plant is now located at No. 1100 East Fifteenth street, covering about three-quarters of a city block, and a private railroad switch running into the plant. The plant, which is, without question, one of the best of its kind in the world, handles about ten thousand gallons of milk daily, supplying twenty thousand families, for which service sixty-five wagons are required. One thousand gallons of milk can be bottled in a single hour by the improved and sanitary methods in use here, and two thousand pounds of butter are made here daily. The plant gives employment to one hundred and fifty men, whose first and greatest care is cleanliness, and then speed and promptness in the delivery of the product. In addition to milk and cream, "Pok-o-lac," the trade name under which the buttermilk product of this factory is sold, is widely known because of its absolute purity and richness and the demand for the same always exceeds the supply. Mr. Polk has given his personal attention to every detail of the business, which is one of the secrets of its success and today he is considered one of the most remarkable men in commercial circles and has been prospered financially. His chief characteristics seem to be keenness of perception, tireless energy, honesty of purpose and motive, and everyday common sense. Successful in business, respected in social life, and as a citizen discharging his duties in a manner becoming a liberal-minded, intelligent man, his splendid qualities have been duly recognized and prized at their true value.

In 1872 J. T. Polk married Laura Burdick, whose father was a minister of the Baptist church. Mrs. Polk was a woman of splendid personal qualities and was largely self educated, after which she engaged in school work, beginning at the early age of sixteen years and was successfully engaged in this vocation for several years. To Mr. and Mrs. Polk were born two children, Ralph, who is the manager of the canning factory, and Pearl, who married Samuel Dungan, manager of Mr. Polk's dairy interests at Indianapolis. These two gentlemen have largely taken the burden of the business from Mr. Polk's shoulders and are ably and successfully carrying on the work so auspiciously inaugurated by him. Mrs. Laura Polk died on January 20, 1909, and in 1910 Mr. Polk was married to Edna Coughlin.

Politically, Mr. Polk gives his earnest support to the Republican party, although he has never been a seeker for public office. His religious sympathies are with the Baptist church. Mr. Polk takes a keen interest in life in its every aspect and, with his wife and a lady friend, made a very pleasant and interesting trip around the world in 1912, leaving the harbor of San Francisco and arriving at New York City four months later. They touched at many of the most important cities of the world and acquired not only a vast fund of information through their experiences, but brought home many mementoes of their visit in strange lands. The Polk home, located about one mile from Greenwood, is a very beautiful and attractive place, characterized by all modern conveniences and surrounded by a beautiful lawn. Here the true spirit of hospitality is always in evidence and among those with whom he associates Mr. Polk is held in the highest esteem.

JOHN H. VAN DYKE.

The office of biography is not to give voice to a man's modest estimate of himself and his accomplishments, but rather to leave upon the record the verdict establishing his character by the consensus of opinion on the part of his neighbors and friends. The life of the honorable subject of this review has been such as to elicit just praise from those who know him best, owing to the fact that he has always been loyal to trusts imposed upon him and has been upright in his dealings with his fellow men, at the same time lending his support to the advancement of any cause looking to the welfare of the community at large.

John H. Van Dyke was born in Johnson county, Indiana, on December 12, 1852, and is a son of Dominicus and Nancy (Myers) Van Dyke, the father born in Franklin county, Indiana, in 1818, and the mother in the state of Kentucky in 1812; both of them are deceased, the father dying in 1900 and the mother in 1891. The father, who was a farmer, came to Johnson county in an early day and here spent the balance of his life in Pleasant township. He was the father of two children, George P., who died at the age of three years, and the subject of this sketch. He was a Republican in politics, staunch in his views on political and other public questions.

J. H. Van Dyke received his education in the common schools of the county and followed the vocation for which he was reared, that of farming, for forty-four years in Pleasant township on the old home farm. He was successful as an agriculturist, but, desiring a change in occupation, he moved

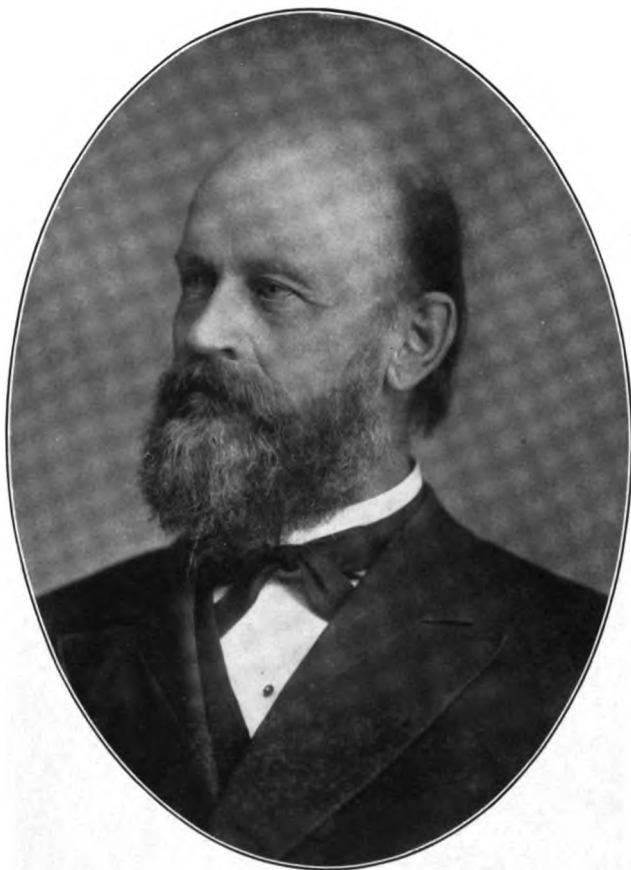
to Greenwood in 1900 and entered the grocery business, in which he remained for seven years, meeting with splendid success. On June 10, 1910, Mr. Van Dyke was appointed postmaster of Greenwood and is still serving in that position to the entire satisfaction of the department and the patrons of the office. It is noteworthy that the receipts of the office have increased appreciably since Mr. Van Dyke took charge of it, the box rent especially having become an important part of the receipts.

In 1873 Mr. Van Dyke married Minerva I. Harmon, a daughter of Capt. Joseph and Sarah (Wilson) Harmon, the father a farmer of this county, who died in Pleasant township. The mother was a native of North Carolina. To Mr. and Mrs. Van Dyke have been born two children, Dominicus J., who died at the age of fifteen years, and Burl, who is cashier and bookkeeper in the wholesale grocery house of Brinkmeyer & Company, of Indianapolis.

Politically, Mr. Van Dyke is a staunch supporter of the Republican party, while his fraternal relations are with the Knights of Pythias, belonging to the local lodge of that order at Greenwood. He is a faithful and earnest member of the Christian church at Greenwood, to which he gives a liberal support. He has a pleasant and attractive residence at the corner of Madison and Pearl streets, where the spirit of old-time hospitality is ever in evidence. Mr. and Mrs. Van Dyke are popular in the community and because of their genuine worth and unassuming natures, they enjoy the confidence and esteem of all who know them.

WILLIAM T. STOTT, D. D.

Not too often can be repeated the life story of one who has lived so honorable and useful a life and attained to such notable distinction as has he whose name appears at the head of this sketch, one of the most successful and distinguished educators that the state of Indiana has produced. His character has been one of signal exaltation and purity of purpose. Well disciplined in mind, maintaining a vantagepoint from which life has presented itself in correct proportions, guided and guarded by the most inviolable principles of integrity and honor, simple and unostentatious in his self-respecting, tolerant individuality, such a man could not prove other than a force for good in whatever relation of life he may have been placed. His character is the positive expression of a strong nature and his strength is as the number of his days. In studying his career interpretation follows fact in a straight line of derivation and there is no need for indirection or puzzling. As the day, with its morning of hope and promise, its noontide of activity and accom-



WILLIAM T. STOTT, D. D.

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

R

L

widow died in 1877, being killed by a runaway horse; at the time of her death she was fifty-five years old. Both parents were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Albert John Crecraft was a cousin of Dr. J. P. D. John, the noted divine and at one time president of DePauw University, his mother, Asenath John Crecraft, having been a sister of Enoch D. John and Robert John, early pioneers of Brookville, Indiana, the latter being the father of J. P. D. John. Enoch D. John married Lavina Noble, a sister of James and Noah Noble, mentioned elsewhere in this sketch. The John family came originally from Wales to this country, settling in Pennsylvania. Ten children were born to Albert John and Evelina Crecraft, six sons and four daughters, of whom seven are living, namely: Laura, of Hamilton, Ohio; Asenath, the wife of Clarence B. Morris, of Oxford, Ohio; John H., of Hamilton, Ohio; Albert N., the immediate subject of this sketch; Luella, the wife of Iremus Nelson, of Hamilton; William H., of Liberty, Indiana, and Arthur L., of Fairfield, Iowa.

Albert N. Crecraft remained at his home in Butler county, Ohio, until nineteen years of age, receiving his education in the district schools and in the National Normal University, at Lebanon, Ohio, where he took the scientific course, graduating in 1878. However, before entering the latter institution, he had, at the age of sixteen years, taught one term of school, and after his graduation he taught another year. He then entered Princeton University, where he remained a year, and then resumed teaching, first at Mt. Carmel, Indiana, then at Fairfield, this state. He was then for four years principal of the schools at Brookville, Franklin county, and subsequently served six years as superintendent of schools of Franklin county. During three years of that period he was a member of the State Teachers' Reading Circle board and the Young People's Reading Circle board.

While county superintendent, Mr. Crecraft purchased the *Brookville Democrat*, which he owned for two years, and on January 1, 1892, he became the owner and editor of the *Franklin Democrat*. Since attaining his majority he has ardently espoused the Democratic party and the editorial columns of his paper are conducted in harmony with these political views. Believing that the fundamental mission of a newspaper is to give the news of the day to its readers, he has to the best of his ability striven to meet that idea, and the *Democrat* is today rated among the best country newspapers of central Indiana.

On May 31, 1883, Mr. Crecraft was married to Mary Luella Tyner, the daughter of Richard Henry and Anna (Miller) Tyner. To them have been born three children, Earle Willis, Albert Tyner and Richard Tyner, of whom

Albert T. died in infancy. Earle Willis is a graduate of Franklin College and received the Master of Arts degree from Columbia University, where he taught in 1912, and he will later receive another degree in history and political science. Mr. and Mrs. Crecraft are active members of the Presbyterian church, move in the best social circles of their community and enjoy marked popularity.

The parents of Mrs. Crecraft were natives of Franklin county, Indiana and had two daughters, Mary Luella and Rose Willis, the latter being the wife of Arthur A. Alexander, who is president of the Citizens' National Bank of Franklin, and who is referred to elsewhere in this work. Richard Henry Tyner was the son of Richard and Martha Sedgwick Willis Swift (Noble) Tyner and was born in Brookville, Indiana, September 2, 1831, being one of twelve children. His father was a son of William E. Tyner, a pioneer Baptist preacher of Indiana, who had emigrated to this state from South Carolina and who built one of the first Baptist churches in the state, south of Brookville, in 1812. His wife, Elizabeth Hackleman, was an aunt of Pleasant A. Hackleman. Richard Tyner was one of the early settlers of Brookville, where he was an important factor in the business life of the community, conducting an extensive mercantile establishment. Afterwards he moved to Davenport, Iowa. His wife was a member of the Noble family that emigrated from Virginia to Kentucky, thence to Indiana. She was a daughter of Dr. Thomas Noble, a surgeon in the Revolutionary war, who was related to Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, whence comes the name Richard Henry Tyner. She was a sister of James and Noah Noble. The latter was one of the first governors of Indiana, while James Noble was one of the first United States senators from this state, serving from 1816 to 1831, his death occurring the latter year in Washington. The ivory-headed cane carried by him while senator is now in the possession of Mr. and Mrs. Crecraft.

Richard Henry Tyner, father of Mrs. Crecraft, never held public office, but always bore an active part in the business and political life of the community. He was a delegate to the first Republican state convention in Indiana and took an active part in the organization of the party. In his early life he was associated with the Cincinnati Banking Association and traveled over Indiana during the period of "wild-cat" currency as an inspector or examiner. His brother, James Noble Tyner, was a congressman from this state and was assistant postmaster-general under President Grant, and during the latter part of that administration he became postmaster-general. He was afterwards, during Republican administrations, connected with the postoffice department, either as assistant postmaster-general or attorney-general, until shortly before

his death. Another brother, Gen. Noah Noble Tyner, was a brave soldier during the Civil war, and still another brother, George N. Tyner, of Holyoke, Massachusetts, was connected with the Holyoke Paper Mills and in 1900-1 was a member of the Massachusetts State Senate.

The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Crecraft was Albert Miller, a native of Maryland, who, when a child, was brought by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Miller, to Franklin county, Indiana, where his death occurred when he was eighty-three years old. He was an extensive stock dealer and general merchant, and took an active interest in all political affairs. He was elected on the Democratic ticket to the Legislature as representative, serving in the sessions of 1881 and 1883. He was twice married and reared a large family of children.

WILLIAM ADCOCK.

It is generally considered by those in the habit of superficial thinking that the history of so-called great men only is worthy of preservation and that little merit exists among the masses to call forth the praises of the historian or the cheers and the appreciation of mankind. A greater mistake was never made. No man is great in all things and very few are great in many things. Many by a lucky stroke achieve lasting fame, who before that had no reputation beyond the limits of their neighborhoods. It is not a history of the lucky stroke which benefits humanity most, but the long study and effort which made the lucky stroke possible. It is the preliminary work, the method, that serves as a guide for the success of others. Among those in this county who have achieved success along steady lines of action is the subject of this sketch, who is now rendering efficient service as cashier of the Citizens National Bank of Greenwood.

William Adcock was born in Carroll county, Kentucky, February 11, 1874, and is the son of S. B. and Alice (Jenkins) Adcock. The father, who is a native of Kentucky, is a successful farmer and has followed that vocation all his life, his present residence being at Campbellsburg, Kentucky. To the subject and his wife were born five children, all of whom are living. The subject of this sketch received his education in the common schools of his community and in a college at Campbellsburg. Completing his education, he became employed in the First National Bank at Carrollton, Kentucky, where he remained for sixteen years, his faithful service and efficiency being rewarded by promotion from time to time until he became assistant cashier of

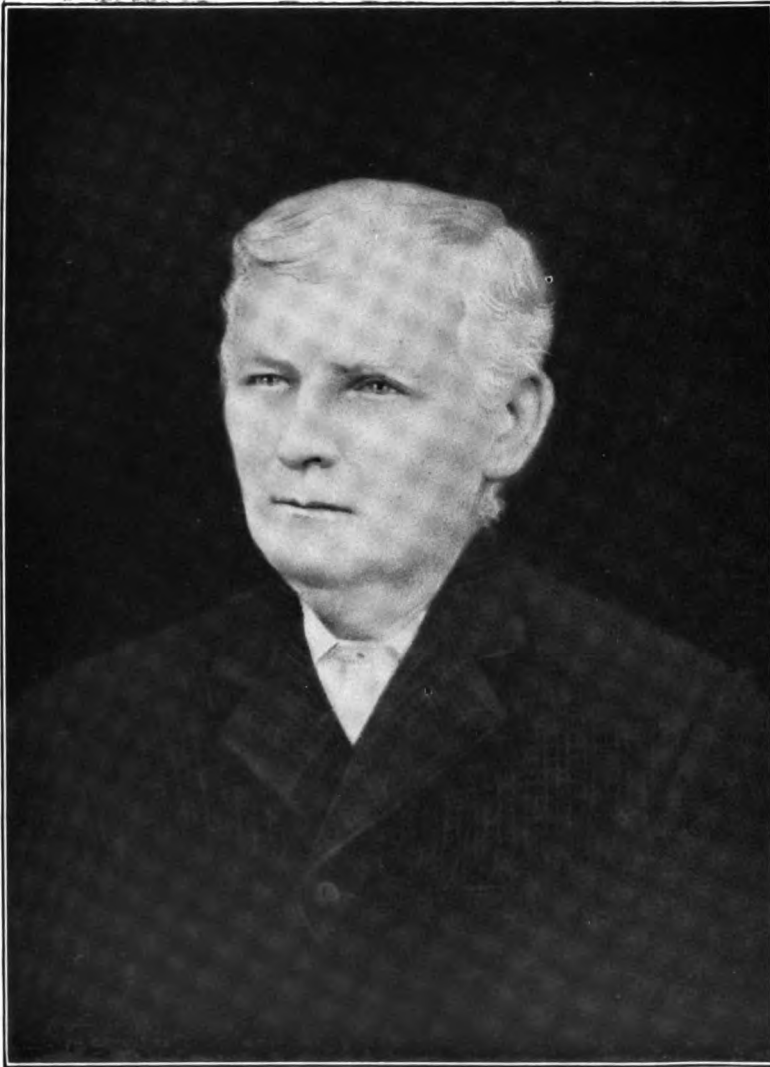
that institution. In 1906 Mr. Adcock came to Greenwood and assisted in the organization of the Citizens National Bank here, which was organized with a capital of twenty-five thousand dollars and which opened for business in 1907, with the following officary: President, Harvey Brewer; vice-president, D. E. Demott; cashier, William Adcock. The bank now has a surplus of fifteen thousand dollars and deposits of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars and is considered one of the strong financial institutions of Johnson county, much of the success which has attended the organization being due to the splendid business ability, energetic efforts and the popularity of the subject of this sketch. He is known to all who have formed his acquaintance to be a man of genuine worth and integrity, scrupulously honest in all his dealings with his fellow men and he has won the respect and good will of a host of friends throughout the county.

Politically Mr. Adcock gives his support to the Democratic party, while, fraternally, he is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to the blue lodge at Greenwood, the commandery of Knights Templar at Franklin, and to Murat Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Indianapolis. Genial and unassuming in his relations with others and a splendid conversationalist, he is welcome in any company which he chooses to enter, and among those with whom he is associated in a business way he is held in the highest regard and esteem.

WILLIAM J. MATHES.

Though many years have passed since the subject of this sketch was transferred from the life militant to the life triumphant, he is still favorably remembered by many of the older residents of Johnson county, where for many years he was regarded as one of the leading business men of the county. Because of his many excellent personal qualities and the splendid and definite influence which his life shed over the entire locality in which he lived so long and which he labored so earnestly to upbuild in any way within his power, it is particularly consonant that specific mention should be made of him in a work containing mention of the representative citizens of the community in a past generation. A man of high moral character, unimpeachable integrity, persistent industry and excellent business judgment, he stood "four square to every wind that blew," and throughout the locality where he lived he occupied an enviable position among his fellowmen, among whom he was universally esteemed.

William J. Mathes was born in Culpeper county, Virginia, on August 1,



WILLIAM J. MATHES

**THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY**

**ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS**

R

L

1818, and was the son of Joseph and Sarah (Atwood) Mathes, both of whom also were natives of Virginia. In 1825 Joseph Mathes came to Johnson county, Indiana, and located on a farm near Edinburg, to the improvement and cultivation of which he devoted his efforts during the remainder of his active life. He reared a family of nine children, and after his death his widow and her son, William J., the immediate subject of this sketch, removed to a farm in Nineveh township, this county, where her death occurred in 1856. She was a Baptist in her religious faith and was a woman of exalted character, rearing her children to honorable and respected manhood and womanhood. On the Nineveh township farm the subject of this sketch was reared to manhood. Eventually he engaged in the mercantile business at Williamsburg, where he remained several years. He attained to considerable prominence in the community and efficiently filled the offices of postmaster of Williamsburg and trustee of the township. In September, 1863, Mr. Mathes removed to Franklin, where he resided until his death, which occurred on October 9, 1886. Here he engaged in the mercantile business and also ran a livery and sales stable. In these enterprises he was successfully engaged for a number of years, his activities in his own affairs and his efforts towards the upbuilding of the community commending him to the favorable opinion of all who knew him. He was a ~~staunch Democrat~~ in his political faith and was three times elected to the ~~responsible position~~ of county commissioner, being a member of that board at the time of his death. He was a Baptist in his religious belief, though he was not identified with that society. In the business and commercial life of the community he was an important factor and, without reserve, gave his support and encouragement to every effort to upbuild the city and advance its interests in any way. He was deeply interested in educational matters and was particularly friendly to Franklin College, being largely instrumental in placing that institution on a substantial footing. Very successful in his own business affairs, he was generous in giving his assistance to every other enterprise that promised to enhance the public welfare and every worthy benevolent or charitable object found in him a friend, especially the churches, to all of whom he gave liberally. The family home, on Jefferson street, this city, is one of the old and substantial residences of the city, and about the place there has always clung the spirit of hospitality which made it a frequent gathering place for a large circle of the best people of the community.

On March 22, 1845, William J. Mathes was married to Rachel Mullikin, who was born in Henry county, Kentucky, on February 13, 1823. Mrs. Mathes was descended from a line of patriotic ancestors, her paternal grand-

father, John Mullikin, having fought in the war of the Revolution, while her father, James Mullikin, was a veteran of the war of 1812. The family was of Irish descent and in them were found those qualities which have ever characterized those of Celtic descent, qualities which have formed an important element in the development of this great western republic.

To William J. and Rachel Mathes were born five children, of whom two died in infancy: Joseph Q. died in July, 1908; Clara B., who became the wife of Smith B. Fesler, died in August, 1904; Ellen S. is the only survivor, and lives in the old family homestead, and is numbered among the best known and most popular ladies of this city. She is a member and active worker in the Baptist church, and is also a member of the Woman's Relief Corps. Miss Mathes is especially interested in the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of which she has been an active worker for a number of years. She has been four times honored by election as representative to the national conventions of that exclusive order, and has served twice in that capacity, both times at Washington, D. C. She is a lady of splendid personal qualifications and in the circles in which she moves she is well liked by all.

JOHN NEWTON RECORDS, M. D.

A list of the representative citizens of Johnson county would be incomplete were there failure to make specific mention of John N. Records, a leading physician and the present postmaster of Franklin. Mr. Records was born February 17, 1862, in Franklin township, Johnson county, Indiana, son of Franklin S. and Susan M. (Utterback) Records, both of old pioneer stock, distinguished for moral and intellectual strength and high ideals of patriotism and deep religious principles.

The family is of English extraction. John and Anna (Galloway) Records were the Doctor's great-great-great grandparents. Their son, Josiah Records, born in Delaware, married into the Tucker family, of Welsh descent. Spencer Records, son of Josiah, was also a native of Delaware. He took part in the Revolutionary war, and was noted as an Indian fighter after his removal from Pennsylvania to Kentucky, where he was a pioneer. His trade was that of millwright, which he followed in connection with farming. He died at the age of eighty-seven years, eight months, being the same age at his death as his son, William P. Records. William P. Records, paternal grandfather of Doctor Records, was born in Ohio in 1801. He emigrated to Indiana and bought land in Bartholomew county, later removing to Shelby

county, where he carried on farming. He died, esteemed by all, at the age of eighty-seven years and eight months. He married Elsie Harvey, who became the mother of a large family and died at the age of ninety-three years. She was the daughter of Longstreet Harvey (whose mother was a Longstreet), who married Chantry Bennett; she died at the age of ninety-three, while Mr. Harvey died at the age of eighty-eight. These ancestors were all noted for lives of industry and integrity, the men useful as citizens and the women of high character and Christian attributes. Franklin S. Records learned many things from his father, who was a man of vigorous mentality as well as physical strength. Mr. Records recalled many tales told of the early days when his grandfather fought Indians in Kentucky. Both father and grandfather were Whigs, men of prominence in their community, and died esteemed by all. Franklin S. Records always followed an agricultural life. He was born in Bartholomew county, Indiana, and was six years old when his family removed to Shelby county, and twenty-two when he married and came to Johnson county. It was in 1854 that he moved to his late home, three and one-half miles southwest of Franklin, buying a farm of one hundred twenty acres of land at that time. This original purchase was increased to two hundred and forty acres of fertile, well cultivated and excellently improved land. He was successful in his life work and a useful member of his community, for a period serving as justice of the peace, and whenever called upon he proved himself a valuable and worthy citizen. He was regarded as a man of more than ordinary intelligence and influence for good. He first belonged to the Whig party, but later was in active accord with the Republican principles. He and his wife belonged to the Christian church, in which he was an elder for many years, continuing up to his death, which occurred on February 24, 1907, when he was eighty years, five days old. He married Susan M. Utterback, a native of Kentucky and they had a family of eight children, two sons and six daughters, the three surviving being Mary V., wife of William Craig, of Franklin township; Dr. John N., and Harriet, wife of Frank Cox, of Franklin township. Perry Utterback, the father of Mrs. Susan N. (Utterback) Records, was a native of Kentucky, of German ancestry. As a farmer in search of desirable land he became an early settler in Indiana, and camped on Young's creek in 1835, when there were but six houses on the present site of the city of Franklin. He bought land in what is now Union township and cleared up a fine farm. Later, with pioneer spirit, he removed to Iowa, locating near Ottumwa. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Susan M. Records was John DeWitt, a native of Kentucky, who lived there until an advanced age and reared a family.

In recalling the early life of three-fourths of the successful men of our times the biographer finds that this proportion passed the formative portion of their lives on a farm. Such was the case of Dr. John N. Records. His early school days were spent in his home district and he pursued the higher branches of his study at the Danville Normal School, following which he took up the study of medicine, graduating from the medical department of the University of Louisville in 1894, and from the Southwestern Homeopathic Medical College in 1895. Doctor Records practiced for two years in Danville, locating in Franklin in 1897. Since that time he has been unusually well supported by the best patronage of the city and by his skill and ability he has won the commendation of his brother practitioners as well as the favor of the public. His personal standing is as high as his professional record.

On August 19, 1885, Doctor Records was married to Agnes A. Saunders, daughter of John and Sarah (Robbins) Saunders. Her father was a native of Stratton, Cornwall, England, and came to this country when a young married man and settled first in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he was a merchant, and later he located in Columbiana county, Ohio, where he was a dry goods merchant. From that place he enlisted for the Union service in the Civil war in an Ohio volunteer regiment, fighting for his adopted country until the close of the war. He died in 1875, aged sixty-nine. He was thrice married. Sarah Robbins being his second wife, and his third wife was a Miss Pitcher.

To Doctor and Mrs. Records has been born one son, Frank S., born April 1, 1889, his grandfather's namesake. He is a graduate of Franklin high school and Franklin College, and he is a member of Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity. He has been at teacher for two years in schools of Traverse City, Michigan, and expects to take up the profession of law.

The pleasant and attractive home of Doctor Records is at No. 349 West Jefferson street. The Doctor and his wife belong to the Christian church, and during his residence in Union and Danville the Doctor was a deacon in that body. In politics, he is a sturdy Republican, and was chairman of the county committee for ten consecutive years. He was appointed postmaster of Franklin in 1910, but continued in medical practice, and is a member of the Johnson County Medical Society, the Indiana Medical Society, the State Homeopathic Medical Society and the National Homeopathic Association, and is up-to-date in all matters connected with the profession and also of county and civic interest. Doctor Records is a Royal Arch Mason, with membership at Franklin.

J. F. CRAWFORD.

The subject of this sketch is a well known and popular citizen who has been commissioned pension attorney at Greenwood, where his labors among his fellow men have made him a much liked public character, being known as a man of keen perceptive faculties, unusual soundness of judgment and upright in all his dealings with his fellow countrymen, until today his name stands high on the scroll of honored residents of Johnson county.

J. F. Crawford is a native of Johnson county, born on February 23, 1856, and is a son of Robert and Margaret E. (Carter) Crawford. The father was a native of Wythe county, Virginia, born on September 13, 1825, while his mother was born in Johnson county, Indiana, on November 12, 1829. Robert Crawford came to Johnson county in 1846, locating three and one-half miles east of Whiteland, where he followed the dual occupations of carpenter and school teacher. In 1854 he married and thereafter followed farming in connection with his pedagogical work until after the war. His last term as school teacher was in 1869. He died on July 12, 1912, at the age of eighty-five years, having survived his wife, who died on November 12, 1901. They were the parents of nine children, four of whom are deceased. The subject of this sketch received his education in the common schools, having been a pupil of his father during the last year that he engaged in teaching. After leaving the common school he attended two years at the Danville Normal School, and on August 1, 1881, he became an employe of the Grafton Johnson store at Greenwood as clerk. He later bought a half interest in the Bass store, a business which he conducted until 1890, when he engaged in the real estate and insurance business, which has occupied his attention since. He has been successful in all his transactions and has acquired eighty acres of land in the township in which he lives and two hundred and forty acres in Hensley township, which he rents and from which he derives a nice income. Of marked business ability and energetic and enterprising business methods, Mr. Crawford has achieved a splendid success and is now numbered among the most prominent and enterprising citizens of Greenwood. He has a deep interest in the welfare of the community and gives an earnest support to every movement which promises to advance the welfare of his fellow citizens educationally, morally and socially. He has become well and favorably known in his community for his loyalty to the truth, his uprightness in business, his public spirit and his friendly disposition.

On November 4, 1886, Mr. Crawford was married to Maggie Smith,

the daughter of J. W. and Adeline (Ballinger) Smith, farmers of this county, and to this union have been born four children: Jerre R., Ralph E., of Greenwood; Eleanor and Frank A. Politically, Mr. Crawford gives his support to the Republican party, in the success of which he is deeply interested. Mr. Crawford is very deeply interested in the welfare of the old war veterans and has for years given his services gratuitously to such of the old veterans as desired his assistance in preparing their pension papers. He is now a regular pension attorney at Greenwood and in this capacity has rendered valuable services to the old soldiers of the community, who have appreciated his efforts in their behalf.

O. B. SHARP.

It is the progressive, wide-awake man of affairs that makes the real history of a community and his influence as a potential factor of the body politic is difficult to estimate. The examples such men furnish of patient purpose and steadfast integrity strongly illustrate what is in the power of each to accomplish, and there is always a full measure of satisfaction in adverting even in a casual way to their achievements in advancing the interests of their fellow men and in giving strength and solidity to the institutions which make so much for the prosperity of a community. Such a man is the worthy subject of this sketch, and as such it is proper that a review of his career be accorded a place among the representative citizens of the city and county in which he resides.

O. B. Sharp, who conducts a well stocked and up-to-date grocery store at Greenwood, and who is numbered among the enterprising and progressive citizens of this part of the county, was born at Whiteland, Johnson county, Indiana, on December 6, 1869. He is the son of William and Lucretia (Bass) Sharp. William Sharp, who came to Johnson county in an early day, followed farming during his active years and his death occurred about forty years ago. He was the father of nine children, of whom six are still alive. The subject of this sketch received his education in the common schools and the high school at Whiteland. His first active employment was as clerk in a grocery store belonging to his brother and after his marriage, in 1895, he went to Greenwood and bought a half interest in the grocery store owned by J. W. Vanarsdall. Eventually he bought his partner's interest and has since conducted the business alone. He has been prosperous in his financial affairs and has erected a fine business block, the lower floor

of which is occupied by the store, while the upper floor is devoted to a lodge room for the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He carries a splendid line of groceries, comprising about a three-thousand-dollar stock, and because of his evident desire to please his patrons and the high quality of the goods he carries on his shelves, he enjoys his full share of local patronage in this line.

In 1895 Mr. Sharp married Margaret E. Rice, the daughter of William and Anna (Lewis) Rice, and to them have been born three children, Walter, Joseph and Leland.

Politically, Mr. Sharp has been a life-long Democrat and has taken an active interest in the success of his party in his locality. He served one term as treasurer of the town and gave a satisfactory administration. Fraternally, he is a Mason and Odd Fellow, while his religious membership is with the Presbyterian church. He is a man of good business ability, strict integrity and fine personal address, and because of his genuine worth and high character he has long enjoyed a splendid reputation in the community where he lives. He gives his support to all movements for the advancement of his fellow citizens and is today numbered among the representative men of Greenwood.

HENRY E. WHITE.

Henry E. White, the junior member of the firm of Miller & White at Franklin, was born in Hensley township, Johnson county, Indiana, on August 16, 1872, and is the son of James N. and Nancy (Lane) White, the father a native of Johnson county and the mother of Monroe county, this state. James N. White, who was a farmer by vocation, lived on his Johnson county homestead until about 1910, when he removed to Bloomington, Indiana, where he and his wife are now living. He was a man of splendid parts and stood high in the estimation of his fellow citizens in his community. To him and his wife have been born eight children, namely: Charles E., professor of mathematics at Wesley University, Buchanan, Virginia; Mrs. Emma Weissenbarger, of Peru, Indiana; Henry E., the immediate subject of this sketch; Fanny Ethel, deceased; Mrs. Laura Alice Bowers, of Monroe county, this state; Mrs. Estella Mitchell, of this county; William E., of this county, and Walter E., the twin of William E., who now lives in Monroe county.

The subject of this sketch, who was born and reared on a farm, received his educational training first in the country schools of his community and later at Valparaiso University and Franklin College. His first independent vocation

was as a teacher in Johnson county, in which he was engaged for a number of years, meeting with splendid success. He was principal of the high school at Providence, this county, for two years and for three years was principal of the high school at Nineveh. In 1904 he began the study of law under the direction of Fremont Miller, of Franklin, and subsequently, upon his admission to the bar, he formed a partnership with Mr. Miller under the firm name of Miller & White. He is a strong and able practitioner in his profession and in recognition of his ability his fellow citizens elected him as prosecuting attorney of the eighth judicial district of Indiana, re-electing him to the position in 1908 and 1910. He is thus serving his third term in this office, certainly a marked testimonial to his ability and efficiency.

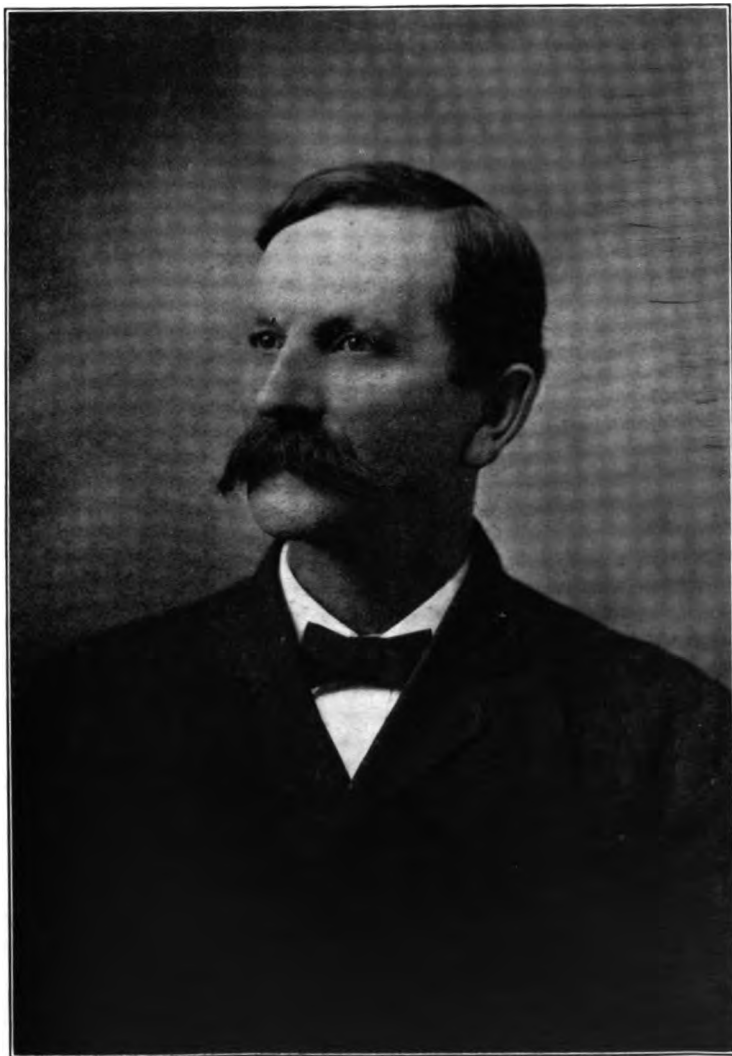
On November 3, 1896, Mr. White married Alta May Green, a daughter of Charles Green, of Johnson county, and to them have been born three children, Wanda C., Blanche Olive and Paul Arnold.

Politically, Mr. White is a staunch supporter of the Democratic party, while, religiously, he is a member of the Baptist church, and his fraternal relations are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Modern Woodmen of America. In all the elements of good citizenship, Mr. White is all that a man should be, and because of his genuine worth and high personal character he enjoys a well deserved popularity throughout the country.

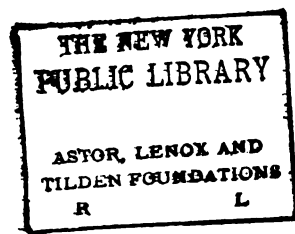
DAULTON WILSON.

Clearly defined purpose and consecutive effort in the affairs of life will inevitably result in the attaining of a due measure of success, but in following out the career of one who has attained success by his own efforts there comes into view the intrinsic individuality which made such accomplishment possible, and thus there is granted an objective incentive and inspiration, while at the same time there is enkindled a feeling of respect and admiration. The qualities which have made Mr. Wilson one of the prominent and successful men of Greenwood have also brought him the esteem of his fellow townsmen, for his career has been one of well-directed energy, strong determination and honorable methods.

Daulton Wilson is a native son of Johnson county, having been born in Pleasant township on the 2d day of May, 1844, and is the son of William and Jane (Todd) Wilson. Her father was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, on August 15, 1812, while his mother was born on July 25, 1815, at Cynthiana, Kentucky. The father was a farmer by vocation and came to



DAULTON WILSON



Johnson county, Indiana, in 1828, locating on land in Pleasant township, where he lived until his death, which occurred on May 10, 1864. His widow survived him many years, dying on May 30, 1888. They had a family of ten children, of whom five are still living, namely: Edward F., of Fairgrove, Missouri; John W., who died in 1873; Elizabeth, deceased; Sarah Ann, deceased; Daulton, the immediate subject of this sketch; Townsend, who is living in Chicago; Mrs. Mary Jane Carlyle, a widow, who is living in Indianapolis; Samuel A., of Franklin, Indiana; James B., late of Indianapolis, now deceased, and Frances B., the wife of W. H. Sylvester, of Indianapolis.

The subject of this sketch, after completing the course in the common schools, entered Franklin College, where he studied for two years. He then engaged in teaching for one term, after which he entered the employ of the Pennsylvania railroad, with which he remained for twenty years, first as telegraph operator and then as operator and agent at Greenwood. Severing his relations with the railroad company, he engaged in the drug business for ten years, and then served seven and one-half years as postmaster, being appointed under Grover Cleveland. After retiring from the office of postmaster he engaged in the real estate and insurance business, in which he was successful and in which he continued until his election to the office of county clerk, in which he served four years, and two months, giving a very satisfactory administration of the duties of the office. Since his retirement from that office he has re-engaged in the real estate and insurance business, in which he has achieved a wide success. He is a man of splendid business qualities and has a very accurate knowledge of real estate values in Johnson county, having handled many large and important transactions in this line. Mr. Wilson has traveled quite extensively, having spent several winters in Texas and Georgia, and is a man of wide and accurate information, gained by much reading and study and habits of close observation. He served as trustee of Pleasant township from 1880 until 1884, giving a very satisfactory service to his fellow citizens, and in all his public affairs he has earned the commendation of all who have been familiar with his work.

Mr. Wilson's political affiliations have always been with the Democratic party, while, religiously, he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he takes an active interest and to which he gives generously of his means. He has always maintained an intelligent interest in current affairs, which even characterized him in his younger days. He has tenaciously endeavored to keep up to date in every phase of his life's actions, and when twenty-one years old he attended a course of study in the Bryant & Stratton

Business College, taking a course in penmanship and telegraphy in order to qualify himself for his life's career. In 1882 Mr. Wilson built a splendid and attractive residence, in which he is now living and where he finds much peace and enjoyment, being a man of marked domestic tastes.

On October 25, 1870, Mr. Wilson was married to Lizzie Frances Polk, the daughter of William H. and Sarah (Shoptaugh) Polk. Her father was early in life a gunsmith and blacksmith, but later took up farming, to which he devoted his active years. Mrs. Wilson died on May 25, 1908. To them were born five children, namely: Susan, who married Frank Guthrie, a civil engineer at Huntington, Indiana; Burr L., who died at Kentwood, Louisiana, in 1912; Clifton H., who died on November 1, 1904; Bessie Dean, who died on November 14, 1898; William H., who is living at Louisville, Kentucky, married Lenora Harmon, and they are the parents of three children. Mr. Wilson is widely known as one of the most sagacious business men of his community, and as a citizen of much public spirit, always interested in the common good. He has many friends and is a pleasant, sociable gentleman. He has always stood for progressive ideas, wholesome living and patriotism and, although his life has been without incident of an unusual nature, it has shown that steady, consecutive endeavor, coupled with honesty of purpose, will accomplish large results in the end.

ORAN ARNOLD PROVINCE, M. D.

The physician who would succeed in his profession must possess many qualities of head and heart not included in the curriculum of the schools and colleges he may have attended. In analyzing the career of the successful practitioner of the healing art it will invariably be found to be true that a broad-minded sympathy with the sick and suffering and an honest, earnest desire to aid his afflicted fellow men have gone hand in hand with skill and able judgment. The gentleman to whom this brief tribute is given fortunately embodies these necessary qualifications in a marked degree and by energy and application to his professional duties is building up an enviable reputation and drawing to himself a larger and renumorative patronage.

Oran A. Province was born on May 27, 1877, at Providence, Johnson county, Indiana, and is a son of William M. and Julia (Abraham) Province, the father being a native of Henry county, Kentucky, and the mother of Morgan county, Indiana. William M. Province was a physician by profes-

sion and soon after the close of the Civil war, in 1865, he came to Johnson county. He had served three years in the war of the Rebellion as a member of the Sixth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, Union army, and had a splendid military record. He was a graduate of the Miami Medical College, at Cincinnati, Ohio, and after his location at Providence he was actively engaged in the practice of his profession, in which he was successfully engaged up to the time of his retirement from active practice. He is still living and is enjoying the highest measure of popular confidence and regard. To him and his wife were born three children, namely: Clarence, who is mentioned elsewhere in this work; Florence, the wife of William Garshwiler, a prominent physician at Indianapolis, and Oran, the immediate subject of this sketch.

Oran A. Province attended the public schools at Providence, including one year in the high school, and was then a student for three years in Franklin College. He then attended the State University, at Bloomington, one year, graduating in 1898, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, after which he engaged in teaching school one year, serving efficiently as principal of the Providence high school. In 1898 he matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, comprising the medical department of Columbia University, New York City, where he was graduated in 1902, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He then took the competitive examination for work in the New York City hospital, in which he was successful and he spent two years in that institution, from which he was granted a diploma. While there he aided Dr. Theodore Janeway in the compiling of "The Clinical Study of Blood Pressure," a recognized authority on that subject and a popular text-book. In his preface to the work, Doctor Janeway gave Doctor Province credit for the valuable assistance rendered by him. Doctor Province then became assistant clinician in the out-patient department in the Roosevelt Hospital, in general medicine and diseases of the nose and throat, in which he gained much valuable experience. The Doctor concluded his technical studies by a trip to Europe, where he visited a number of the leading clinics and hospitals. In 1905 he returned to his home county and entered upon the active practice of his profession at Franklin, in partnership with his brother, Dr. Clarence Province. They have in many ways proved an exceptionally strong team, and have been uniformly successful in the practice of medicine and surgery. Doctor Province keeps closely in touch with the most advanced thought and discoveries in the healing art and is closely associated with his professional colleagues through his membership

in the Johnson County Medical Society, the State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and was formerly a member of the New York State Medical Society. Socially, he is a member of the Phi Delta Theta college fraternity. Doctor Province has taken a live interest in the affairs of the community and is a stockholder in the Franklin Coil Hoop Company, owning a one-fourth interest.

On November 24, 1909; Dr. Oran Province was married to Lillias Ditmars, a daughter of R. V. Ditmars, a well-known pioneer and prominent citizen of Franklin. She is a graduate of Wellesley College and is a lady of many graces of head and heart which have commended her to the friendship and good will of all who know her. To Doctor and Mrs. Province has been born one son, William Ditmars Province.

Fraternally, Doctor Province is an appreciative member of the Free and Accepted Masons, while his religious connections are with the Christian church, of which he is a deacon and to which he gives a liberal support. Because of his sterling worth, uncompromising integrity, courteous manners and pleasant disposition, he has won and retains the warm regard of all with whom he associates.

W. H. WHITE, M. D.

It is not always easy to discover and define the hidden forces that move a life of ceaseless activity and large professional success; little more can be done than to note their manifestation in the career of the individual under consideration. In view of this fact, the life of the distinguished physician and public-spirited man of affairs whose name appears above affords a striking example of well defined purpose, with the ability to make that purpose subserve not only his own ends but the good of his fellow men as well. He has long held distinctive prestige in a calling which requires for its basis sound mentality and intellectual discipline of a high order, supplemented by the rigid professional training and thorough mastery of technical knowledge, with the skill to apply the same, without which one cannot hope to rise above mediocrity in ministering to human ills. In his chosen field of endeavor Doctor White has achieved success such as few attain and his present eminent standing among the leading medical men of central Indiana is duly recognized and appreciated. In addition to his long and creditable career in one of the most useful and exacting of professions, he has also proven an honorable member of the body politic; rising in the confidence and esteem of the public.



N. H. White

Dr. Hancock is a member of the State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, and is not only a member of the Indiana State Bar Association, but also a member of the Phi Delta Kappa. He has taken a keen and active interest in the work of the Franklin College Hospital.

Dr. Hancock's education was completed at the University of Chicago, where he was a member of the Phi Kappa Psi chapter. He was a member of the Phi Kappa Psi chapter at the University of Chicago, and was a member of the Phi Kappa Psi chapter at the University of Chicago. He was a member of the Phi Kappa Psi chapter at the University of Chicago, and was a member of the Phi Kappa Psi chapter at the University of Chicago.

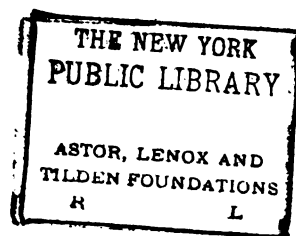
Dr. Hancock is a member of the Phi Kappa Psi chapter at the University of Chicago, and was a member of the Phi Kappa Psi chapter at the University of Chicago. He was a member of the Phi Kappa Psi chapter at the University of Chicago, and was a member of the Phi Kappa Psi chapter at the University of Chicago. He was a member of the Phi Kappa Psi chapter at the University of Chicago, and was a member of the Phi Kappa Psi chapter at the University of Chicago.

JOHN H. HANCOCK, M. D.

Dr. Hancock is a member of the Phi Kappa Psi chapter at the University of Chicago, and was a member of the Phi Kappa Psi chapter at the University of Chicago. He was a member of the Phi Kappa Psi chapter at the University of Chicago, and was a member of the Phi Kappa Psi chapter at the University of Chicago. He was a member of the Phi Kappa Psi chapter at the University of Chicago, and was a member of the Phi Kappa Psi chapter at the University of Chicago.



J. H. White,



he has filled worthily high and important trusts and in every relation of life has never fallen below the dignity of true manhood nor in any way resorted to methods that invite criticism or censure. He is essentially a man among men, moving as one who commands respect by innate force as well as by ability. As a citizen he easily ranks with the most influential of his county in the arena of politics where he has long been a power. His course has ever been above suspicion and those favored with an intimate acquaintance with him are profuse in their praise of his manly virtues and upright character.

W. H. White was born in Madison county, Kentucky, on September 8, 1850, and is a son of Henry Francis and Elizabeth (Winkley) White, the former of whom, a blacksmith and wagon-maker by trade, left Kentucky in 1864 and came to Indiana where he lived three years, going then to the state of Missouri, where he now lives near the city of Tipton at the advanced age of eighty-six years. His wife died in 1889. To them were born nine children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the oldest, the others being Milton, Miller, Olitha, Nelson, John C., Albert, Nellie and one who died in infancy. Politically, the subject's father is a Republican in politics, as are all the other members of the family. W. H. White early in life imbibed those principles of honesty, integrity and concentration of purpose which make for character and success and in the district schools of his respective homes in Kentucky and Indiana, he enjoyed the best education and advantages afforded. He followed the vocation of agriculture for a few years after attaining manhood and then, having decided to make the profession of medicine his life work, he studied the science under the direction of Doctor Huron, of Danville, Indiana, for three years. From 1888 to 1889 he pursued his technical studies in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Indianapolis, completing his studies at the old Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, where he graduated in 1891. He at once came to Edinburg, and has since been engaged in the active practice, being now the oldest physician in point of years of service in the locality. Doctor White has spared no pains in fitting himself for his professional practice, having taken several post-graduate courses in the best medical schools, where under the direction of some of the best noted specialists of the day he acquired great efficiency and skill, and having always been a close student and availing himself of every opportunity to widen his professional knowledge, it is not at all surprising that his advancement was rapid and satisfactory and that he now holds a high and honorable place among the leading physicians in a field long noted for the high order of its medical talent. Doctor White has not only kept in close touch

with the trend of current medical thought, but is also a close student of all social, political and scientific subjects, being broad-minded in spirit and a leader in those matters relating to the advancement of the community and the welfare of his fellow men.

On March 17, 1872, Doctor White was married to Janetta Records, a daughter of Franklin S. and Susan (Otterbach) Records, the former having been a successful farmer near Franklin, this county. To Mr. and Mrs. White have been born six children, namely: Three who died in infancy; Walter T., who is engaged in the real estate business at Indianapolis with the Pivot City Real Estate Company; Susan, the wife of N. E. Cloud, of Minneapolis, Minnesota; Orris, of Chicago, was for three years principal of the high school of Aurora, and is now connected with Marshall Field & Company. In May, 1894, Doctor White married Letitia Pitts, a daughter of Harvey and Orlina (Pointer) Pitts.

Politically, Doctor White was a lifelong Republican up to the launching of the Bull Moose movement, since which time he has been allied with it. Professionally, he is a member of the American Medical Association, while his religious affiliations are with the Christian church, of which he is an elder and a prominent and earnest worker.

GEORGE W. RANSDALL.

Perseverance and sterling worth are almost always sure to win conspicuous recognition in all localities. George W. Ransdell, who for more than a quarter of a century has been recognized as one of the leading authorities on architecture and kindred matters in Johnson county, Indiana, affords a fine example of a successful, self-made man, who is not only eminently deserving of the confidence reposed in him by his fellow citizens, but also possesses the necessary energy and talent that fits him to discharge worthily the duties of any responsibility with which he may be entrusted. A man of vigorous mentality and strong moral fibre, he has achieved signal success in a calling in which but few rise above mediocrity.

Mr. Ransdell is a native son of Johnson county, having been born in Clark township on the 7th of September, 1854. His parents, Andrew J. and Mary A. (Wheat) Ransdell, were both natives of Kentucky, who came to Johnson county prior to their marriage. The father was a farmer, which vocation he followed for many years in Clark township, where his death

occurred at the age of seventy-five years, his wife dying at the age of eighty-two years. They were the parents of eight children, of whom six are living, namely: Martha H., widow of George DeMott, of Whiteland, Indiana; Mrs. Minerva J. Ransdell, of Franklin; Joseph, of Franklin; James W.; B. R., also of Franklin, and George W., the subject of this sketch.

George W. Ransdell was reared on the paternal farmstead and received his education principally in the Whiteland schools. However, his school study has been liberally supplemented by much home reading and study, through which means he gained a wide and practical knowledge which has made him a man of unusually accurate information. While yet in young manhood he began an independent career on his own account by engaging in contracting, in which he was successful, but which he eventually gave up in order that he might give his entire attention to architecture, for which he had decided natural talent and predilection. He has given himself to the practice of this calling for more than twenty-five years and has achieved a splendid success in such. He has been the architect of the most prominent buildings in this section of the county, including, among others, the White River township high school, Nineveh high school, Union township high school, Clark township school No. 9, three school buildings in Hensley township, the high school building at Trafalgar and one school house in each Morgan and Knox counties, besides much other work both in residences and business properties in Johnson county, as well as several buildings in Indianapolis. Careful and painstaking in all he does and with an eye for the aesthetic and artistic as well as the utilitarian, he has universally given satisfaction in all the work which he has performed, and during the years he has commanded his full share of the patronage in his line. He is a self-made man in the fullest sense of the word and with a natural talent for the vocation to which he has applied himself he has honestly earned the high standing he now enjoys in his line.

In June, 1876, Mr. Ransdell married Florence Bronson, of Franklin, Indiana, though a native of Tennessee. She is the daughter of the late Charles Bronson, who for many years stood among the leading and influential citizens of Johnson county. To Mr. and Mrs. Ransdell have been born two children, both of whom are now deceased, namely: Leta, who died at the age of twenty years, and Hazel, who died at the age of eight years. Religiously, Mr. and Mrs. Ransdell are earnest and faithful members of the Christian church, while, politically, Mr. Ransdell gives his support to the Democratic party, though he is not in any sense an aspirant for public office.

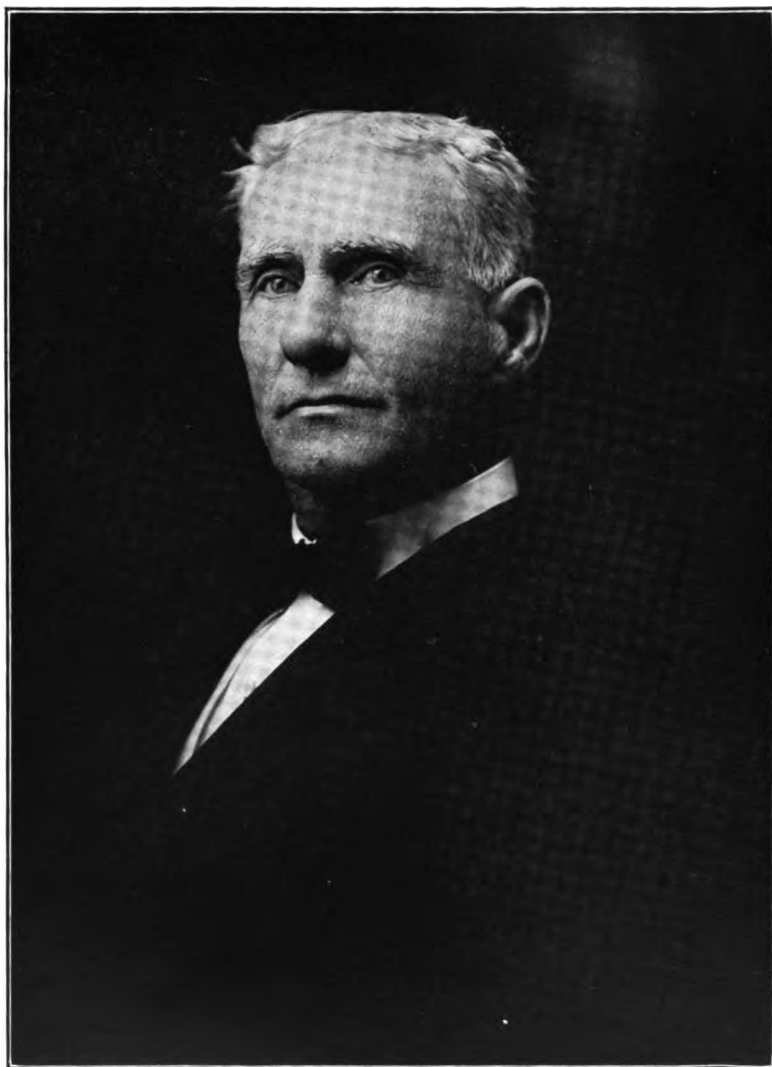
He is a pleasant man to meet, affable, genial, courteous and hospitable and he holds high rank among the representative citizens of Johnson county, where he is well and favorably known and where he has led a very consistent and industrious life.

JOHN W. CALVIN.

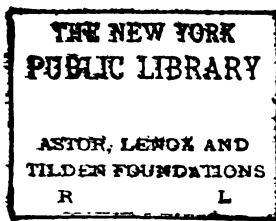
The name of John W. Calvin is one familiar to the residents of Nineveh township, Johnson county, Indiana, as that of a hard-working, energetic, neighborly and accommodating farmer, whose time and toil spent in the cultivation of his fertile farm have brought to him prosperity and a competency. He was born in Brown county, Indiana, on March 16, 1852, and is the son of John and Sarah (Connor) Calvin. The father, also a native of Brown county, came to Ohio and later to Lick Spring, Johnson county, and the subject's paternal grandfather, Luther Calvin, was a settler at the latter place, where he followed farming and stock raising. John Calvin was a soldier in the Mexican war and also a veteran of the Civil war, having enlisted in March, 1861, in Company I, Eighty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in which he rose to the rank of first lieutenant. After his return from the war he again resumed farming, which he followed until his death. He was the father of nine children.

The subject of this sketch received his education in the common schools of Brown county, completing his studies in the high school in Nineveh township. He was reared to the life of a farmer, a vocation to which he has devoted his active attention during his life. His present farm of one hundred and forty-four acres in Nineveh township is called Edgewood, and is widely known as one of the best cultivated and most up-to-date farms in Johnson county. Mr. Calvin has given intelligent direction to all his efforts, and his labors have been rewarded with very gratifying returns. He raises all the crops common to this locality, and among his fellow agriculturists he enjoys a good reputation because of his sound judgment and wise discrimination in his affairs.

On February 22, 1881, the subject of this sketch was united in marriage to Alice M. Mullendore, whose death occurred on March 9, 1883. They became the parents of two children, Omar and Ida Blanche, who is deceased. In 1886 Mr. Calvin married Mary J. Hungate, the daughter of Turner B. and Harriet (Whiteneck) Hungate, both of old families of Johnson county. To the subject's second union was born a son, George, who died of typhoid fever at Ira Pueto, Old Mexico.



JOHN W. CALVIN



Politically a Democrat, Mr. Calvin has long taken an active interest in the public affairs of Johnson county and served efficiently as a member of the board of county commissioners and also as a member of the county council. In a purely local capacity he served as trustee of Nineveh township for four years, and in all the official positions he has filled he gave eminent satisfaction to his fellow citizens. Fraternally, he is a member of the Masonic and Pythian orders and has endeavored in his daily life to exemplify the sublime principles of these organizations. Religiously, he is a member of the Christian church and gives earnest attention to the spiritual verities of life, contributing liberally of his means to the support of all religious and benevolent movements. In fact, his support can be counted on in behalf of everything that tends to the upbuilding of his fellow citizens, educationally, morally or socially, and because of his unassuming disposition, genial manners and genuine worth he receives the unreserved confidence and good will of all who know him.

REV. WILLIAM MULLENDORE.

There is no earthly station higher than a minister of the gospel; no life can be more uplifting or grander than that which is devoted to the amelioration of the human race; a life of sacrifice for the betterment of the brotherhood of men, one that is willing to cast aside all earthly crowns in order to follow in the footsteps of the lowly Nazarene. It is not possible to measure adequately the height, depth and breadth of such a life, for its influences continue to permeate the lives of others through succeeding generations; so the power it has exerted cannot be known until the last great day. One of the self-sacrificing, ardent and true spirits who has been a blessing to the race, and who has left in his wake an influence that ever makes the world brighter and better, is the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this sketch, whose life forcibly illustrates what energy, integrity and fixed purpose can accomplish when animated by noble aims and correct ideals. He has ever held the unequivocal confidence and esteem of the people among whom he has labored, and his career can be very profitably studied by the ambitious youth standing at the parting of the ways.

William Mullendore was born February 28, 1858, and is a son of Lewis and Harriett E. (Records) Mullendore. The father was a native of Ohio, his parents coming to the United States from Germany in an early day, locat-

ing first in Virginia, afterwards going to Ohio, and then came to Indiana, where the subject of this sketch was born.

Lewis Mullendore located in Bartholomew county first, later coming to Johnson county. He was by trade a tanner and cooper, but subsequently took up farming, to which he devoted the latter part of his life. He is now deceased, but his widow is still living on the old home place. They became the parents of ten children, namely: Huldah, Elizabeth, Joseph, the subject, William, Alice, Elsie, LaVinna, Jennie, Frank and Ollie. The subject's father was an ardent member of the Christian, or Disciples, church, but was not active in politics or in lodges. He was a man of high moral character and in every avenue of life's activities he earned and retained the warm regard of all who knew him.

The subject of this sketch was educated first in the common schools of Johnson county, and in 1884 became a student in Butler College, where he pursued his theological studies and graduated with the class of 1888. At the conclusion of his college course, he entered the ministry of the Christian church, his first settled pastorate being at Noblesville, Indiana. He achieved eminent success there, and was then called to be financial secretary at Butler College, doing much effective work for that institution. Afterward he was called to the church at Somerset, Pennsylvania, where he remained for almost seven years, and then became pastor of the Christian church at Terre Haute, but two years later retired from the ministry and came to Franklin, where he has since resided. He is connected with the Christian church at Franklin and, although not in the settled ministry, he still does much preaching and is valued highly among his brethren of the ministry because of his active and effective services in the cause of the Master. Of marked mental ability, well educated, and a forceful and effective pulpit speaker, his services are in much demand, not only in stated religious services, but also in the interests of all causes which lead to the advancement of the human race along legitimate lines. Mr. Mullendore is the owner of two hundred and forty acres of splendid land in Nineveh township, Johnson county, to the cultivation of which he gives his attention and which he has found a profitable source of income. The farm is elegantly located, and is numbered among the best of the township.

On September 29, 1880, William Mullendore was married to Mary Harbert, the daughter of Harrison and Sarah Jane (Townsend) Harbert, the father a native of Virginia, and the mother a member of the old Townsend family of Scott county, where occurred the noted Pigeon Roost massa-

cre by the Indians in the early days. Mrs. Mullendore's grandmother was led out of the massacre by her mother, who carried one child and led two others, walking all the way to the settlement by night in her bare feet, and enduring terrible hardships on the journey. To Mr. and Mrs. Mullendore have been born five children, namely: Edith, Mabel, Hugh, Ruth and William. He is a Republican in politics, and is numbered among the strong and influential citizens of Johnson county, and enjoys universal respect and esteem.

WELLBOURNE S. TUCKER.

Professional success results from merit. Frequently in commercial life one may come into possession of a lucrative business through inheritance or gift, but in what are known as the learned professions advancement is gained only through painstaking and long continued effort. Prestige in the healing art is the outcome of strong mentality, close application, thorough mastery of its great underlying principles and the ability to apply theory to practice in the treatment of diseases. Good intellectual training, thorough professional knowledge and the possession and utilization of the qualities and attributes essential to success, have made the subject of this review eminent in his chosen calling and he is recognized today as one of the leading veterinary surgeons in central Indiana.

Wellbourne S. Tucker, who is well established in the practice of veterinary surgery at Franklin, Indiana, was born on March 25, 1872, about two miles southeast of Trafalgar, in Nineveh township, Johnson county, Indiana, and is the son of John S. and Sarah C. (Eganbright) Tucker. The father was born in Nineveh township, this county, and the mother in Hendricks county, Indiana, the former being now a resident of Shelby county, where he follows agricultural pursuits. The subject's paternal grandfather, Clark Tucker, who was a native of Kentucky, came to Johnson county in an early day and here followed farming pursuits. To the subject's parents were born four children, those besides the subject being Myrtle, the wife of William Prosser, of Indianapolis; Mrs. Hazel Tucker, of Terre Haute, Indiana, and Forrest, who is with his father.

The subject of this sketch was reared on his father's farm, receiving his education in Nineveh and Hensley townships. He assisted his father in the operation of the home farm until he began his practical training for his life profession. In pursuance of his plans he entered, in 1898, the Ontario

Veterinary College at Toronto, Canada, where he graduated in 1899, and in 1902 he graduated from the Indiana Veterinary College of Indianapolis. Immediately afterwards, Doctor Tucker came to Franklin and entered upon the active practice of his profession, in which he has met with splendid success, and he has remained here continuously with the exception of about six months when he was engaged in the practice at North Vernon, Indiana. Because of his professional ability and the success that he had gained, he has earned and enjoys the marked esteem of all who know him.

Doctor Tucker has been married twice, first in 1892 to Maud Kennedy, of near Amity, Johnson county, Indiana, to which union was born one child, Maud. Mrs. Tucker died on August 17, 1896, and in 1903 Doctor Tucker married Lucy R. Sandefer, the daughter of James Sandefer, of Franklin. To this union was born one child, Sybil, now aged eight years.

Doctor Tucker is a man of high intelligence and public spirit and has taken a deep interest in the welfare of his community and is now serving as fruit and meat inspector for Franklin. He also writes considerable live stock insurance, and in the accumulation of material wealth he has been reasonably successful, owning one hundred and sixty acres of land in Louisiana and forty acres in this county about three miles south of Franklin.

Politically, Doctor Tucker gives an ardent support to the Republican party, but takes no active part in campaigns other than the casting of his ballot. His religious membership is with the Christian church, to which he gives a liberal support. In every thing to which he has given his attention he has given his best effort and his success has been but the just reward of honest effort.

CLARENCE PROVINCE, M. D.

The man who devotes his talents and energies to the noble work of ministering to the ills and alleviating the suffering of humanity is pursuing a calling which in dignity, importance and beneficial results is second to no other. If true to his profession and earnest in his efforts to enlarge his sphere of usefulness, he is indeed a benefactor of his kind, for to him more than to any other man are entrusted the safety, the comfort and, in many instances, the lives of those who place themselves under his care and profit by his services. It is gratifying to note in the series of personal sketches appearing in this work that there remain identified with the professional, public and civic affairs of Johnson county many who are native sons of the county and

who are ably maintaining the prestige of honored names. Of this number, Dr. Clarence Province, who is prominent among the physicians and surgeons and who is practicing his profession at Franklin, is one of the representative men of the county. He stands in the front rank of Johnson county's professional men, having been engaged in his calling here for many years, during which time he has not only gained wide professional notoriety, but also established a sound reputation for uprightness of character in all the relations of life.

Clarence Province was born on December 5, 1870, at Providence, Johnson county, Indiana, and is the son of William M. and Julia (Abraham) Province, who were natives, respectively, of Henry county, Kentucky, and Morgan county, Indiana. There were two other children in the family, Florence, the wife of Dr. William Garshwiler, of Southport, but who is practicing medicine in Indianapolis, and Oran A., who is practicing medicine in partnership with the subject, and who is mentioned specifically elsewhere in this work. William M. Province is a veteran of the Civil war, having enlisted as a member of the Sixth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, Union army, with which he spent three years in active service, taking part in many of the most hotly contested battles of the great struggle and gaining a good record for courage and faithfulness. After the war, in 1865, William M. Province came to Johnson county, and located at Providence, where he entered upon the active practice of medicine. He was a graduate of Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, and met with pronounced success in the practice. He still resides at Providence, secure in the confidence and esteem of the entire community, for he is a man whose depth of character, sterling integrity and genuine worth have commended him to all who have known him through the years.

Clarence Province received a thorough education, having completed the common school course and the academic course at Franklin College, after he became a student at the State University, where he graduated in 1892, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then determined to adopt the medical profession for his life work and to this end he matriculated in the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, where he graduated and received his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1895. He immediately returned to Franklin and has since been actively and successfully engaged in the practice here, being now associated with his brother, Oran A. In connection with their general practice, the Doctors Province conduct a private hospital at Franklin, which has been a great convenience to those in need of hospital service. Doctor

Clarence Province is a member of the Phi Delta Theta college fraternity. He stands admittedly in the front rank of Johnson county's professional men, possessing a thoroughly disciplined mind and keeping in close touch with the trend of modern thought relating to the noble calling to which his life and energies are devoted. He has ever maintained his high standing, never descending beneath the dignity of his profession nor compromising his usefulness by countenancing any but noble and legitimate practice.

Fraternally, the Doctor is identified with the Masonic order, while, religiously, he is a member of the Christian church, to which he gives a liberal support.

FRED R. OWENS.

Among the prominent citizens and able and successful attorneys of Johnson county, none holds a higher position in the esteem of the people than Fred R. Owens, of the legal firm of White & Owens, at Franklin. He is a native son of the Hoosier state, having been born at Monticello, Indiana, on November 13, 1874, and is the son of John R. and Anna (Fullen) Owens, the father a native of Bartholomew county, Indiana, and the mother of Johnson county. John R. Owens has spent the greater part of his active life as an educator, in which he attained high standing, but in 1889 he came to Franklin and is now bookkeeper for the hardware firm of Smith & Tilson. Mrs. Anna Owens died in 1903. They became the parents of two children, the subject of this sketch, and Arthur, who is connected with the Citizens National Bank, of Franklin.

The subject of this sketch attended the Franklin public schools, graduating from the high school and then attending Franklin College, from which he graduated. Having decided to make the practice of law his life work, he entered the Indiana Law School, where he graduated in 1898. In September of the same year he entered upon the practice of his profession at Franklin with Miller & Barnett, and in 1901 he opened an office of his own. On December 1, 1902, he formed a partnership with George I. White, under the firm style of White & Owens, a relationship which still exists. This strong firm has firmly established itself in the esteem of the people and has commanded its full share of the legal business of the county, having been prominently connected with some of the most important cases tried in the Johnson county court. At the present Mr. Owens is rendering efficient service as attorney for the city of Franklin. He gives his undivided attention to

his profession, with which he is en rapport, and among his colleagues he enjoys an enviable standing, both because of his marked ability and his high personal character.

On June 19, 1901, Mr. Owens was married to Minnie Barnett, daughter of H. C. Barnett, a well known attorney and prominent citizen of Franklin, and to them have been born two sons, John Henry and Roger Barnett.

Politically, Mr. Owens is a warm supporter of the Republican party, while his religious sympathies are with the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is a member. Mr. Owens takes a deep interest in the welfare of his community, giving his support to every enterprise which promises to advance the best interests of the people. He is bound to Johnson county by strong family ties, for on the maternal side he is descended from two of her old pioneer families, his mother having been a daughter of Shelby and Elizabeth (Sutton) Fullen, names well known in the history of the county. The grandfather was born in 1819 and his wife in 1824 and members of their respective families bore their full part in the early development and progress of the community. Personally, Mr. Owens is a genial and companionable gentleman, widely read and thoroughly informed on the leading questions of the day, and he is deserving of the marked popularity which he enjoys.

EVERETT R. BOHALL.

The gentleman whose life history the biographer here takes under review is one of those strong, sturdy characters who have contributed largely to the welfare of the community where he lives, being a business man of more than ordinary sagacity and foresight, and as a citizen public-spirited and progressive in all that the term implies. He is a native son of the old Hoosier state, having been born in Jackson county, Indiana, on September 17, 1880. He is the son of Norban and Emma (Amfield) Bohall, the former of whom was a native of Jackson county, Indiana, and the latter born in New Albany, this state. The father, who was a farmer by vocation, came to Johnson county in 1881, living here until his death, which occurred in the city of Franklin, where he had moved a short time before, on January 19, 1896. He is survived by his widow, who now lives in Franklin. They were the parents of eight children, of whom five are living, namely: George, a farmer of Johnson county; Edgel, a grocer in Indianapolis; Everett R., the immediate subject of this sketch; Minnie, the wife of Ward Branes, of Franklin, and Bertha, the wife of Winfred Ransdell, of Franklin.

E. R. Bohall was reared under the paternal roof in Jackson county and was but one year old when brought to Johnson county by his parents. He received his education in the Friendship school in Union township and followed the vocation of farming all his active life up until about ten years ago. Thereafter he was employed in a grocery store and about four years ago engaged in business on his own account at No. 296 Jefferson street, Franklin, where he has since enjoyed a liberal and continually growing patronage. He carries a large and well selected stock of staple and fancy groceries, with all accessory lines usually found in an up-to-date grocery store, and because of his strong business methods, uniform courtesy to his patrons and his evident desire to please, he has long enjoyed his full share of the business in his line. He understands thoroughly every detail of the grocery business and seeks to carry such a stock as will meet the demands of the most fastidious customer.

Politically, Mr. Bohall is a staunch supporter of the Republican party and takes a commendable interest in public affairs, while his fraternal relations are with the Free and Accepted Masons. Religiously, he is an earnest member of the Christian church, to which he gives a liberal support.

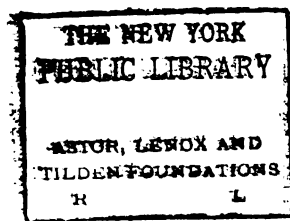
On April 23, 1902, Mr. Bohall was united in the holy bonds of matrimony with Lulu May Jenkins, a daughter of William A. Jenkins, of Franklin, and to them were born two children, both of whom are deceased. They have also taken a child to rear and are giving to it the same care and loving attention that they would have given to their own children had they lived. In all the essential elements of good citizenship, Mr. Bohall is a man among men and by his earnest life, sturdy integrity and strict regard for the highest business ethics, he has earned and retained the warm regard of all who know him. He and his wife move in the best social circles of Franklin and are popular among those who know them.

EDWARD E. COBB.

The history of the Hoosier state is not an ancient one. It is the record of the steady growth of a community planted in the wilderness in the last century and reaching its magnitude of today without other aids than those of continued industry. Each county has its share in the story, and every county can lay claim to some incident or transaction which goes to make up the history of the commonwealth. After all, the history of a state is but a record of the doings of its people; among whom the pioneers and the sturdy de-



EDWARD E. COBB



scendants occupy places of no secondary importance. The story of the plain, common people who constitute the moral bone and sinew of the state should ever attract the attention and prove of interest to all true lovers of their kind. In the life story of the subject of this sketch there are no striking chapters or startling incidents, but it is merely the record of a life true to its highest ideals and fraught with much that should stimulate the youth just starting in the world as an independent factor.

Edward E. Cobb, who cultivates a fine farm of two hundred and seventy-five acres in Nineveh township, Johnson county, Indiana, was born January 14, 1873, on the Walsh farm in this township, and is the son of G. B. and Leah (Gillaspy) Cobb, both of whom are natives of Johnson county and are still living. The subject's paternal grandfather, Wesley Cobb, and his wife came from Kentucky and were pioneers of Johnson county, in the early life of which they bore a prominent part. The subject's parents for a time lived in Bartholomew county, to which they moved soon after the subject's birth, but when he was nine years old they returned again to their old home in Johnson county, where they are still living. To G. B. Cobb and wife were born two children, Dillard, of Nineveh township, and Edward, the immediate subject of this sketch. The latter received his education in the public schools of Nineveh and has devoted practically his entire life to the vocation of agriculture, in which he has achieved an eminent success. His farm is well improved in every respect and in the tilling of the soil and the planting of the crops Mr. Cobb pays due attention to modern ideas and theories relative to this science. His comfortable and attractive residence, large and commodious barns and other necessary outbuildings indicate him to be a man of good taste, while the general appearance of the place is creditable to the owner.

Politically, Mr. Cobb gives his support to the Democratic party, in which he has been active for many years. His abilities were recognized by his fellow citizens, who elected him to the office of justice of the peace, in which he served for eight years, and in 1908 he was elected trustee of his township for a six-year term, in which responsible position he discharged his duties to the entire satisfaction of his fellow citizens. Fraternally, he is a member of Lodge No. 344, Knights of Pythias, at Nineveh, and to Nineveh Lodge No. 317, Free and Accepted Masons, and the chapter of Royal Arch Masons at Edinburg. His religious membership is with the Methodist Episcopal church at Nineveh, in which he takes a deep interest and to which he contributes liberally of his time and means.

In 1892 Mr. Cobb was united in marriage with Laura B. Hardin, the

daughter of Abner Hardin, and to this union have been born eight children, five sons and three daughters, namely: Frank, Elizabeth, Ruth, Walter, Paul, Arthur, Catharine and Morris. By a life consistent in motive and action and because of his many fine personal qualities, Mr. Cobb has earned the sincere regard of all who know him, and in his home, which is the center of a large social circle, there is always in evidence a spirit of generous hospitality, old and young alike being at all times welcome. Mr. Cobb has the welfare of the community at heart, and at all times can be counted upon to give his ardent support to every movement having for its object the welfare of those about him. A man of sterling qualities, his honesty and strictly square dealings, his upright principles and genial disposition have won for him numerous friends throughout the community in which he lives.

WILLIAM A. BRIDGES, SR.

It is with pleasure that the biographer has an opportunity to place before the readers of this work the life record of the honorable gentleman whose name initiates this paragraph, for he is deemed eminently worthy of representation along with the best and most industrious citizens of Johnson county, owing to the fact that he belongs to the energetic and enterprising class that has made this favored section one of the most noted and richest in the great Hoosier state. Enjoying distinctive prestige as a farmer, he has achieved marked success, while his practical intelligence, mature judgment and sound business principles have had much to do in moulding public sentiment in the community where he has long maintained his home.

William A. Bridges, Sr., who, after a life of unremitting activity, is now living retired from active labor at his pleasant and attractive home in Franklin, was born on October 11, 1850, in Hensley township, Johnson county, Indiana, on the farm owned by his parents, George and Martha (Clark) Bridges, both of whom were natives of Kentucky. George Bridges came from Shelby county, Kentucky, to Johnson county, Indiana, in 1827, locating in Hensley township. He was born in May, 1800, and his entire life was spent in connection with agricultural pursuits, in which vocation he achieved an eminent success, owning eight hundred and twenty acres of land in Hensley township at the time of his death, which occurred on August 22, 1872. In addition to the cultivation of the soil, he gave considerable attention to the raising of live stock, giving particular attention to Shorthorn cattle and to

mules. Martha Clark also came from her native state to Indiana in an early day and her marriage to Mr. Bridges occurred after her arrival in this state. Mr. Bridges, however, had previously been married to a Miss Forsythe, by whom he had seven children, only one of whom is now living, and he married for his third wife a Miss Prather, to whom six children were born.

The subject of this sketch, who was born and reared on a farm, procured his education in the common schools of his native township and followed agricultural pursuits continuously until 1892, when he relinquished active labor for a while and moved to Franklin. In 1895 he returned to the farm and gave it his attention until November, 1900, when again he decided to relinquish the labor to which he had been accustomed and came to Franklin, where he has since lived. As an agriculturist Mr. Bridges was numbered among the best in the county, his thorough methods and up-to-date ideas marking him as a man of mature judgment and wise discrimination. A man of good business principles, he so conducted his affairs as to reap a gratifying return for his labor and now, in the evening of his life, he is enabled to quietly enjoy the fruits of his former labors.

Mr. Bridges has for many years taken an active and intelligent interest in public affairs, and in 1886 was elected county commissioner from the first district, in which position he served a full term and a half term, amounting to four and one-half years, his additional service being because of the fact that one member of the board died and he was appointed to fill the vacancy. In 1900 Mr. Bridges was elected county treasurer, and was elected to succeed himself in 1902, thus serving two terms to the entire satisfaction of his fellow citizens. In 1906 he was elected mayor of Franklin, serving continuously until 1910. He has been a staunch supporter of the Democratic party ever since attaining his majority, and has contributed materially to the success of his party in local elections. Fraternally, he is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders and has taken a deep interest in these societies. Religiously, he and his wife are members of the Baptist church, as are all of their children and most of their grandchildren.

On October 11, 1870, Mr. Bridges was united in marriage to Alice M. Hunter, daughter of Singleton Hunter, of Hensley township, this county, and they have become the parents of three children: Otis Bridges, who lives on the home farm in Hensley township; Harry Bridges, county treasurer, and Dell, the wife of Wiley Waggoner, of Franklin, who clerks in the store of M. G. Voris.

Mr. Bridges is the owner of one hundred and thirty acres of fine land in

Hensley township, the tract also extending over into Nineveh and Union townships. The place is well improved in every respect, its general appearance reflecting great credit on the owner. Mr. Bridges is a man of genial nature, unassuming in his relation with others, and because of his genuine worth and high qualities of character he has deserved the high regard in which he is held by all who know him.

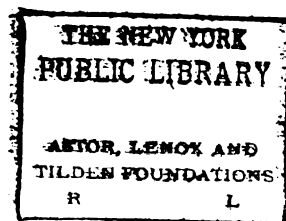
JAMES GILBERT COVERT.

It is a pleasure to investigate the career of a successful, self-made man. Peculiar honor attaches to that individual who, beginning the great struggle of life alone and unaided, gradually overcomes unfavorable environment, removes one by one the obstacles from the pathway of success and by the master strokes of his own force and vitality succeeds in forging his way to the front and winning for himself a competency and a position of esteem and influence among his fellowmen. Such is the record of the popular citizen of Franklin township to a brief synopsis of whose life and character the following pages are devoted.

James Gilbert Covert, who operates a splendid farm of one hundred and eighty-two acres in Franklin township, Johnson county, was born on February 24, 1870, in the Hopewell neighborhood, this county, and is a son of A. N. and Susan (Magill) Covert. The father, who was born in this state in 1841, and who now resides near the Hopewell church, was a son of John Covert, a native of Mercer county, Kentucky, and one of the first pioneer settlers in the Hopewell neighborhood, having been one of the first three families there. His wife, who was also born in this state in 1842, was the daughter of Samuel Magill, who first settled as a pioneer in Sullivan county, Indiana, and later came to Johnson county. To A. N. and Susan Covert were born six children, namely: Rev. William Chalmer, who is now pastor of the Forty-first Presbyterian church of Chicago, with a congregation of fifteen hundred persons, is married and has three children, Catherine, Hudson and William Seward; Etta Covert married a Mr. Lockwood, lives near Southport, this state, and they have three children, Helen, Marion and Lenore; James Gilbert, the immediate subject of this sketch; Lella, the wife of Mr. McCaslin, lives on the Hopewell road; Emma, Mrs. Henderson, who lives in the Hopewell neighborhood; Omar, who is a singer of note, with a clear lyric tenor voice, is engaged in concert work, his home being in Valparaiso, Indiana. He is married, but has no children.



JAMES G. COVERT



The subject of this sketch received his education in the Hopewell high school, where he graduated at the age of twenty-one years with three scholarships. He was reared to the life of a farmer and has never forsaken that vocation. Upon taking up the active affairs of life on his own account he first lived on the old home place, two miles west of the Hopewell church, but in 1896 he came to his present splendid farm in Franklin township, to the cultivation and improvement of which he has since devoted his attention. The farm is splendidly improved and is devoted to the raising of a general line of products, practically all the grain raised on the farm being fed to live stock. Mr. Covert raises on an average of about sixty hogs annually, and also runs a dairy herd of twenty Jersey cows, the product of which he sells to the Whiteland creamery.

Politically, Mr. Covert is a staunch advocate of the policies of the Republican party, to which he has given his lifelong support. Religiously, he was first a member of the Hopewell Presbyterian church, but is now a member of the First Presbyterian church at Franklin, to which he gives his earnest support and has been elder of the same for a period of nine years. His fraternal membership is with the Free and Accepted Masons.

On February 12, 1895, Mr. Covert married Anna Moore Ellis, the daughter of Capt. W. B. Ellis, a ~~warrior of the~~ ^{warrior of the} Civil war, and a member of Company I, Seventy-ninth Regiment, Indiana Volunteers. They have one child, Josephine, born December 10, 1896. Because of the active part Mr. Covert has taken in the upbuilding and progress of the community, he has merited the high esteem in which he is held among his fellow citizens. He has given his support to all movements which have had a tendency to advance the moral, educational or social interests of the people, and among those who know him best he is considered one of the best men in this section of the county.

A. W. OWEN.

The biographies of enterprising men, especially of good men, are instructive as guides and incentives to others. The examples they furnish of patient purpose and steadfast integrity strongly illustrate what is in the power of each to accomplish. Some men belong to no exclusive class in life, apparently insurmountable obstacles have in many instances awakened their dormant faculties and served as a stimulus to carry them to ultimate success, if not renown. The instances of success in the face of adverse fate would

seem almost to justify the conclusion that self-reliance, with a half chance, can accomplish any object. The life of A. W. Owen, well known and successful druggist of Greenwood, Johnson county, is an example in point, for, by his individual efforts and close adherence to his every duty, he has overcome the obstacles encountered on the highway of life and is now very comfortably fixed regarding this world's affairs and has at the same time won a reputation for right living among his fellow men.

A. W. Owen is a Yankee by nativity, having been born in the state of Maine, and is a son of Wesley and Marcia (Ladd) Owen, both of whom were New Englanders by birth and rearing. The father, who was a blacksmith, located first in Jennings county, subsequently coming to Johnson county, where he spent the remainder of his life, retiring from active labor some time before his death and moving to Greenwood, where he died in 1903. His widow is still living and makes her home with the subject of this sketch, being now eighty-three years old.

A. W. Owen received his education in the common schools and his early years of manhood were employed in various vocations, being employed a part of the time at factory work and as a drug clerk. The latter vocation had for him a fascination and he determined to make it his life work. He never studied medicine seriously, but during his experience as a drug clerk he picked up a great deal of accurate information along this line which has been of material assistance to him in his later life. He has been a resident of this county about fifteen years, having spent eight years in Indianapolis as a drug clerk. He is now established in a business of his own at Greenwood, and is numbered among the substantial, up-to-date and enterprising merchants of the town. His drug store is well furnished, including a beautiful and attractive soda fountain with all modern accessories, and he carries a large and complete line of all staple drugs and druggists' sundries to be found in the best stores of the kind. His good business ability, sterling integrity and courtesy to the trade have had their influence in bringing him a large and profitable patronage and he is numbered among the prosperous men of Greenwood.

Politically, Mr. Owen is a staunch Republican, though he has no aspirations for public office. Fraternally, he belongs to the Free and Accepted Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Greenwood and takes an active interest in the workings of these orders. Genial and unassuming personally, he has won and retains a host of friends throughout the community and he gives his unqualified support to every movement for the advancement of the locality in which he lives.

OREN C. DUNN.

The life history of him whose name heads this sketch is closely identified with the history of Franklin and Johnson county, Indiana. His life has been one of untiring activity and has been crowned with a degree of success attained by those only who devote themselves indefatigably to the work before them. He is of a high type of business man and none more than he deserves a fitting recognition among the men whose genius and abilities have achieved results that are most enviable and commendable.

Oren C. Dunn, vice-president of the Citizens National Bank of Franklin, Indiana, and one of the leading citizens of Johnson county, was born at Hanover, Jefferson county, Indiana, on the 15th of June, 1851. His parents were Samuel C. and Martha A. (Crothers) Dunn, the father a native of Danville, Kentucky, and the mother of Hanover. Samuel Dunn, who was born in 1809, died in 1881, his widow dying the following year. They were the parents of eight children, all of whom are deceased but the subject of this sketch. Samuel C. Dunn came to Johnson county in 1852, as agent for the old Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis railroad, having been the second agent at Franklin. He was not only a capable and efficient representative of the railroad at this place, but he took a large interest in the affairs of the community, becoming prominently identified with many of the important enterprises of that early day. He was connected with the old Franklin Insurance Bank, and later with the old Farmers' Bank, both of which he assisted to organize and in both of which he served as cashier for a number of years. He was thus one of the earliest bankers of Franklin and the history of his family here may be said to be almost identified with the history of banking in this community. Religiously, he was a member of the First Presbyterian church, in which he was an elder for many years and one of the most faithful and earnest members. Politically, he was affiliated with the Whig party until its dissolution, since which time he gave his support to the Republican party. A man of high moral character, unimpeachable integrity, persistent industry and excellent judgment, he stood "four square to every wind that blew," and throughout the community he occupied an enviable position in the estimation of his fellow men.

Oren C. Dunn received his elementary education in the Franklin public schools and private schools, concluding with one year's study in Franklin College. He then engaged in the mercantile business here, with which he was successfully identified for several years. On the organization of the Citizens

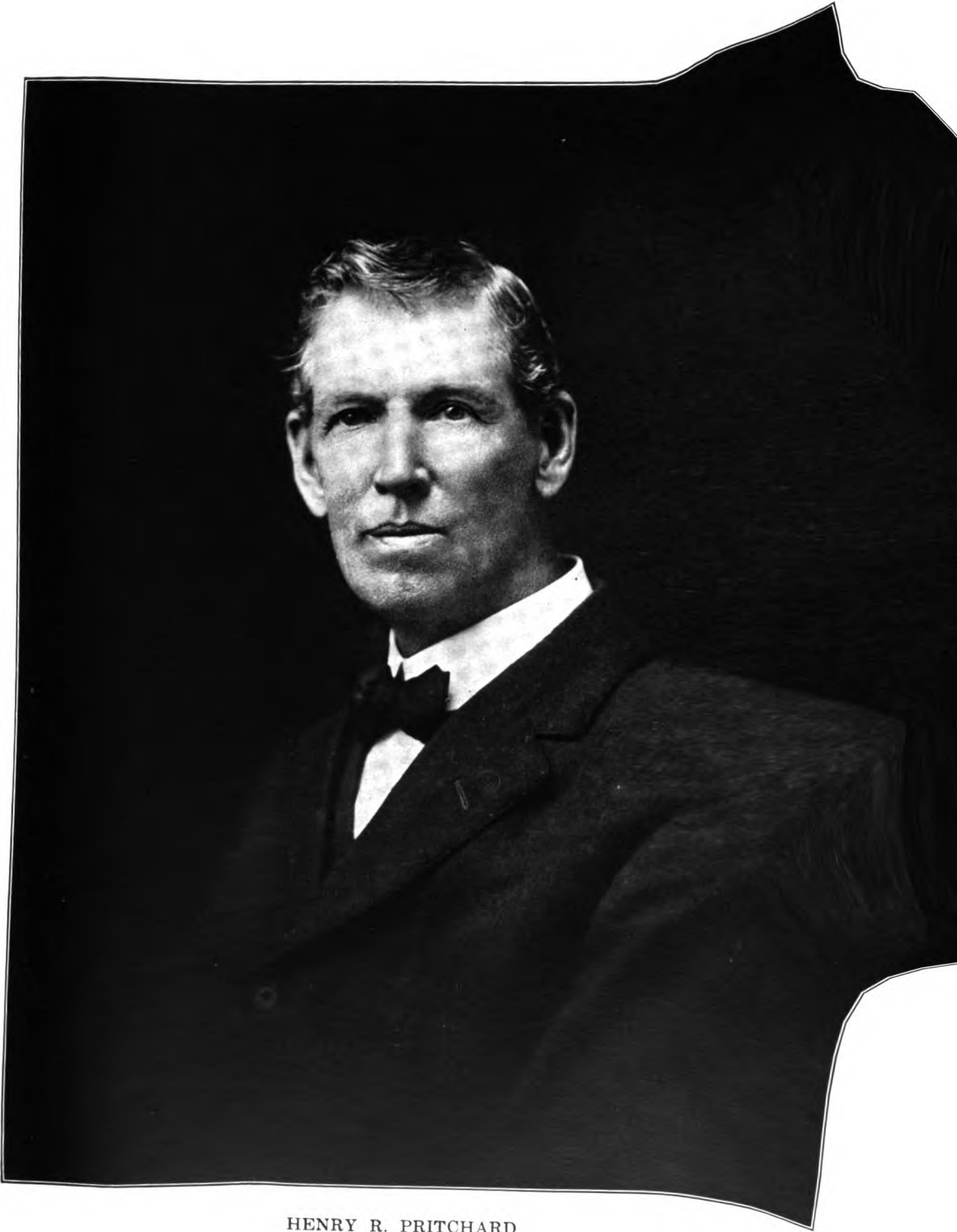
National Bank at Franklin Mr. Dunn became connected with it in the capacity of bookkeeper, from which position one year later he was promoted to that of assistant cashier. Five years afterwards he became cashier, in which position he served for sixteen years to the eminent satisfaction of the directors, and at the end of that period he was elected vice-president of the institution, which position he has filled during the past four years, thus rounding out a quarter of a century of continuous service with the Citizen's Bank, during which he has seen the institution grow from a modest beginning to that of one of the leading financial concerns of this part of the state. In this splendid growth he has been an important factor and today in banking circles no man is held in higher repute than Mr. Dunn. A man of vigorous mentality and strong moral fibre, he has achieved signal success in a most important field of effort and he is eminently deserving of the large measure of confidence reposed in him by his fellow citizens.

On July 16, 1873, Oren C. Dunn was married to Alice Wheat, daughter of the late William C. Wheat, of Johnson county, whose death occurred in 1884.

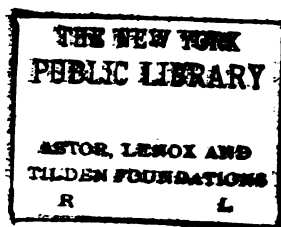
Politically, Mr. Dunn is a staunch supporter of the Republican party, being aligned with the conservative, or old-school, wing of the party. Fraternally, he is a Free and Accepted Mason, in which he has attained to the Knight Templar degree in the York Rite and the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. His religious membership is with the Presbyterian church, of which he is a liberal supporter and in which he holds the office of elder. He takes an intelligent interest in the affairs of the community as affecting the educational, moral and material welfare of the people and gives his support to every worthy benevolent or charitable object. He has lived and labored to worthy ends and is one of the sterling citizens and representative men of his community.

HENRY R. PRITCHARD.

It is always pleasant and profitable to contemplate the career of a man who has won a definite goal in life, whose career has been such as to command the honor and respect of his fellow citizens. Such, in brief, is the record of the well-known agriculturist whose name heads this sketch, than whom a more whole-souled or popular man it would be difficult to find within the limits of Johnson county, where he has long maintained his home and where he has labored not only for his own individual advancement and that of his



HENRY R. PRITCHARD



immediate family, but also for the improvement of the entire community, whose interests he has ever had at heart.

Henry R. Pritchard was born in Johnson county on August 6, 1856, and is a son of Loven G. and Nancy (Keeton) Pritchard, both of whom are natives of this county also. The subject's paternal grandfather, Daniel Pritchard, settled in Johnson county in 1823. He was a native of Maryland, born in 1781, and came to Kentucky when but two years old, where he remained until he came to the state of Indiana. His first settlement here was in Blue River township, where he lived a year, then moved to Nineveh township, where he made his future home. He had entered land in many places over Johnson county, including a part of the land where the city of Franklin now stands. The Keeton family came from Kentucky in 1826, and also settled in Nineveh township, where they became prominent and well known among the early settlers. To Loven and Nancy Pritchard were born nine children, namely: William, deceased; Melissa; Sarah; Henry R.; Susan, deceased; Elizabeth, deceased; Ollie, and Charles and Nellie, the last two being deceased. Loven Pritchard was a man of strong mentality and progressive make-up, and took an active interest in the affairs of the community. Though he was a farmer throughout his active years, he also served two terms as justice of the peace with eminent satisfaction, and in other ways took an active part in the administration of the local affairs of the township. The subject's maternal grandfather, William Keeton, who was born in Spotsylvania county, Virginia, in 1794, came to Kentucky when but thirteen years of age. He there married a Miss Johnson, a native of Kentucky, in which state they continued to reside until 1826, when they came to Johnson county, Indiana, settling in Nineveh township. They were the parents of eleven children, namely: Benjamin, born in 1820, died in 1913; James, born in 1821; one unnamed, born in 1823; William, born in 1826; John, born in 1829; subject's mother, Nancy, born on December 25, 1830; Mildred, born in 1833; Lucy, born in 1836, died in 1913; Susan, born in 1838; Elizabeth, born in 1840, and George, born in 1842. Of these children, those living are William, Mildred and Elizabeth. William Keeton was a prominent man in his community during the early days, having served as probate judge of Johnson county for a number of years. Politically, he was a Democrat until 1854, when he changed his support to the Republican party, with which he was afterward allied.

The subject of this sketch received his education in the common schools, after which he was in Williamsburg for three years. He then took up farming and has remained actively engaged in this vocation throughout the sub-

sequent years, though he now makes his home in Franklin. He is the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of splendid land in Blue River township, where he carries on general farming, raising all the crops common to this section of the county and carrying on stock raising with marked success. His farm is splendidly improved, some features of which are a pleasant and attractive residence, large and substantial barns and other necessary farm out-buildings, while the general appearance of the entire place gives credit to the owner as a man of good taste and wise discrimination.

Politically, Mr. Pritchard is a staunch advocate of the policies of the Progressive party as enunciated by Theodore Roosevelt, and since the organization of that party he has been active in its support. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias lodge at Franklin, while his church membership is with the Christian church at Franklin, to which society he gives a liberal support.

Mr. Pritchard has been twice married. The first time in 1883 to Ada May Garrison, the daughter of William Garrison. She died in 1886, and in 1887 Mr. Pritchard married Ida Belle Hamner, the daughter of George and Eliza (Thomas) Hamner, natives of Johnson county and early settlers of this immediate locality. Mrs. Pritchard died in 1909, aged forty-one years. To Mr. and Mrs. Pritchard were born five children, namely: Charles, born in 1888; William, born in 1890; Ruth and Ralph, twins, born in 1892, and Doris, born in 1903.

Mr. Pritchard's life work has been one of unceasing industry and perseverance, and the systematic and honorable methods which he has ever followed have resulted not only in gaining the confidence of those with whom he has had dealings, but also in the building up of a large landed estate. He is a public-spirited man and is well and favorably known throughout the township where he resides for his honesty and uprightness in all his business dealings. He is a man of pleasing address and is noted for his hospitality and kindness to the poor.

FREMONT MILLER.

A lawyer by profession and for a number of years the efficient prosecuting attorney of the eighth judicial district, Fremont Miller has made his presence felt in the legal circles of his locality, and as a public-spirited citizen, interested in whatever tends to promote the material progress of the community and the social and moral advancement of his fellow men, his influence has been salutary and his example worthy of imitation.

Fremont Miller is a native son of the old Hoosier state, having been born in Hamilton county on September 11, 1868. He is a son of Richard J. and Nancy M. (McAnally) Miller, the father a native of Pennsylvania and the mother of North Carolina. To the subject's mother belongs the distinction of having been a direct descendant of John and Charles Wesley, two of the greatest religious reformers the world has known. Richard Miller came with his father, John L. Miller, from Pennsylvania to Clinton county, Indiana, in an early day and there they lived and there Richard Miller married Miss McAnally. The father followed mechanical pursuits and in 1872 they moved to Brown county, where he lived for a number of years, eventually locating in Bloomington, Indiana, in order to give his children the advantages of the State University at that place. He died in December, 1907, at Bloomington, where his widow is now living at the advanced age of eighty-two years. They were the parents of ten children, seven of whom are living, but none of whom live in Johnson county excepting the subject of this sketch.

Fremont Miller attended the public schools of Bloomington, and on completing the public school course, he entered the State University, where he graduated in 1897 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He also took the law course there, in which he graduated in 1898. Prior to this time he had taken several courses of study at the Indiana State Normal School at Terre Haute, and was engaged in teaching school for four terms in Brown county, Indiana, in which vocation he achieved a splendid reputation as a successful educator. Immediately after his graduation in law he entered upon the active practice of his profession at Nashville, Brown county, Indiana, and soon afterwards was nominated for the office of prosecuting attorney of the eighth judicial circuit, which then embraced Brown and Bartholomew counties, and he was elected in 1898. However, before he entered upon the duties of his office the circuit was changed by legislative enactment to comprise the counties of Brown and Johnson. Mr. Miller discharged his official duties so efficiently and satisfactorily that in 1900 and again in 1902 he was elected to succeed himself. In the fall of the latter year he removed to Franklin and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession here. He formed a law partnership with Henry E. White, under the firm name of Miller & White, and together they form one of the strongest legal firms in Johnson county. Mr. Miller is now serving as county attorney, having been appointed by the board of county commissioners in January, 1913. Mr. Miller's professional career has been above reproach and in every respect honorable. He is recognized as a safe counsellor, judicious practitioner, and his ability to cope

with the strongest of his professional brethren in a field long noted for its high order of legal talent bears evidence of the close and careful consideration that he gives to any matter entrusted to him and the ample preparation he makes to meet his adversary in the trial of cases. His practice, already large, is steadily growing in volume and importance and he now commands an extensive clientele, not altogether in his own county, as is evidenced by his frequent calls to other courts.

Mr. Miller has been active in political affairs ever since attaining his majority. From 1908 until 1912 he served as chairman of the Democratic county committee and did valiant service for his party. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen of America and the Free and Accepted Masons. In the latter order he has attained to the Knight Templar degree in the York Rite and the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite. His religious membership is with the Presbyterian church, in which he takes an active interest and of which he is a member of the board of trustees.

In January, 1902, Mr. Miller was united in marriage to Dorval Turner, of Nashville, Indiana, the daughter of George N. and Rebecca J. Turner, and to them have been born three children, Mary Belle, Richard and Georgia. Though very busy in the practice of his profession, Mr. Miller does not evade his ordinary duties as a citizen and in all the affairs of the community, affecting the educational, moral, social or material welfare of his fellow citizens, he takes an intelligent interest, giving his support to all movements for the upbuilding of the best interests of the community. He is a man of genial temperament and makes friends readily, his relations with his acquaintances being of the most congenial order. He is well known in Johnson county and enjoys a well deserved popularity among his fellow citizens.

J. H. KELLY.

This honored veteran of the Civil war is to be designated as one of the progressive and influential citizens of Johnson county, where for more than three-quarters of a century he has maintained his home, figuring as one of the builders of the community and especially worthy of consideration in this work. He has, by his industry and sound judgment, not only improved a fine farm and gained a fairly large competency for his old age, but he has materially assisted in the general welfare of the community, in many ways lending his valuable time and influence in the promulgation of various uplifting movements.

James H. Kelly is a native son of Johnson county, having been born in Franklin township on September 12, 1838, and is a son of Madison and Eliza (Patterson) Kelly, the father a native of Fleming county, Kentucky, and the mother born in Fayette county, that state. Madison Kelly came to Indiana with his grandfather in early days and followed farming during all his active life, his death occurring near Franklin in March, 1857. His wife died in 1850. James H. Kelly received a good, practical common school education, and at the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in the defense of his country as a private in Company I, Seventieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, under the command of Capt. William H. Fisher. The command was assigned to the armies of the Cumberland and Tennessee, and practically all of his enlisted time was spent in the Southland, where he took part in some of the most hotly contested battles of that great struggle, among which were the engagement at Russellville, Kentucky, and the several skirmishes incident thereto; the battle of Resaca and the following engagements up to the battle of New Hope Church; then followed the sanguinary conflicts at Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Averasboro, South Carolina, and Bentonville, besides many minor skirmishes and hard campaigns. After his discharge from military service and participation in the Grand Review at Washington, Mr. Kelly returned to his home in Johnson county and during the following seven years was engaged in farming on the paternal farmstead. He then bought a farm located about one and one-half miles south of Greenwood, to which he gave his attention until April, 1905, when he retired from active labor and is now living in comfort in his home in Greenwood. His farm comprises one hundred and fifty acres, which he rents. During his active life no farmer in his community enjoyed a higher reputation because of the up-to-date methods he employed and the success he gained through his efforts. He has been during all the years a prominent figure in his community and has been numbered among the influential men who have always labored for the upbuilding and advancement of his fellow citizens' best interests. In return for this zeal and interest he has received to a definite degree the esteem and confidence of all who know him and today he is respected by the community where he makes his home.

Mr. Kelly has been twice married, first, in 1865, to Mary A. Henderson, the daughter of John P. Henderson, one of the old settlers and successful farmers of Johnson county. In 1887, Mr. Kelly married Nancy Beatty, the daughter of John and Sallie (Patterson) Beatty. John Beatty, who was a farmer by vocation, in connection with which he also followed blacksmith-

ing, was born, lived and died in Kentucky. To Mr. Kelly's first union were born seven children: Alice, Luella, Walter S., Sarah G., Laura M., one who died in infancy and one not named.

Politically, Mr. Kelly has given a life-long support to the Republican party and, though not a seeker after public office, he served for six years efficiently and satisfactorily as justice of the peace of Pleasant township. Fraternally, he is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, in the workings of which he has long taken a deep interest. His pleasant and attractive home, on East Pearl street in Greenwood, is a favorite stopping place for Mr. Kelly's old friends, who always find there the spirit of old-time hospitality that makes them feel at home. Personally, Mr. Kelly is a most pleasant, affable gentleman of honest convictions and sincere purposes. His upright career and wholesome moral influence makes him popular throughout the community in which he is widely known and in which his entire life has been spent.

IVORY J. DRYBREAD.

In no profession is there a career more open to talent than is that of the law, and in no field of endeavor is there demanded a more careful preparation, a more thorough appreciation of the absolute ethics of life or of the underlying principles which form the basis of all human rights and privileges. Unflagging application and intuitive wisdom and determination fully to utilize the means at hand, are the concomitants which insure personal success and prestige in this great profession, which stands as the stern conservator of justice, and it is one into which none should enter without a recognition of the obstacles to be encountered and overcome and the battles to be won, for success does not perch on the banner of every person who enters the competitive fray, but comes only as the result of capability. Possessing all the requisites of the able lawyer, Ivory J. Drybread, of Franklin, stands today among the eminent practitioners of Johnson county, Indiana.

Ivory J. Drybread, who for a number of years has been numbered among the active and successful lawyers and progressive and public-spirited citizens of Johnson county, was born in Nineveh township, this county, on December 18, 1875, and is the son of James C. and Martha A. (Wheatley) Drybread. His father, who was a native of Bartholomew county, Indiana, was the son of William Drybread, who was born in Dearborn county, this state, in 1799, and at the time of his death, which occurred in 1886, was one

of the oldest native-born residents of the state of Indiana. The subject's ancestors on the paternal side were from Ohio, where the family had been established in an early day, while the Wheatley family came from Maryland. James C. Drybread, who was a farmer by vocation, came to Johnson county to make his permanent home at about the time of his marriage, and here he spent the remainder of his days, his death occurring in May, 1900. He was survived several years by his widow, who died in 1907. Mr. Drybread was an active and energetic man and, by persistent industry and good management, accumulated a splendid estate, comprising seven hundred acres of good land at the time of his death. To him and his wife were born nine children, of whom five are still living, namely: Mrs. Clara A. Dixon, of Trafalgar, Johnson county, Indiana; Charles H., of Franklin; Mrs. Nannie Chambers, who lives on the old home farm in Nineveh township, this county; Ivory J., the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Martha J. Lacey, of Vincennes, this state.

Ivory J. Drybread was reared on the paternal homestead, where he remained until past sixteen years of age. After completing the course in the common schools of his home neighborhood, he entered the preparatory department of Franklin College, where he graduated in 1897. In the following year he began the reading of law in the office of Judge Johnson, at Franklin, and the following year was spent in the office of Col. Simeon Stansifer, at Columbus, Indiana, who was at that time district attorney for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. In 1900 Mr. Drybread entered the law department of the University of Wisconsin, at Madison, and in the fall of that year he was admitted to the bar of Johnson county and entered at once on the active practice of his profession. He was at first in partnership with Edward L. Middleton, a relation which existed until the fall of 1905, when Mr. Middleton retired from the active practice, since which time Mr. Drybread has been alone in the practice. Natural aptitude, thorough discipline and thoroughness in the handling of all matters entrusted to him have combined to gain for Mr. Drybread a distinctive success in his profession and he is numbered among the leaders of the local bar, having been connected with some of the most important litigation tried in the Johnson county courts. During a period of seven months in 1906 he was deputy clerk of the supreme court of the state, where he gained much valuable experience. During 1904-5 he served efficiently as city attorney of Franklin. He has been successful in his financial affairs and is the owner of some valuable farming land in Nineveh township, this county, to the operation of which he gives the proper amount of attention.

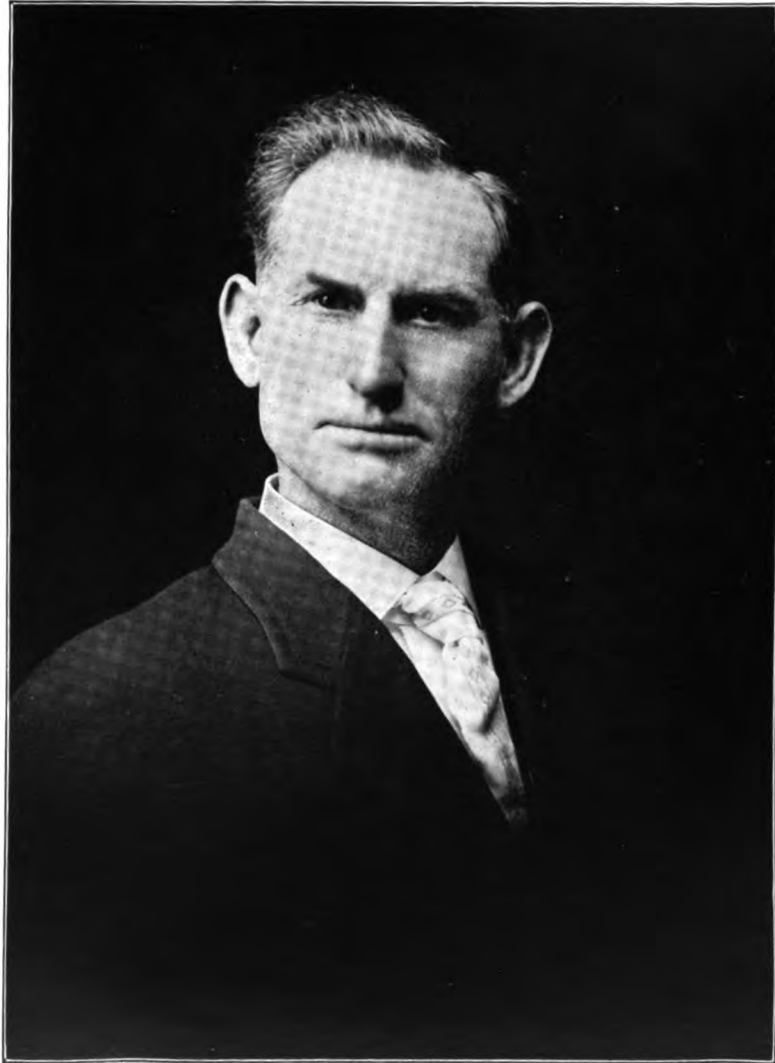
Politically, Mr. Drybread is an ardent supporter of the Republican party and even since attaining his majority he has taken a deep interest in public affairs, having been secretary of the Republican county central committee for the past ten years and doing efficient work in the interest of the party during campaigns. He has not, however, been a candidate for official preferment for himself. Fraternally, he is a member of the Masonic order, in the York Rite of which he has received the degrees up to the order of the Temple, being a member of Franklin Commandery No. 23, while in the Scottish Rite he has received the thirty-second degree of the consistory. Socially, he is a member of the Phi Delta college fraternity and is president of the Alumni Chapter House Association. Religiously, he is an earnest member of the Baptist church, to the support of which he contributes liberally.

On June 24, 1908, Mr. Drybread was united in marriage to Cora K. Ragsdale, the daughter of William S. Ragsdale, of Franklin. Mr. and Mrs. Drybread move in the best social circles of Franklin and because of their fine social qualities and their genuine worth they are popular in the locality where they live. Mr. Drybread has, through merit, close application and commendable conduct, risen steadily to a high rank in his profession, and his is the story of a life which is measured by its usefulness—a life that has made for good in all its relations with the world.

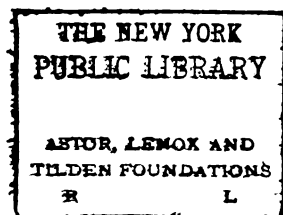
FRANK R. MULLENDORE.

The office of biography is not to give voice to a man's modest opinion of himself and his accomplishments, but rather to leave upon the record the verdict establishing his character by the consensus of opinion on the part of his neighbors and fellow citizens. In touching upon the life history of the subject of this sketch the writer aims to avoid fulsome encomium and extravagant praise; yet he desires to hold up for consideration those facts which have shown the distinction of a true, useful and honorable life—a life characterized by perseverance, energy, broad charity and well-defined purpose. To do this will be but to reiterate the dictum pronounced upon the man by the people who have known him long and well.

Frank R. Mullendore, who is one of the most successful farmers and cattle breeders in Johnson county, and who owns a splendid farm of three hundred and forty acres in Nineveh township, was born in a log cabin upon the farm where he now lives, his birthday having been November 27, 1866.



FRANK R. MULLENDORE



He is the son of Lewis and Harriet (Records) Mullendore, the father a native of Pennsylvania, of which state his parents also were natives. Lewis Mullendore came to Indiana in an early day, settling in Jackson township, Shelby county, where he became one of the most prominent citizens of the county. His rise in material affairs bordered somewhat on the spectacular, for when he was married his sole cash capital was but forty cents. Coming to Johnson county in 1844, after having spent eleven years in Shelby county as a tanner, he here engaged in farming and manufacturing tile, and to him belongs the distinction of having manufactured the first tile ever made and laid in Johnson county or the state of Indiana. He successfully operated his tile factory for many years, and by strict attention to business and wise economy he was enabled to accumulate over nine hundred acres of splendid land. He made what is generally called the horse-shoe tile, and he and a brother-in-law were partners in the business. As a sample of the enterprise exercised in his business affairs it is related that at one time they heard of a bottom tile that was made in the state of New York, and he at once sent his brother to learn the secret of its manufacture, but they found it was not a very intricate matter and easily learned. In all his business affairs he was a man of the strictest honor and integrity and among those with whom he dealt he sustained the very highest standing and enjoyed universal regard in the community. As stated before, he prospered in his financial affairs and gave to each of his children practically six thousand dollars, and at his death each inherited from his estate five thousand dollars. In the life of the community he took an interested part, and was one of the builders of the Union Christian church. To him and his wife were born thirteen children, ten of whom were reared to maturity, and nine are still living, namely: Joseph H., Rev. William, Frank R., the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Hulda Mulliken, Mrs. Elizabeth McQuinn, Mrs. Elsie Saunders, Mrs. Minnie Robinson, Mrs. Jennie White and Mrs. Olive Flynn.

The subject of this sketch secured his education in the schools of his neighborhood, and from his earliest active years he has followed the vocation of agriculture, in which he has achieved a splendid success. He was given one hundred and sixty acres by his father, and by his own efforts has accumulated one hundred and eighty acres more, making a total of three hundred and forty acres now in his possession. He has a splendid set of farm buildings, all of which have been built with an idea of permanency and convenience, and he is here carrying on agricultural pursuits according to the most practical ideas. Mr. Mullendore has achieved a reputation throughout the community as a

breeder of Hereford cattle, in which he has made a splendid success. His herd now numbers twenty, all of which are thoroughbreds, and thirty years' experience in this line has made Mr. Mullendore a splendid judge of these animals. He has bred some of the best Hereford cattle in the state of Indiana, for many of which he has received fancy prices and wherever they have been exhibited they have been prize winners. He shipped the first Hereford bull ever shipped to South America. Mr. Mullendore's home is pleasant and attractive and a good automobile contributes to the enjoyment of life. Optimistic in temperament, Mr. Mullendore sees the cheerful side of life and his home is a center of the social circles of the community where is always found the spirit of hospitality and good cheer.

Politically, Mr. Mullendore is a staunch supporter of the policies advocated in the platform of the Progressive party and enunciated by Theodore Roosevelt. He takes a deep interest in the current issues of the day and holds decided opinions on the great questions which are agitating the American people. His religious membership is with the Union Christian church of his community, while his fraternal membership is with the Knights of Pythias.

On November 9, 1891, Mr. Mullendore married Lavina Featheringill, the daughter of Allen Featheringill, and to them have been born four children, three of whom are living, namely: Hubert, a farmer, who is a graduate of the Franklin high school; Naomi and Lucile. Because of his success in the material affairs of life, his influence in local affairs and the unblemished character which he bears, there is accorded to him the fullest measure of popular confidence and esteem throughout the community.

WILLIAM H. McCLANAHAN.

The history of the loyal sons and representative citizens of Johnson county would not be complete should the name that heads this review be omitted. When the fierce fire of rebellion was raging throughout the Southland, threatening to destroy the Union, he responded with patriotic fervor to the call for volunteers and in some of the bloodiest battles for which that great war was noted proved his loyalty to the government he loved so well. During a useful life in the region where he lives he has labored diligently to promote the interests of the people, working earnestly and with little regard for his personal advancement or ease. He has been devoted to the public

welfare and in all of his relations his highest ambitions have been to benefit the community and advance its standard of citizenship.

William H. McClanahan was born in Scott county, Indiana, on October 4, 1840, and is a son of Francis and Armilda W. (Moore) McClanahan, both of whom are now deceased. The subject came from a long line of sterling ancestors, who were characterized by loyalty to the national government in time of war, his paternal grandfather, Robert McClanahan, having served in the war of 1812, and four uncles were Union soldiers during the Civil war. The subject was reared on the paternal farmstead in Scott county and received his education in the public schools of the neighborhood. On the outbreak of the Southern rebellion he enlisted, on July 11, 1861, as a private in Company C, Thirty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which he went to the front, his enlistment having taken place at Lexington, Indiana. Soon after his enlistment he was taken ill with measles and this, with resultant diseases, for several months necessitated his confinement in hospitals at Woodsonville, Columbia, Nashville and Madison, Indiana. He was granted a thirty-day sick furlough from the Woodsonville hospital in December, 1861, which was later extended to sixty days, at the expiration of which period he reported for duty at Franklin, Tennessee. He received an honorable discharge and on his return to civil pursuits he took up the vocation of farming, which he followed with splendid success until a few years ago when he retired and is now living in Franklin. He has a pleasant home on East King street and is engaged in dairying, in which he is meeting with splendid success, having a comfortable and attractive place of ten acres, on which he is spending his latter days in comfortable retirement.

On January 1, 1863, in Scott county, Indiana, Mr. McClanahan was married to Rebecca E. Flemming, who was born in Scott county, Indiana, on September 27, 1840, the daughter of Archibald and Mary (Hogeland) Flemming, both of whom are deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. McClanahan were born two children, Frank and Perry. Perry McClanahan inherited to a marked degree his father's patriotic disposition and military instinct, and at the outbreak of the Spanish war he enlisted as a private in Company E, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which he did faithful and courageous service during that brief struggle. He is still a member of the regular army, stationed at Washington, D. C., in the marine service. The family's splendid military record is further enhanced by the fact that Mrs. McClanahan had two brothers in the service, William and Reid Flemming, both of whom served in Indiana regiments, and William died during the service from disabilities contracted therein. Their father, Archibald

Flemming, served in the Indian wars and achieved a splendid record as a soldier.

Fraternally, Mr. McClanahan keeps alive his old army associations by his membership in Wadsworth Post No. 127, Grand Army of the Republic, in which he has held a number of official positions. Religiously he is a member and, with his wife, a prominent worker in the Presbyterian church. By his advocacy of wholesome living, pure politics and honesty in business, Mr. McClanahan has long enjoyed the undivided respect and esteem of all who know him, being regarded as one of Johnson county's most substantial and worthy citizens.

THOMAS W. CRAVEN.

A man's reputation is the property of the world, for the laws of nature have forbidden isolation. Every human being either submits to the controlling influence of others or wields an influence which touches, controls, guides or misdirects others. If he be honest and successful in his chosen field of endeavor, investigation will brighten his fame and point the way along which others may follow with like success. The reputation of Thomas W. Craven, one of the leading citizens of Nineveh township, Johnson county, having been unassailable all along the highways of life, according to those who have known him best, it is believed that a critical study of his career will be of benefit to the reader, for it has been not only one of honor but of usefulness also.

Thomas W. Craven is a native son of the old Buckeye state, where he was born on August 21, 1869, and is a son of William and Mary (Burnett) Craven. The father, who was a native of Yorkshire, England, came to Ohio where he settled and followed the vocation of blacksmith until his removal to Brown county, Indiana, when the subject of this sketch was but a young man, where the father followed the combined occupations of farming and blacksmithing. He had eleven children, nine of whom are still living. He was a man of some importance in his locality, and for a number of years efficiently discharged the duties of justice of the peace. He was also elected superintendent of roads, but the office was abolished before he entered upon the discharge of his official duties. He was a Methodist in his religious belief, and in politics voted with the Democratic party.

The subject of this sketch received his education in the common schools of Brown county and then followed his father's footsteps and took up the

trade of blacksmith, in which he worked actively for twenty-eight years. He is now engaged in the merchandise and implement business at Williamsburg, this county, in which he has met with splendid success, owing to his sound business methods, his courteous treatment of his patrons and his own personal worth. He remained in Brown county, until twenty-five years of age, since which time he has continuously been identified with Johnson county and is now numbered among the leading and influential citizens of his locality. He owns thirteen acres of land in and adjoining the village of Williamsburg.

In 1882, Mr. Craven was married to Laura A. Gillaspay, daughter of William E. and Elizabeth Gillaspay, the father having been a native of Kentucky, who came to Indiana early in life, and the mother a native of this state. To the subject and wife have been born four children: Pearl, who is a graduate of Indiana University, is now engaged as a teacher of language in the Bloomington high school; Reba, at home; Ina May is a common school teacher and Ralph W. is at home. The subject has taken an intelligent interest in public affairs and was elected trustee of Nineveh township, in which capacity he rendered his fellow citizens important public service. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Masonic order, belonging to the local lodges at Nineveh, while his religious membership is with the Christian church, in the prosperity of which he is deeply interested and to the support of which he contributes of his means. Politically, he is a Democrat and is interested in all public questions of importance. He is properly numbered among the substantial citizens of his locality, having contributed in many ways to the advancement of his fellow citizens. He has in the course of an honorable career been successful in his business affairs, and is in every way deserving of mention in the biographical history of his county.

CHAUNCEY J. POWELL.

Chauncey J. Powell belongs to that class of men who win in life's battles by sheer force of personality and determination rather than by the influence of friends or freak of fortune, and in whatever he has undertaken he has shown himself to be a man of ability and honor, true to whatever trusts have been reposed in him, and as the county recorder of Johnson county he has played an important part in the public affairs of the community. Mr. Powell was born near Franklin, Johnson county, on July 13, 1877, and is a son of James R. and Sarah E. (Van Arsdale) Powell. The father, who was a

native of the state of Kentucky, has followed farming all his active years, and in connection with this he was also an extensive dealer in live stock at Whiteland, this county. He came to Johnson county in 1865 or 1866, soon after the close of the war of the Rebellion, with his parents, Jackson Powell and wife, who also were natives of the Blue Grass state. Jackson Powell settled on a farm south of Franklin, where he lived until his death, which occurred on February 6, 1913, at the age of eighty-one years. Jackson Powell married Lydia Thompson, a native also of Kentucky, and they reared a family of four children, two sons and two daughters. The subject's parents reared two children, Chauncey and Cornelius, the latter being a resident of Whiteland. The subject's mother died in October, 1883, and his father subsequently married Lula T. Bohon, of Harrodsburg, Kentucky, by whom he had three children, J. D., of Huron, Indiana; Henry, of Whiteland, Indiana, and Mary, who remains at home with her father.

The subject of this sketch was born and reared on a farm, received his elementary education in the public schools, graduating from the Hope-well high school. He then became a student in Franklin College, where he was graduated in 1901. Immediately after he entered the employ of Swift & Company, of Chicago, as traveling salesman, with whom he remained for three years. He then located in Greenwood, where he engaged in the real estate business for two years, after which became interested in life insurance, in which he is still engaged to some extent, being manager for the American Central Life Insurance Company of Indianapolis for Johnson and adjoining counties. On November 5, 1910, Mr. Powell was nominated on the Democratic ticket for the office of county recorder and took office on January 1, 1911, for a full four-years term. He is discharging his official duties in a manner highly creditable to himself and to the entire satisfaction of his fellow-citizens.

Fraternally, Mr. Powell is an enthusiastic member of the Masonic order, while his religious membership is with the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is an earnest supporter and to which he gives a liberal support. In addition to his regular occupation, he is the owner of a twenty-acre fruit ranch in Montana, where he expects some day to locate.

Mr. Powell has been married twice, first at Omaha, Nebraska, on March 14, 1903, to Myrtle B. Lee, a native of Norway, and who died on October 21, 1903. On February 14, 1906, Mr. Powell married Lola B. Brenton, of Greenwood, Johnson county, Indiana, and to them was born one child, Sarah Louise, who died on July 4, 1910. Mr. and Mrs. Powell move in the best social circles of the community and because of their genial dispositions and

genuine worth they have endeared themselves to all who know them. Mrs. Powell has proven an efficient aid to her husband in his official duties, taking her place as his deputy in the recorder's office. Mr. Powell takes a deep and abiding interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of the community and county and gives his support to all worthy movements for the advancement of his fellow citizens. Prompt in the discharge of his official duties, affable and courteous to all who have business in his office, and a man of inflexible integrity, he is justly deserving of representation in the annals of his county.

FRANCIS WINTERBERG.

No people that go to make up our cosmopolitan civilization have better habits of life than those who came originally from the great German empire. The descendants of those people are distinguished for their thrift and honesty, and these two qualities in the inhabitants of any country will in the end alone make that country great. When with these two qualities is coupled the other quality of sound sense, which all the German descendants possess, there are afforded such elements as will enrich any land and place it at the top of the countries of the world in the scale of elevated humanity. Of this excellent people came the subject of this brief sketch, who is numbered among the enterprising merchants and public-spirited citizens of Johnson county, Indiana.

Francis Winterberg was born on March 13, 1843, in Germany and came to the United States in 1860, locating at Edinburg, Indiana, where he engaged in the grocery business first as clerk. He also engaged in the bakery business and some time later moved to Hope, Indiana, where he remained for a time, but eventually returned to Edinburg, where he has since been actively engaged in the grocery business. He carries a large and well selected stock of fancy and staple groceries and because of his evident desire to please his customers and his sound business methods he has achieved a pronounced success in his line. He takes a deep and commendable interest in the welfare of the community and gives his support to all movements which have for their object the advancement of the interests of his fellow citizens. Because of these worthy qualifications for citizenship he is enjoying the warm regard of all who know him.

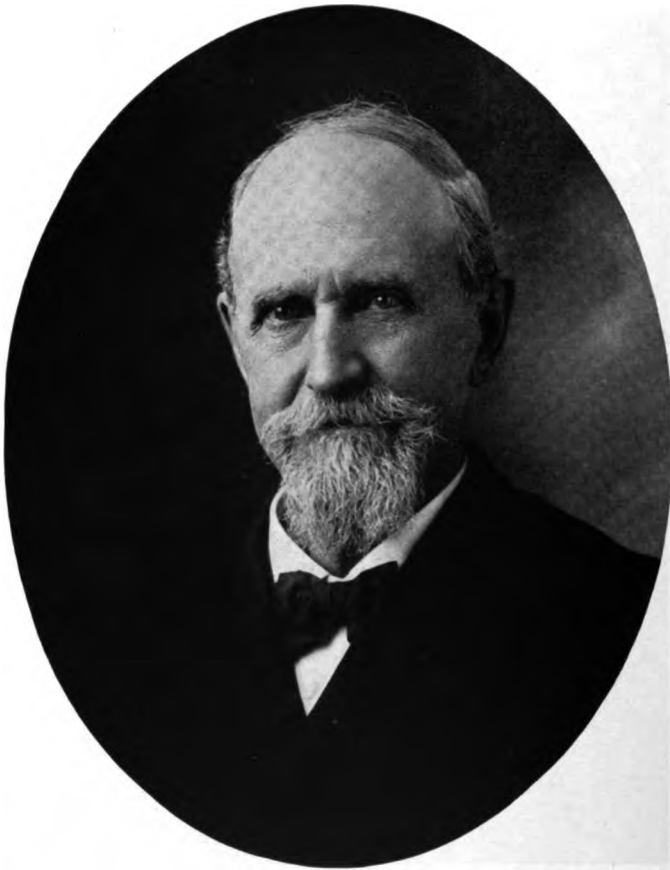
In 1865 Mr. Winterberg was married to Charlotte Sander, and to them have been born seven children, namely: Emma, Eda, Anna, Frank, Lucy, Florence and May. Politically, Mr. Winterberg is a stanch supporter of the

Democratic party and has been elected to public positions by his fellow citizens, having rendered efficient service as a member of the town board and as school director. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which latter order he has attained to the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. Mr. Winterberg has a splendid home, in which he takes a justifiable pride, and in his community he stands high in public estimation. He is a worthy representative of that foreign-born element which has played such an important part in the development of our state, and he is well entitled to representation in this work. He has always been actively interested in everything which tended to promote the development of the community and has been confidently counted on at all times to endorse any progressive measure and to uphold everything which stands for the best interests of the people. During his long and industrious career he has not only gained the confidence of his fellow business men, but as a man of force of character, upright and honest in his dealings with his fellow citizens, he has gained the esteem of all who know him.

WILLIAM DUANE COVERT.

Holding distinctive prestige among the enterprising citizens of Johnson county is William Duane Covert, whose record here briefly outlined is that of a self-made man who, by the exercise of the talents with which nature endowed him, successfully surmounted an unfavorable environment and rose to the position he now occupies as one of the influential and well-to-do men of the locality honored by his residence. He is a creditable representative of one of the old and highly esteemed pioneer families of Indiana, and possesses many of the admirable qualities and characteristics of his sturdy Pennsylvania ancestors, who migrated to Indiana in a very early day and figured in the history of different sections of the state.

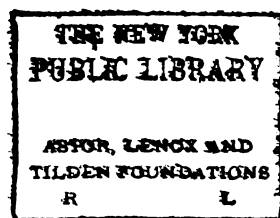
William Duane Covert, whose splendid farm of one hundred and twenty acres in Union township, Johnson county, Indiana, is considered one of the best agricultural tracts in that section of the county, was born in the township where he now lives on July 19, 1843, and is the son of William V. Covert. His paternal grandfather was John Covert, to whom were born eight children, five boys and three girls, namely: William V., John, Simon, Cornelius, Daniel, Mrs. Freeman, Mrs. Lagrange and one other, all of whom came to Johnson county in 1828. John Covert filed on land for himself, while other



WILLIAM D. COVERT



MRS. ANNA COVERT



members of the family settled in the Hopewell neighborhood. John entered the farm which is now resided on by W. M. Van Nuys. Thomas Henderson entered the land where the Presbyterian church now stands. John and his wife, whose family name was Verbryck, were members of the Hopewell church, of which John was for many years an elder. William V. Covert married Margaret, the daughter of Peter Bergen, who had entered the farm where the subject of this sketch now lives. William V. Covert was a prominent man in his locality, and during his life time was a leading and influential member of Hopewell church. His death occurred in 1859 of typhoid fever. To him and his wife were born four children, John, Mrs. Sarah Ann De Motte and Peter G., all now deceased, and the subject of this sketch. The widowed mother kept her family together for awhile after the father's death, and eventually the three brothers bought their sisters' share of the estate. Eventually Peter G. and William Duane bought the farm and still later the subject of this sketch bought the entire tract, which he now owns and to the cultivation of which he has successfully devoted his time and attention during his active years. The substantial and attractive old home was erected in 1842, being one of the oldest residences in this section, but it is still in a well preserved state and here the friends of the family always find the spirit of old-time hospitality in evidence. The subject of this sketch received his elementary education in the district schools of Union township and supplemented this by attendance at Hopewell Academy. He has all his life been a wide reader and a close observer of men and events and is considered a well informed man. In addition to the pursuit of agriculture, Mr. Covert for the long period of forty-six years conducted an up-to-date undertaking business, with headquarters and office on the farm, his brother, P. G., being his associate in the business until the latter's death, after which time the subject's wife assisted him.

In 1903 Mr. Covert was married to Anna Bergen, whose death occurred on January 18, 1910. Politically, Mr. Covert was for many years an active supporter of the Republican party, but of recent years he has affiliated with the Prohibition party, believing the liquor traffic to be the most vital issue now before the American people. His church membership for over a half century has been with the Hopewell Presbyterian church, in the prosperity of which he has been deeply interested. He is now classed with the financially strong and reliable men of his locality, having given strict attention to business, his career being characterized by honorable dealing and a straightforward course from which no motive has ever caused him to deviate. He has

accumulated a comfortable competency and his personal relations with his fellow men have ever been mutually agreeable, so that the high esteem in which he is held indicates his universal hold on the confidence and respect of the people.

RICHARD V. DITMARS.

The history of him whose name heads this biographical sketch is closely identified with the history of Johnson county, Indiana, which has long been his home. He began his career in this locality in the pioneer epoch and throughout the subsequent years he has been closely allied with its interests and upbuilding. His life has been one of untiring activity and has been crowned with a degree of success commensurate with his efforts. He is of the highest type of progressive citizen and none more than he deserves a fitting recognition among those whose enterprise and ability have achieved results that have awakened the admiration of those who knew them. The cause of humanity never had a truer friend than Mr. Ditmars, and in all the relations of life—family, church, state and society—he has displayed that consistent Christian spirit, that natural worth, that has endeared him to all classes. His integrity and fidelity have been manifested in every relation of life, an example which has been an inspiration to others and his influence has been felt in the community honored by his citizenship.

Richard V. Ditmars is descended from sterling old Holland Dutch ancestry, the line being traced back many generations. His maternal grandfather Verbryck was a soldier in the war of the Revolution and at the battle of Trenton, New Jersey, was in command of a regiment of continental troops, while at the time his wife was in hearing of the guns. The subject's parents were Garret and Sarah (Verbryck) Ditmars, both of whom were born in New Jersey, Millstone being the father's native place. Garret was a farmer by vocation and, desiring larger opportunities for advancement, turned his face westward and removed, first, to Warren county, Ohio, where he remained six years. In 1835 he came to Johnson county, Indiana, locating on a tract of land six or seven miles west of Franklin, where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1851. His widow died in 1854. They were the parents of twelve children, of whom the survivors are Cornelius L., John T., and Richard V., of Johnson county, and Mrs. Rebecca Donnell, of Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Richard V. Ditmars was born on December 8, 1834, while his parents



R. V. Dittmars

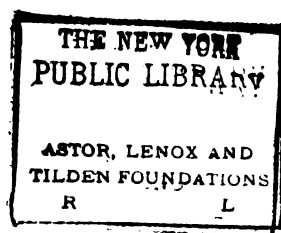
...and the person
...be available, so that
...of the ...

[illegible]

Richard V. Dimas was born on December 8, 1834, while his



R. V. Dittmars



were living in Warren county, Ohio, and was about one year old when the family came to Johnson county, Indiana. He attended the common schools of his home neighborhood until about 1854, when he entered Hopewell Academy, three miles west of Franklin, where he studied two years. He then went to Kansas, where he remained about three and a half years, returning to Johnson county during the holidays of 1860. In the spring of the following year, his patriotism being fired by the disloyal actions of the Southern states, he enlisted as a private in Company F, Seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and rendered faithful and valuable service in defense of his country until, about nine months after his enlistment, he was seriously wounded, his left leg being badly broken. He lay for four months in a hospital at Washington, D. C., at the end of which period he was honorably discharged from the service in October, 1862, on account of physical disability, and returned to his home. In 1863 Mr. Ditmars obtained employment as a clerk in the dry goods store of John L. Jones at Franklin, with whom he remained three years. During the two following years he was a partner in the firm of Jones, Ditmars & Company, then, selling out to Jones & Dunlap, he went to Indianapolis and took a four months' course in a business college. He then returned to Franklin and engaged in the dry goods business on his own account and has been so engaged continuously since, with the exception of a short period about twenty years ago, being now the oldest merchant in Franklin. Though now in his seventy-eighth year, Mr. Ditmars retains to a remarkable degree his physical vitality, while, mentally, he is as keen and alert as at any period in his life. His record as a business man has been one of which he is justifiably proud, for in all this period no one has been able to cast a slur on or besmirch his reputation as an honest, upright and fearless business man, while as a private citizen he has at all times stood for the best interests of the community along every line. He has been an eye witness and participant in the splendid growth which has characterized this section of the country and has himself been an important factor in its progress and development.

Mr. Ditmars has been twice married, first in 1872 to Alice Barnett, the only daughter of Dr. Robert E. Barnett, of Greenfield, Indiana, to which union were born three children, only one of whom is now living, namely, Lillian, the wife of Dr. Oran A. Province, of Franklin. Mrs. Alice Ditmars died about twenty-five years ago and five years later he married Mary Mather, of Indianapolis.

Religiously, Mr. Ditmars has for many years been an earnest and faith-

ful member of the Presbyterian church, of which he was a ruling elder for thirty-four years. He is a member of Wadsworth Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of which he is past commander, and he is rendering efficient service as patriotic instructor in the schools all over Johnson county. Mr. Ditmars has been a consistent man in all he has ever undertaken and his career in all the relations of life has been utterly without pretense. He is held in the highest esteem by all who know him, and the city of Franklin and county of Johnson can boast of no better man or more enterprising citizen.

WILLIAM D. McCARTNEY.

It is the progressive, wide-awake man of affairs that makes the real history of a community and his influence as a potential factor in the body politic is difficult to estimate. The examples such men furnish of patient purpose and steadfast integrity strongly illustrate what is in the power of each to accomplish, and there is always a full measure of satisfaction in adverting, even in a casual way, to their achievements in advancing their own interests and those of their fellow men and giving strength and solidity to the institutions which make so much for the prosperity of the community. Such a man is William D. McCartney, the present popular livery man and farmer at Greenwood, Johnson county, and it is eminently proper that a review of his interesting and varied career be accorded a place among the representative citizens of Johnson county.

William D. McCartney was born in Jefferson county, Indiana, on March 11, 1853, and is a son of James and Emmeline (Sharp) McCartney. The father, who also was from Jefferson county, Indiana, became a resident of that county when four years old, having been brought there by his parents, James McCartney and wife. James McCartney was a native of Ireland and his wife was a native of Virginia. The subject's father was a farmer by vocation and came to Johnson county, Indiana, in 1863, settling in Clark township, where he made his future home, following his vocation as a farmer during his active life. His death occurred in March, 1878, and his wife died in 1876. They were the parents of seven children, and the subject of this sketch is the only surviving member of his family.

William B. McCartney received his education in the common schools of the neighborhood and was reared to the life of a farmer, a vocation to which he has devoted his attention the greater portion of his life, the only exception

being about four months when he was employed at railroad work. He was fairly successful in his agricultural work, acquiring the ownership of seventy-eight acres of splendid land, in addition to which he rents about three hundred acres. On this land he carries on a diversified system of farming, raising all the crops common to this locality and also gives considerable attention to the raising of live stock, feeding Polled Angus and Hereford cattle and Duroc hogs, for which he finds a ready market, owing to the good quality of the stock which he raises. His land is fertile, maintained in good condition, while the permanent improvements are of such character as add attractiveness and value to the property. In 1912 Mr. McCartney moved to Greenwood, where he bought a livery stable which he has since conducted, but still oversees his farming interests. He has twelve head of horses and a splendid line of carriages and buggies, with which he is accommodating the local trade in such a manner as is entirely satisfactory to his customers. He is also giving his attention to the breeding and raising of Percheron horses, in which he is achieving a good reputation, keeping nothing but high grade stock. He possesses good business ability and this, combined with his genial disposition and evident desire to please, has won him a warm place in the hearts of the people with whom he associates.

In 1878 Mr. McCartney was married to Alice Terman, daughter of James W. and Martha (Cutsinger) Terman, who were old settlers in Jackson township, Shelby county, Indiana, and prominent among the leading people of their community. To Mr. and Mrs. McCartney have been born four children, namely: Harry, of Greenwood, who is secretary of the J. T. Polk canning factory; Margaret, who married O. H. Thurston, a farmer of Pleasant township, this county; J. W., who was a farmer until the present year, since when he has been a contractor of stone road work in partnership with a Mr. Murphy, and Florence, who married B. E. McMullen, and is living in Indianapolis.

Politically, Mr. McCartney is a staunch Republican and has served five years as assessor of Pleasant township and a similar period as trustee of the township. He at one time ran for the offices of clerk and county auditor, but, as he was a member of the minority party, he was defeated with the other candidates on his ticket. Fraternally, he is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to the blue lodge at Greenwood and the commandery of Knights Templar at Franklin, and is also a charter member of the Knights of Pythias at Greenwood. Religiously, the family are all members of the Christian church. Mr. McCartney has achieved success because he has given attention along proper channels and has been an advocate of honest living and dealing

with his fellow men. Though never animated with great ambition for public honors, he has ever lent his aid in furthering the general interests of his locality and is well fortified in his convictions, being at all times public spirited in his attitude toward all movements for the benefit of the locality in which he lives.

MRS. ELIZA POLK CARNES.

Wholly devoted to home and domestic duties, doing through all the best years of her life the lowly but sacred work that comes within her sphere, there is not much to record concerning the life of the average woman. And yet what station so dignified, what relation so loving and endearing, what offices so holy, tender and ennobling as those of home-making wifehood and motherhood. As man's equal in every qualification save the physical, and his superior in the gentle, tender and loving amenities of life, she fully merits a much larger notice than she ordinarily receives, and the writer of these lines is optimistic enough to indulge the prediction that in no distant future she will receive due credit for the important part she acts in life's great drama and be accorded her proper place in history and biography. The foregoing lines are prompted by a review of the career of one of Greenwood's grand old ladies, Mrs. Eliza Polk Carnes, who is numbered among the most respected and esteemed residents of this favored community.

Mrs. Carnes is a native of the state of Kentucky and the daughter of William and Sarah (Shoptaugh) Polk, both of whom were also natives of the old Blue Grass state. The father, who was a farmer, came to Indiana in 1856, settling in Johnson county, where he followed agricultural pursuits during his entire active life. He built the present attractive brick house in which Mrs. Carnes lives in 1867 and in which he resided until his death, which occurred in 1877. To him and his wife were born nine children, namely: John A., now deceased, who was a member of the Indiana Legislature for two terms; Matilda; Burr H., who was mayor of Vicksburg, Mississippi, and a prominent citizen of that community; Maurice; James M.; Eliza J., the immediate subject of this sketch; William L., of Vicksburg, Mississippi; Lizzie and Charles. Mr. Polk was a Democrat in his political affiliations, though not active in public affairs, and he and the members of his family were all affiliated with the Baptist church.

Eliza J. Polk received her education in the common schools, and in 1863 she was united in marriage to Henry C. Wood, who was born in Taylorsville,

Kentucky, on December 24, 1832. After attaining mature years he became a druggist, in which he had a successful career, and was preparing to enter the profession of medicine when his death occurred, on December 10, 1867. He was a man of splendid personal qualities of character, and because of his genuine worth and personal manners he had endeared himself to all who knew him. To Henry C. and Eliza Wood was born a son, Clarence H., who is now living at home with his mother and was station agent and operator at Greenwood for ten years. On October 25, 1870, Eliza Polk Wood was united in marriage to Zachariah Carnes, who was born in Grayson county, Kentucky, on January 10, 1839. After receiving a good, practical and common school education, he decided to take up the practice of medicine and matriculated in the Medical School of Kentucky at Louisville, where, in due time, he graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. In 1873 he entered upon the practice of his profession at Hardin Springs, Kentucky, where he remained about four years and then came to Greenwood, where he was numbered among the successful and prominent physicians of this locality until his death, which occurred in January, 1910. He was not only eminent in his profession, but as a citizen he stood for all those things which elevate and advance the best interests of a community. He had the greatest sympathy for his fellow men and was ever willing to aid and assist those who were struggling to aid themselves against adverse fate, yet in this as in everything else he was entirely unostentatious. To him life was a sacred trust; friendship was inviolable and nothing could turn him from the path of rectitude and honor. Although his life was a busy one, his every-day affairs making heavy demands upon his time, he never shrank from his duties as a citizen and his obligations to the church, his neighbors and friends. To the practice of his profession he brought rare skill and research, such qualities stamping him as a man of extraordinary talent and a benefactor of his kind. In politics he was a Republican, though not a seeker after public office, and he was a member of the Johnson County Medical Society, of which he served as president two or three terms.

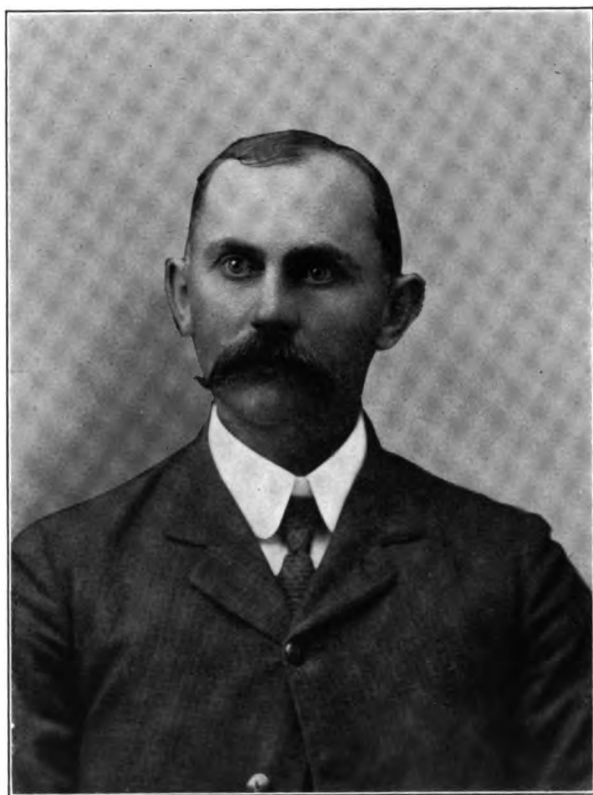
To Zachariah and Eliza Carnes was born a daughter, Floy M., who became the wife of Theophilus J. Moll, an attorney in Indianapolis, Indiana. Mrs. Carnes is the owner of one hundred acres of good land which she leases, and is looking after her business affairs with an ability which bespeaks her strong character and mentality. Despite her advanced age she retains her mental and physical faculties to a marked degree, and is numbered among the popular members of the social circles in which she moves.

GEORGE W. WILD.

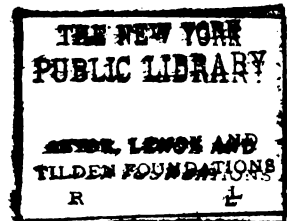
Success is only achieved by the exercise of certain distinguishing qualities and it cannot be retained without effort. Those by whom great epoch changes have been made in the political and industrial world began early in life to prepare themselves for their peculiar duties and responsibilities and it was only by the most persevering and continuous endeavor that they succeeded in rising superior to the obstacles in their way and reaching the goal of their ambition. Such lives are an inspiration to others who are less courageous and more prone to give up the fight before their ideal is reached or definite success in any chosen field has been attained. In the life history of the honorable gentleman whose name forms the caption of this article we find evidence of a peculiar characteristic that always makes for achievement—persistency, coupled with fortitude and lofty traits, and as a result of such a life Mr. Wild stands today one of the representative citizens of Johnson county and one of the best known and most highly respected men of Clark township.

George W. Wild was born April 18, 1860, in Jollity, near Edinburg, Johnson county, Indiana, and is a son of Charles Wild, a native of Germany, born in 1836 and died in 1912, and his wife, whose maiden name was Christina Trech, and who was also a native of the fatherland. Charles Wild came to America at the age of eighteen years with his mother and stopped first in Cincinnati, where he plied his trade, that of blacksmith. Later he went to New Orleans, traveling as a journeyman blacksmith, seeing much of the country and gaining a great deal of valuable experience during this period. During the Civil war he enlisted in the Union army, serving four years and gaining for himself a splendid reputation as a gallant and faithful soldier. Eventually he came to Johnson county, settling at Jollity, and afterwards located at Urmeysville, where for a time he had a blacksmith shop, but later returned to Jollity, where his death occurred. To him and his wife were born seven children, namely: Charles, of Needham township, this county; George W., the subject of this sketch; Joseph, who resides in the edge of Shelby county; Mrs. Sophia Sanders, of Blue River township, this county; Mrs. Emma Brock, also of Blue River township; Mrs. Kate Smith, of Needham township, and Caroline.

The subject of this sketch did not receive many educational advantages, because his time was required in assisting in the support of the family. During his boyhood days he cut cordwood in the day time and studied at night,



GEORGE W. WILD



in this way securing a fair practical education and getting an early start in the practical affairs of life. At the age of fifteen years he began working out by the month, his first wages being at the rate of fifteen dollars a month. In this way he worked for eleven years, carefully husbanding his resources so that eventually he found himself ready to start in life on his own account. His first employment was as manager of a poultry farm for Adam Dunlap, for whom he worked about seven years. In 1901 Mr. Wild bought sixty-seven acres of his present farm, and five years later purchased forty-four acres additional. He has made many permanent and substantial improvements on the place, including much ditching and rebuilding of houses and in many ways he has brought the farm up to the highest modern standard of agricultural excellence. He keeps practically all his own live stock, which he has found a profitable method to pursue and has met with splendid success in this line. He has thirty-five acres sown to wheat, twenty-five acres to corn and eight to oats, while ordinarily he cuts about ten tons of hay. He raises a large number of live stock, averaging about seventy-five head of hogs annually, and by careful attention to this branch of husbandry he has met with gratifying success in his operations.

Mr. Wild has been aligned with the Democratic party since he attained his majority and has been numbered among the active and worthy counsellors of that party in local elections. In 1904 he was elected trustee of Clark township, serving four years and two months and giving satisfaction in the administration of the affairs of the office to which he was elected by the largest majority ever given in his township and having been the first Democratic trustee of that township in twenty years. In 1907 Mr. Wild was elected to the board of county commissioners, in which he rendered such satisfactory service that in 1910 he was re-elected for a six-year term, being the present incumbent of the office. His religious membership is with the Presbyterian church, of which he is a faithful and earnest adherent.

In 1892 Mr. Wild was united in marriage with Etta Logan, the daughter of Roy Logan, of Johnson county. She proved to her husband a helpmate in the truest sense of the word, encouraging him and advising him wisely, much of his success being due to her splendid assistance. She died in April, 1913. To them were born three children, namely: Ruth, who is now a student in the Normal College at Terre Haute, Indiana; Alice and Christina, who are students in the Clark township high school. The subject has long been a supporter of movements having for their object the material advancement of the community, while his influence in promoting the social and moral

welfare of his fellow men has been second to none. During his residence in the township where he has always been regarded as a man of upright principles, industrious and kind-hearted to those in need, few in this community are better or more favorably known than he.

MAJOR JOHN H. TARLTON.

One of the most difficult literary tasks is to write an unexceptionable review of a living man. If the life is worthy of record there is always danger of offending that delicacy which is inseparable from merit; for even moderate praise, when it meets the eyes of its subject is apt to seem fulsome, while a nice sense of propriety would not be the less wounded by a dry abstract containing nothing but names and dates. To sum up a career which is not yet ended would appear like recording events which have not yet transpired, since justly to estimate the scope and meaning of a history it is important that we have the closing chapter. In writing biographical notice, therefore, the chronicler from the moment he takes up his pen should consider the subject as no longer among his contemporaries, for thus he will avoid the fear of offending by bestowing praise where it is merited and escape the risk of giving but a fragmentary view of that which must eventually be taken as a unit. At some risk, therefore, the writer assumes the task of placing on record the life and character of a man, who, by the force of strong individuality, has achieved eminent success in the vocations to which he has addressed himself and has won for himself an enviable place among the leading men of the city and county honored by his citizenship.

Major John H. Tarlton, the efficient and popular cashier of the Citizens National Bank of Franklin, is a native of the county in which he lives, having been born on September 24, 1850, on a farm east of Greenwood. He is the son of Caleb B. and Evaline M. (West) Tarlton, both of whom were born at Georgetown, Scott county, Kentucky, the father in 1827 and the mother in 1825. Caleb B. Tarlton came to Johnson county, Indiana, in 1835 with his father, Merritt Tarlton. The latter, on coming to Indiana, had first settled in Marion county, about eight miles east of Indianapolis, where he followed farming, which vocation he also followed after coming to Johnson county. Caleb Tarlton was reared to the life of the farm and never forsook that calling, following it up to within about ten years of his death, which occurred in 1909. His wife died in 1898. He was a prominent and influential man

in the public life of the locality and was active in political affairs, having served as a member of the lower house of the Legislature as the representative from Johnson and Morgan counties in 1870-72 and as state senator from Johnson and Shelby counties from 1876 to 1880. He was a Democrat in politics and a Baptist in his religious belief. To him and his wife were born seven children, of whom four are living, namely: William M., who lives in California; James A., of Indianapolis; Charles W., of Columbus, Indiana, and the subject of this review.

John H. Tarlton was reared on the paternal farmstead and secured his education in the district schools and the public schools of Indianapolis, after which he was a student in Franklin College. From 1878 to 1886 he served as deputy auditor of Johnson county, following which he was for two years employed in the county treasurer's office, his service in these positions giving him valuable experience and an insight into practical business methods. At the close of his term in the auditor's office he was a candidate for the office of auditor, but was defeated by a narrow margin. On leaving the treasurer's office Major Tarlton accepted the position of bookkeeper in the Citizens National Bank, of Franklin, which had been organized the year previous, and he has remained identified with this strong and well-known institution since. He was promoted first to assistant cashier and later to cashier, in which position he is now serving to the entire satisfaction of the officers of the bank and its patrons. Careful and conservative, and with a comprehensive knowledge of all the details of banking methods, Major Tarlton has filled his responsible position with marked ability and he has been an important factor in the splendid success which has marked the career of this bank. Genial and unassuming, the Major readily makes friends and always retains them so that today he enjoys a marked popularity throughout the community.

In 1898, on the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, the subject, who had been a member of the National Guard, enlisted for service, going to the front with his command on April 26, 1898, and serving until mustered out on November 4th of the same year. He was commissioned captain of his company, and gained a good reputation as a careful and competent officer, so that after his discharge from the special military service, he was commissioned major in the National Guard, serving as such for eight years, when he declined another commission and was placed on the retired list. His military record was a creditable one in every respect and he earned the commendation of his superior officers.

On November 16, 1887, John H. Tarlton was married to Jessie B. Gib-

son, the daughter of Harvey J. and Adelaide Gibson, she having been born at Franklin, Indiana, on August 11, 1863. This union has been blessed by two children, Marcia Adelaide, who, on August 4, 1913, married L. E. Miller and resides in Chicago, and Charlotte E., both of whom are at home with their parents. Marcia graduated from Franklin College in June, 1913.

Politically, Major Tarlton gives his support to the Democratic party, while, religiously, he is an attendant of the Baptist church. Fraternally, he is a Mason, in which order he has taken the degrees of the York Rite, including those of the Temple, belonging to Franklin Commandery No. 23. Because of his genial personality, sterling qualities of character and his success in life, the Major is deservedly popular among his acquaintances.

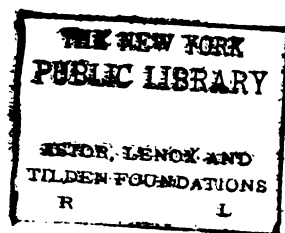
DAVID R. WEBB.

In past ages the history of a country was comprised chiefly in the record of its wars and conquests. Today history is largely a record of commercial activity and those whose names are foremost in the annals of the nation are those who have become leaders in business circles. The conquests now made are those of mind over matter, and the victor is he who can most successfully establish, control and operate commercial interests. Mr. Webb is unquestionably one of the strongest and most influential of the men whose lives have been an essential part in the history of Johnson county. Tireless energy, keen perception, honesty of purpose, genius for devising and executing the right thing in the right place and time are the chief characteristics of the man. These, combined with everyday common sense and guided by strong will power, are concomitants which will insure success in any undertaking.

David R. Webb was born in Blue River township, Johnson county, Indiana, on January 11, 1854, and is a son of John C. and Elizabeth (Abbett) Webb. The father, who was born on December 25, 1827, on the old homestead in this county, died on June 24, 1901; his wife also was a native of this county and her death occurred in 1855. The subject's paternal grandfather was David Webb, who also was a farmer by vocation. John C. Webb early in life was a tiller of the soil, later followed the livery and horse business and eventually became a veterinary surgeon. He was a man of excellent qualities of character and was highly respected in the community. The subject of this sketch received a good practical education in the public schools of Edinburg, and his first independent labor on his own account was as clerk in a store dur-



DAVID R. WEBB



ing the daytime and as assistant in Winterberg's ice cream parlors in the evenings. Later he was appointed deputy postmaster of Edinburg under Postmaster Matthew Duckworth, and at the expiration of his term in that office he applied himself to the tinner's trade, at which he worked two years. He then accepted employment as clerk in the hardware store of Christian C. Forrer, and in 1877 he bought a half interest from his employer and in 1885 obtained sole control of the business. He prospered in this line and continued in this business until 1900, when he sold a half interest to Oscar Mutz, and later sold his entire interest. He is the owner of the building in which the store is located. In 1900 Mr. Webb bought a half interest in the Martin Cutsinger grain elevator, in which he was interested for five years, at the end of which period he disposed of his interest, and in November, 1905, he bought the Mulloda Veneer Manufacturing Company. This company had been organized and was owned by Roscoe Mutz, Andrew J. Loughery and C. W. Davis, who were the pioneers in the veneer industry in Edinburg. To this business Mr. Webb has given his careful attention and has built it up to very large proportions, the sales being handled through the Walter Clark Veneer Company, of Grand Rapids, Michigan. The plant is well equipped with the latest improved machinery, calculated to produce the finest qualities of veneer at a reasonable cost, and the produce of this factory has found ready sale wherever offered. Mr. Webb has demonstrated himself to be a man of exceptional business ability and enterprise, and because of his energetic methods he has accumulated a fair share of this world's goods. As a private citizen he takes a deep and abiding interest in all phases of the community life affecting the educational, moral, social or material welfare of the people, and his support is always given to such movements as are conducive to the greatest public good.

In 1876 Mr. Webb was united in marriage to Laura Alice Leggate, the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Mullendore) Leggate, the former having been an old settler of Shelby county, where he successfully followed farming and stock raising. His death occurred in 1857. Mrs. Webb, who was born on September 7, 1857, received a good practical education in the common schools of her home neighborhood and is a lady of many gracious qualities of head and heart, such as have commended her to the good will of all who know her. To Mr. and Mrs. Webb have been born three children, namely: Eva, the wife of Claude Maley, a successful lumber and hardware dealer at Evansville, Indiana; Jessie, who married, but is now deceased, having died at the age of twenty-six years; Ruth, who married Percy R. Broadbeck, lives in Edinburg.

Politically, the subject of this sketch gives his earnest support to the Republican party and has always taken an intelligent interest in public affairs, having served for several years as treasurer of Edinburg, giving eminent satisfaction in the discharge of his duties. Fraternally, he has been a member of the Knights of Pythias since 1877, while in the Masonic order he has attained marked preferment, having attained all the degrees of the Scottish Rite to the thirty-second. He is also a member of Murat Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Indianapolis. Mr. Webb lives in a comfortable and attractive home on East Main street, Edinburg, where the spirit of genuine old-time hospitality is always in evidence, and because of his genial disposition and manly qualities of character and his genuine worth he is held in the highest esteem by all who know him.

CAMILUS B. COOK.

The success of men in business or any vocation depends upon character as well as upon knowledge, it being a self-evident proposition that honesty is the best policy. Business demands confidence and where that is lacking business ends. In every community some men are known for their upright lives, strong common sense and moral worth rather than for their wealth or political standing. Their neighbors and acquaintances respect them, the young generations heed their examples, and when they "wrap the drapery of their couches about them and lie down to pleasant dreams" posterity listens with reverence to the story of their quiet and useful lives. Among such men of a past generation in Indiana was the late Camilus B. Cook, who was not only a progressive man of affairs, successful in material pursuits, but a man of modest and unassuming demeanor, well educated, a fine type of the reliable, self-made American, a friend to the poor, charitable to the faults of his neighbors and who always stood ready to unite with them in every good work and active in the support of laudable public enterprises. He was proud of the grand state of Indiana and zealous of its progress and prosperity. He was a man who in every respect merited the high esteem in which he was universally held, for he was a man of public spirit, intellectual attainments and exemplary character.

C. B. Cook was a native son of the old Hoosier state, having been born in Rush county on the 8th of October, 1833, and was a son of John T. and Mary (Morris) Cook. The father, who was a native of Pennsylvania, came

to Indiana in an early day, settling first in Rush county, but later moving to Huntington county, where his death occurred. He was a man of splendid personal character and stood high in the communities where he lived. The subject of this sketch received his education in the common schools and his first active labors were devoted to the cultivation of the home farm. Later he entered the grain business on his own account in Greenwood, Johnson county, having located in Pleasant township forty-eight years ago and thirty-eight years ago located in Greenwood. Besides being heavily interested in the grain elevator business, he also dealt, earlier in life, very extensively in live stock, buying and selling the stock, in all departments of which he was prospered and realized splendid profits from his investments. He accumulated one hundred acres of land near Greenwood and also had a splendid residence in Greenwood where his widow now lives. He was a man of sterling qualities of character, being known to his neighbors as an industrious, hardworking man of undoubted honesty and the highest moral integrity, whose success in life was fully earned and deserved. He was essentially a man of affairs, sound of judgment and far-seeing in what he undertook and he won and retained the confidence and esteem of all classes. His career was rounded in its beautiful simplicity, for he did his full duty in all the relations of life and it is safe to say that no man in the county in which he lived enjoyed to a greater extent the affection and confidence of the people with whom he associated than did Mr. Cook. Mr. Cook's death occurred on December 5, 1910, and his passing away was considered a distinct loss to the community.

In 1864, Mr. Cook was united in marriage to Elizabeth Voris, the daughter of Abram and Sarah (Lyons) Voris. Both of these parents are now deceased, the father having died in Franklin and the mother near Greenwood. They were the parents of three children: Margaret, deceased, Elizabeth (Mrs. Cook) and William, deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Cook were born two children, Cora, the wife of David DeMotte, an elevator man, and they have one child, Camilus Bowen; Nora became the wife of Charles White, a successful hardware merchant in Greenwood.

Politically, Mr. Cook was a staunch Republican and took an active part in political affairs, though not himself a seeker for public office. In the religious life of the community he was prominent as a member of the Christian church, standing staunchly for all those things which go to elevate humanity and lead others to the better life. He took a deep interest in the large affairs of the community and as vice-president of the Citizens Bank, which office he held at the time of his death, he wielded a large influence in local financial and commercial affairs.

MILFORD MOZINGO.

Among the representative farmers of Johnson county is the subject of this sketch, who is the owner of a fine landed estate in Needham township and is carrying on the various departments of his enterprise with that discretion and energy which are sure to find their natural sequence in definite success, having always been a hard worker, a good manager and a man of economical habits, and, being fortunately situated in a thriving farming community, it is no wonder that he stands today in the front rank of the agriculturists of this favored locality.

Milford Mozingo, who has been eminently successful in the pursuit of agriculture in Needham township, Johnson county, and who has attained to a relative degree of prominence in his county by faithful public service, was born near the banks of Sugar Creek, Needham county, on April 1, 1852, and is the son of Joseph Mozingo. The latter was born in Clark county, Indiana, on March 17, 1820, and died on September 24, 1909. He was the son of John Mozingo, a native of Virginia, who located in the state of Indiana in 1819, his coming from the South being prompted by his opposition to slavery. In 1823 the family settled on Sugar creek in Johnson county, where Joseph entered school in a log cabin and afterward in the town of Franklin. At that time but little improvement had been made in this section of the country, wild game being numerous and Indians still being occasionally seen. He was a prominent and influential member of the Second Mt. Pleasant Baptist church for three-quarters of a century, being frequently elected a delegate to church meetings. In 1839 he married Julia Ann Owens, and they established their home on fifty-six acres of land in Needham township. They became the parents of seven children, of whom three are living, namely: Mrs. William Neal, of Blue River township, this county; Mrs. Mary Yelton, of Franklin, and Milford, the subject of this sketch. The mother of these children died on July 5, 1888.

Milford Mozingo received his education in the common schools of Needham township and remained with his father until attaining the age of twenty-one years, when he rented land and farmed on his own account until 1896, when he bought his present splendid farm in Needham township. To the cultivation of this place he has assiduously devoted his attention and has made many permanent and substantial improvements, which have added to the value and utility of the farm. He carries on general farming, his entire tract of nearly one hundred acres being in cultivation and all being very productive,



MILFORD MOZINGO

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

R

L

as may be noted from the following figures for 1912: Twenty-five hundred bushels of corn and six hundred bushels of oats, while there is yet twenty-five acres or more in wheat and thirty-eight in corn. Seventy head of hogs are fed annually and every detail of the farm work is under the personal supervision of Mr. Mozingo, who is practical and systematic in all he does. A comfortable and attractive brick residence, located on a commanding knoll and surrounded by fine, large shade trees, is one of the notable features of this farm.

Politically, Mr. Mozingo has been a lifelong Democrat, and has taken an active part in the advancement of the interests of his party, having served as a delegate to judicial, county and state conventions. In November, 1906, Mr. Mozingo was elected a member of the board of county commissioners and served two terms, a period of six years, to the eminent satisfaction of his constituents. At the time of his election the county was in debt to the amount of fifty thousand dollars, and had a high rate of taxation, while when he retired from office the debt had been cancelled and the tax rate materially lowered. He was faithful in the discharge of his official duties, and when he retired from office his admirers, to show their esteem for him, presented him with a fine leather rocking chair. Religiously, Mr. Mozingo is a member of the Second Mt. Pleasant Baptist church, of which he has been a faithful member for over forty years. His fraternal relations are with the Franklin lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and Franklin Commandery No. 23, Knights Templar, as well as the Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Mozingo has been twice married, first on February 7, 1874, to Susie J. Parkhurst, daughter of John M. Parkhurst, and to them was born one child, William V. Mrs. Susie J. Mozingo died in 1876, and on October 10, 1888, Mr. Mozingo married Abbie M. Powers, of Clark township, this county, a daughter of John T. Powers.

Mr. Mozingo's early life story is not uncommon in our western history and serves as an object lesson to those who would mount the ladder of success. His beginning was characterized by hard work and conscientious endeavor, and he owes his rise to no train of fortunate incidents or fortuitous circumstances. It is the reward of application of mental qualifications of a high order to the affairs of business, the combining with keen perceptions of mental activity that enabled him to grasp the opportunities that presented themselves. This he did with success and, what is more important, with honor. His integrity has ever been unassailable, his honor unimpeachable, and he stands now, as he has stood in the past, one of the successful men and representative citizens of the day and generation.

JAMES T. GILMORE.

He to whom this sketch is dedicated is a member of one of the oldest and most honored pioneer families in Johnson county, and there is particular interest attached to a study of his life record, owing to the fact that he has forged his way to the front by reason of an innate ability and personal characteristics that seldom fail to win the goal sought.

James T. Gilmore, the efficient and popular clerk of the court of Johnson county, Indiana, is a native of his county, having been born on October 30, 1863. His paternal grandfather, Alexander Gilmore, was one of the honored old pioneers of Johnson county, having in an early day settled in Union township where he entered government land, on which he spent the rest of his days. He was a native of Kentucky. The subject's parents, Cornelius and Virginia (Deer) Gilmore, were both natives of Johnson county, where the father followed the vocation of carpenter during his active life in Union township, where he was born and reared. His death occurred on January 22, 1902. His widow is now living in Union township at the advanced age of seventy-six years. She was born in Johnson county and is the daughter of Willis Deer, who in an early day entered one hundred and sixty acres of government land, on which he lived until seventy-five years old, when he retired to his present home in Boone county, this state, where his death occurred at the advanced age of eighty-two years. To Cornelius and Virginia Gilmore were born four children, namely: Susan, the wife of John F. Henderson, of White River township, this county; Belle, the wife of Frank Etter, of Union township; Laura, the wife of James R. Blackwell, of Union township, and James T., the subject of this sketch.

James T. Gilmore, who was born on a farm and received his education in the common schools of his neighborhood, began his independent career as a clerk in a general store in Union township, in which employment he continued during the greater part of his life just prior to his election to the office of county clerk, though he had devoted a few years to agricultural pursuits, in which he was eminently successful. In 1910, he was nominated on the Democratic ticket for the office of county clerk and was elected in the ensuing fall, assuming the duties of his office on January 1, 1912, for a four-year term. Mr. Gilmore is a man of sagacity and good business ability, elements which have contributed materially to his success in his official position, and he is discharging his public duties to the honor and satisfaction of all those who have dealings with the office. Genial and accommodating in

manner, he has made friends of all who have come in contact with him, and no more popular official is in the Johnson county court house than he.

On November 22, 1891, Mr. Gilmore married America Brown, the daughter of John J. Brown, of Union township, and they have become the parents of five children, Bino, Harry, Frank, Helen and John.

Politically, Mr. Gilmore has, as before stated, given his support to the Democratic party and has taken an active part in political campaigns in his county. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, Improved Order of Red Men and Knights of Pythias, while his religious affiliations are with the Christian church, of which he is an earnest member and to which he gives a liberal support. Mr. Gilmore is a busy man, but he finds time and opportunity to take an interest in matters pertaining to the progress and growth of his community and county, keeping abreast of the times on all questions of vital interest and being regarded by all as a leading citizen in the locality honored by his residence.

JOHN C. McCLAIN.

Practical industry, wisely and vigorously applied, never fails of success. It carries a man onward and upward, brings out his individual character and acts as a powerful stimulus to the efforts of others. The greatest results in life are often attained by simple means and the exercise of the ordinary qualities of common sense and perseverance. The everyday life, with its cares, necessities and duties, affords ample opportunities for acquiring experience of the best kind and its most beaten paths provide a true worker with abundant scope for effort and improvement. The fact having been recognized early in life by the subject of this sketch, he has seized the small opportunities that he encountered on the rugged hill that leads to life's lofty summit where lies the ultimate goal of success, never attained by the weak, ambitionless and inactive. Mr. McClain is carrying on the various departments of his enterprise in Johnson county, Indiana, with that discretion and energy which are sure to find their natural sequence in definite success, and in such a man there is particular satisfaction in offering in their life histories justification for the compilation of works of this character—not necessarily that the careers of men of Mr. McClain's type have been such as to gain them wide reputation or the admiring plaudits of men, but they have been true to the

trusts reposed in them, have shown such attributes of character as entitle them to the regard of all and have been useful each in his respective sphere of action, while at the same time he has won and retained the esteem of all with whom he has come in contact as a result of his industrious and upright career.

John C. McClain was born in Clark township, Johnson county, Indiana, on August 25, 1870, and is a son of George W. and Anna (Billingsley) McClain. The father was born in this county in 1839, and his father, Moses, who was from one of the Eastern states, came to this locality in an early day. George W. McClain was a farmer by vocation in Clark township, where he still resides, and where he has achieved a splendid reputation as an upright citizen and progressive man of affairs. To him and his wife were born seven children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the first in order of birth, the others being Mon L., Moses S., Samuel, Stella, Henry and Mary M. George W. McClain is a Democrat in his political views, though he has never held other than minor public offices.

The subject of this sketch received his education in the common schools, and his early active years were devoted to agricultural pursuits, to which he applied himself vigorously for fifteen years. He then relinquished farm labor and engaged in the grocery business at Greenwood for four years, at the end of which time he sold out and engaged in the furniture business. In this he was successful for nearly twelve years, but has lately disposed of this business and expects to engage in the undertaking business in the near future. In all of the various affairs with which he has been connected his career has been characterized by sterling integrity, high business ability and an enterprise which brooks no obstacle. He is made of the stuff that is bound to succeed and undoubtedly he will continue as he is today numbered among Greenwood's leading business men and enterprising citizens.

In 1897 Mr. McClain was married to Jessie E. Bishop, daughter of William H. and Sarah (McAlister) Bishop, and to this union have been born four children, namely: Maurine Fay, Lillian May, Sarah Anna and John William.

Politically, Mr. McClain has given his support to the Democratic party, and from 1906 until 1910 he served efficiently as trustee of Pleasant township. During the same period he also served as treasurer of Greenwood, performing the duties of this responsible office with entire satisfaction to his fellow citizens. Fraternally, he belongs to the Masonic and Odd Fellow orders, having membership in the local lodges at Greenwood. Mr. McClain is regarded as one of the leading men of his community in every respect, being public-spirited, honest and upright in all his dealings with the world, and win-

ning and retaining friends wherever he goes. Mrs. McClair is also much admired by those who know her for her congeniality and various womanly traits.

JOSEPH JOHNSON.

It is proper to judge of the success and status of a man's life by the estimation in which he is held by his fellow citizens. They see him at his work, in his family circle, in his church, at his devotions, hear his views on public questions, observe the outcome of his code of morals, witness how he conducts himself in all the relations of society and civilization and thus become competent to judge of his merits and demerits. After a long course of years of such daily observation it would be out of the question for his neighbors not to know his worth, because, as has been said, "Actions speak louder than words." In this county there is nothing heard concerning the subject of this sketch but good words. He has passed so many years here that his worth is well known, but it will be of interest to run over the busy events of his life, in these pages.

Joseph Johnson, who, for a number of years, has been successfully engaged in the marble and monument business at Edinburg, Johnson county, Indiana, is a native son of the old Buckeye state, having been born in Clermont county, Ohio, on March 2, 1827. He is the son of Richard and Kazia (Vonosdal) Johnson, the former of whom was a native of Virginia and who followed the vocation of farming. He came to Ohio in an early day and his death occurred in 1870. The subject of this sketch received his education in the common schools of his native state and his first independent employment was as a carpenter, which trade he had learned in his youth and which he followed for a number of years. In 1855 he came to Edinburg, Johnson county, Indiana, and engaged in the marble business, in which he has continued since and in which he uniformly met with splendid success. He has erected a large number of the best and most expensive monuments in this and surrounding counties, and no man in this line of business enjoys a wider reputation in his line than he. He has a well equipped marble shop and his own ideas are artistic in the highest degree, so that those who come to him find in him a wise adviser and expert workman.

In 1870 Mr. Johnson was married to Margaret Parker, a daughter of James Parker. Mrs. Johnson's death occurred on August 17, 1889. They were the parents of the following children: William A., who is now a suc-

cessful attorney of Franklin, this state; Jennie, who became the wife of Capt. M. C. Badger, who is now deceased and she makes her home with the subject of this sketch, and Maggie, the wife of Charles Bokenkrager, of Los Angeles, California.

Politically, Mr. Johnson gives a staunch support to the Republican party, and he takes a deep and intelligent interest in all public questions, though not in any sense a seeker after public office. Religiously, he is a faithful and earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal church, to the support of which he gives liberally of his time and means. Mr. Johnson can honestly claim all the honor accorded him for what he has accomplished, for he started in life with practically nothing, but is now one of the substantial men of his community as a result of his close application to business and his persistency. He is well known throughout the county and has a host of warm friends here, for his life has been honorable in every respect. He is entitled to special distinction because of the fact that he is the oldest Mason, the oldest Methodist and the oldest Republican in this county, and helped to organize the Republican party.

SAMUEL DEITCH.

In the early days the Middle West was often a tempting field to energetic, ambitious, strong-minded men, and Indiana was filled with them during the time she was struggling up to a respectable position in the sisterhood of states. There was a fascination in the broad field and great promise which this newer region presented to activity that attracted many men and induced them to brave the discomforts of the early life here for the pleasure and gratification of constructing their fortunes in their own way and after their own methods. It is this class of men more than any other who give shape, direction and character to the business of a community. The late Samuel Deitch, for a long lapse of years one of the most substantial and prominent citizens of Johnson county, became identified with the commerce of this favored section of the country at an early date, and from the first wielded a potent influence in local commercial circles. He gave to the world the best of an essentially virile, loyal and noble nature and his standard of honor was absolutely inflexible. He was a citizen of high civic ideals, and ever manifested his liberality in connection with measures and enterprises tending to advance the general welfare of the community honored by his residence. He was the architect of his own fortune and upon his career there rests no blemish, for he

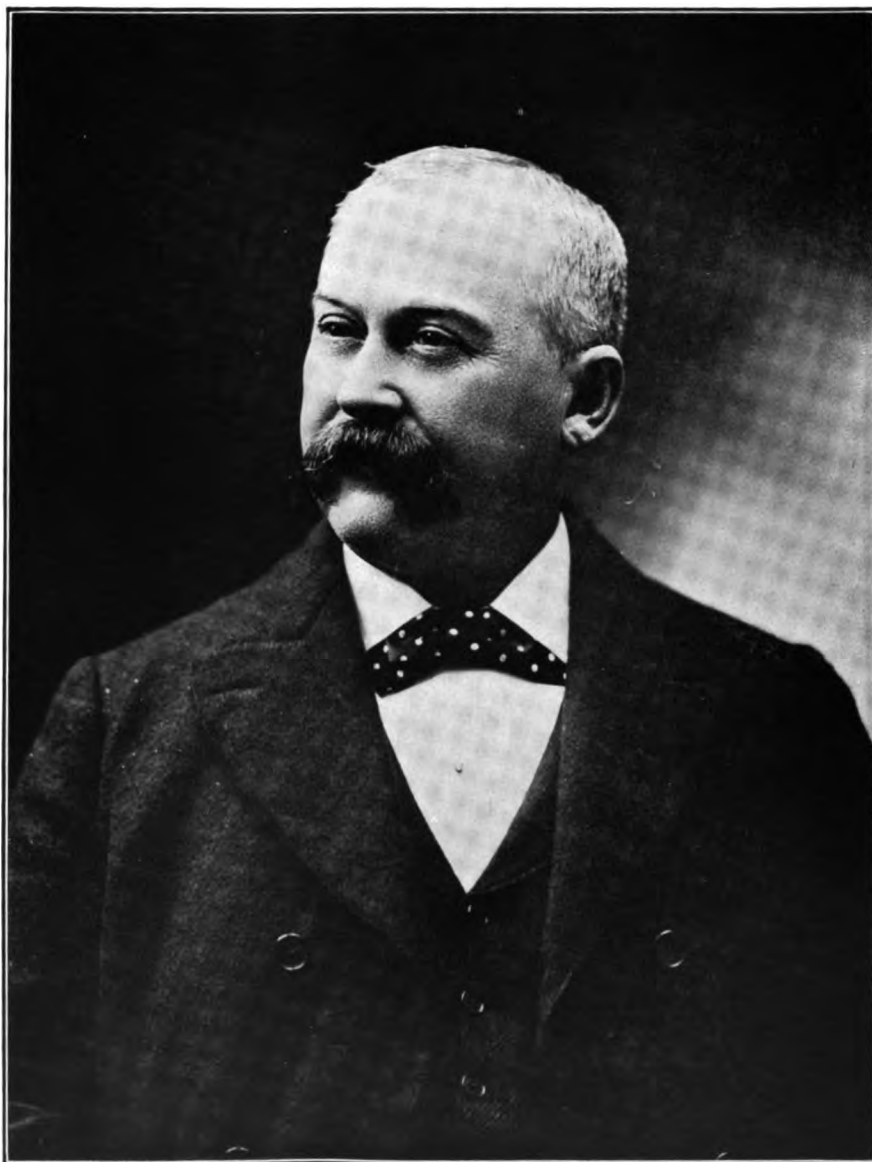
was true to the highest ideals and principles in business, civic and social life. He lived and labored to worthy ends and as one of the sterling citizens and representative men of his locality in a past generation his memory merits a tribute of honor on the pages of history.

Samuel Deitch was born in October, 1811, in the province of Alsace, which at that time was a part of France, but now belongs to Germany. He secured his education in Paris, France, and in 1847 decided to emigrate to the United States. The tiresome ocean voyage, which was made in an old-fashioned sailing ship, required eleven weeks, and immediately after reaching this country he came to Franklin, Johnson county, Indiana. At that time his cash capital amounted to but eighty dollars, but he possessed a large stock of energy and ambition and looked about at once for a favorable opportunity to get a start. His first venture was in the mercantile business, having opened a small general store at Waverly, Morgan county. About a year later he moved to Williamsburg, now known as Nineveh, Johnson county, where he conducted a store with considerable success until 1857, when he disposed of his business and came to Franklin, where he lived until his death, which occurred on May 29, 1882. Measured by the true standard of excellence, Mr. Deitch was an honorable, upright, courteous gentleman, true to himself and to others, and his influence was always potent for good. He gave close attention to his business affairs and amassed a sufficient amount of this world's goods to make his later years comfortable and free from embarrassment. He was a man of broad human sympathies, an element of his character that was specially emphasized at the time of his burial by the following words uttered by Rev. J. W. Duncan, who knew him well: "From all that I can gather of his life (and all who know him well will bear me out in the remark), he was a man whose sympathies were easily reached. He could scarcely endure to see any one suffer, and when he did the falling tears said, 'I would relieve you if it were within my power.' When he entered the home of the poor and found them in distress, no time was lost until he had relieved that distress. The citizens of Franklin will recall his interest in the stricken people of Chicago a few years ago, and when a subscription was made for their relief, no one gave more than the deceased. He that said years ago, 'If ye shall give a cup of cold water in my name it shall be remembered,' will not forget the charities of our deceased fellow man. In his business life, which was very successful, he was particular and prompt. Carrying out his own promises to the letter, he looked for the same promptness and fidelity from others. The unanimous expression of the business men of Franklin toward the deceased was that of commendation and approval."

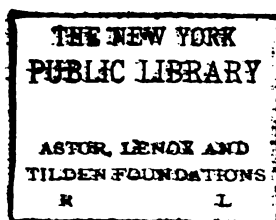
On March 3, 1850, he was united in marriage to Caroline Lowe, who was born in Johnson county, Indiana, on October 21, 1829, the eldest daughter of Thomas and Sarah Lowe, who had come to Johnson county when it was practically a wilderness. She was a granddaughter of Jacob Whetzel, who was a prominent figure in the opening and development of this locality. He came to this county in 1819, cutting his way through the forests until he reached a point on White river where Waverly is now situated, and for a long time the "Whetzel trail" was well known to the settlers in this county. To Mr. and Mrs. Deitch was born one daughter, Sarah, who became the wife of William F. Sibert, a prominent and well known citizen of Franklin, now deceased, and who is referred to elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Deitch was a woman of exalted character and enjoyed to a notable degree the love of those who knew her. Though not a member, she was an adherent of the Methodist Episcopal church, to which she gave liberally of her means. Many of her liberal deeds are remembered, among these being the gift, by herself and her daughter, to the Methodist church of the parsonage, and, later, the payment of the Baptist church indebtedness. In the words of one who knew her, "Her religion was one of deeds, not words. Her principles were coin that passed current at the court of heaven. She did not wait for the needy to come to her, but, like the true Samaritan that she was, she sought them out. The world will never know the loving deeds of this good woman." Though a wife, mother and homemaker first of all, she had not confined her work to the boundaries of her home, but had found the opportunity and inclination to extend her field of usefulness into the world around her, and had become an integral part of the best things that make up the whole of the community life.

WILLIAM B. JENNINGS.

It is not an easy task to describe adequately a man who has led an eminently active and busy life and who has attained a position of relative distinction in the community with which his interests are allied. But biography finds its most perfect justification, nevertheless, in the tracing and recording of such a life history. It is, then, with a full appreciation of all that is demanded and of the painstaking scrutiny that must be accorded each statement, and yet with a feeling of satisfaction, that the writer essays the task of touching briefly upon the details of such a record as has been that of the honored subject whose life now comes under review.



WILLIAM B. JENNINGS



William B. Jennings, who in many respects is one of the most prominent citizens of Johnson county, Indiana, was born January 4, 1852, on a farm in White River township. He is the son of William H. and Margaret J. (Lyons) Jennings. The father, who was born in Mercer county, Kentucky, in 1818, died January 30, 1873. He was the son of Thompson Jennings, who was born and reared in Kentucky, and he came to Johnson county with his father in the early thirties, spending his first night in Pleasant township, where they slept in a barn. The father eventually filed on land in White River township and became a successful and influential citizen of this locality. In 1846 he was elected sheriff of Johnson county and was re-elected to the position in 1848. In 1850 he was elected county treasurer and two years later was elected to succeed himself. He was then appointed to fill a vacancy as state senator from Johnson and Morgan counties, and was eventually elected mayor of the city of Franklin, this fact being noteworthy from the fact that he was a leading Democrat of his community, and at the time of his election the city of Franklin was Republican by an ordinary safe majority. He was serving as mayor of the city at the time of his death, having been re-elected. His record was one of which his descendants may justifiably be proud, for his political career was marked by a faithful performance of every duty and an intelligent interest in the welfare of his fellow citizens. The subject's mother, who died in April, 1907, at the age of eighty-four years, was a native of Johnson county, Indiana, and a daughter of Robert Lyons, one of the early pioneer settlers of White River township; his estate adjoining the Jennings estate. Mr. and Mrs. Jennings were the parents of five children, namely: William Byron; Laura B., the wife of Edmundson Cutsinger, of Franklin, who died October 25, 1900; Robert H., who died in infancy; Harry V., deceased, and Emil H., who is connected with the Merchants National Bank of Indianapolis.

The subject of this sketch received his elementary education in the Franklin public schools, after which he was a student in Franklin College, and later attended Hanover College about one and one-half years. In 1873 Mr. Jennings was appointed deputy auditor under E. Newt Woolen, in which position he served a year and then became deputy auditor under William K. Sproule in Marion county, under whom he served four years. In 1878 he was elected auditor of Johnson county, assuming the duties of his office in November, 1879, and in 1882 he was re-elected to that position. In 1896 he was elected county treasurer, and so satisfactory was the performance of his duties that he was re-elected to that position in 1898, having no opposition at either election. He had demonstrated in an unmistakable manner his emi-

nent ability and efficiency in the performance of public duties, so in November, 1907, he was again elected auditor of Johnson county. Upon the termination of his official term in 1912 Mr. Jennings moved to his farm, to the cultivation and improvement of which he has devoted his undivided attention. He is the owner of two hundred and sixty acres of fine land on the state road in Blue River township, and he maintains the place at the highest standard of agricultural excellence, it being known as one of the best farms in the locality.

Politically, Mr. Jennings has always given his earnest support to the Democratic party and has taken active and appreciative interest in local political affairs. Religiously, he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, while his wife and daughter belong to the Christian church. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, belonging to the several bodies of this order, including that of Knights Templar at Franklin.

On December 10, 1895, William B. Jennings was united in marriage to Claudia B. Cutsinger, the daughter of Edmondson Cutsinger, whose wife's maiden name was Carroll. After the death of Edmondson Cutsinger Mr. Jennings was appointed administrator of his estate. To the subject and his wife has been born one daughter, Clara Margaret, whose birth occurred on September 20, 1896, who has received a good musical education and is a student in the Franklin high school. Personally, Mr. Jennings is a pleasant man to know, hospitable in his home, straightforward and courteous in his business transactions, and a man in whom all who have occasion to know him repose the utmost confidence.

GEORGE W. WYRICK.

George W. Wyrick, a well-known citizen of Franklin, is descended from sterling old German ancestry, his progenitors having emigrated from the fatherland first to Pennsylvania, from which state they moved to Virginia, and thence to Indiana, where the family has been established for many years. The subject's paternal grandfather, Nicholas Wyrick, first settled in this county west of Providence, in Union township, where he created a farm and established his permanent home. He married a Miss Leonard, and to their union were born the following children: Eli, Andrew, Hiram, Arch, Jacob, Henry A., Ephraim W. and two daughters, Diana Grose and Mrs. Betsey Henderson.

The subject's father, Ephraim W. Wyrick, was born in Wytheville, Wythe county, Virginia, on June 15, 1829, and was but six months old when

his parents brought their family to the Hoosier state. In his young manhood he was a carpenter, but later also followed agricultural pursuits. As a carpenter he was a good workman, and a few of his buildings are still standing practically just as he built them. He farmed in White River township, and during the sixties he served as trustee of that township. He was a strong Democrat in his political faith and an earnest worker for his party. Religiously, he was affiliated with the Christian church, of which he was an elder at the time of his death, which occurred on January 22, 1902. He married, on October 17, 1850, Elizabeth L. Garshwiler, who was born in 1832 in Union township, Johnson county, Indiana, and whose death occurred on the 20th of August, 1905. They became the parents of two children, the subject of this sketch and Mrs. C. M. McCool, of Franklin.

George W. Wyrick was born in Union township, Johnson county, Indiana, on July 7, 1851, and spent his early childhood on the home farm. His educational training was secured in the public schools of his home neighborhood. On August 29, 1889, Mr. Wyrick left the farm and removed to Franklin, where he engaged in the grocery business for eleven years. In the fall of 1904 Mr. Wyrick was elected to the office of county treasurer, assuming the duties of that office on January 1st following and served the full term of four years. In the discharge of his public duties he exercised the same careful and painstaking care over every detail and his administration of the county's finances was eminently satisfactory to his fellow citizens. Since retiring from the treasurer's office, Mr. Wyrick has occupied himself in looking after his farming interests, otherwise being practically retired from active affairs. His business career was characterized by sagacity and shrewdness in judgment, promptness in execution and strict integrity, so that he has ever enjoyed to a notable degree the confidence and good will of all with whom he has had dealings.

On the 17th of October, 1872, Mr. Wyrick was married to Serena C. Tresslar, who was born on September 21, 1852, the daughter of Valentine M. Tresslar, an early settler and well-known citizen of Johnson county. To this union have been born the following children: Mary Cecil, born August 9, 1873, died September 4, 1873; Adda M., born January 27, 1875, is a successful teacher in the Woodruff school, at Indianapolis; Amador T., born September 19, 1879, is a partner in the dry goods firm of M. J. Voris & Company, at Franklin.

Politically, Mr. Wyrick has been a life-long supporter of the Democratic party and has been active in its campaign. His religious membership is with the Christian church, of which he is a trustee and deacon.

SQUIRE H. McCLAIN.

The subject of this sketch is one of those strong, self-reliant and determined characters who are occasionally met with and who are of such a distinct type as to seem to be born leaders of their fellow men. Not that Mr. McClain courts that distinction, for he is entirely unassuming, but his great force of character and his zeal and energy in whatever he undertakes naturally place him at the head of the crowd, and he has been a potent factor in the development of Johnson county, where he has long maintained his home and where he is well known to all classes for his honorable and industrious life, in both private and public.

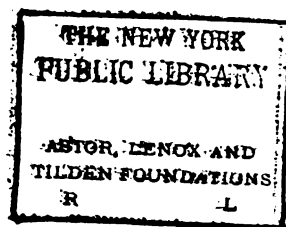
Squire H. McClain, one of the most prominent farmers of Needham township, Johnson county, Indiana, was born on August 23, 1860, in Iowa, and is a son of Alexander McClain, who was born in August, 1835, and died in April, 1910. His mother, Mary Jane (Hendricks) McClain, was a daughter of Landon N. Hendricks, an early settler of this section of Indiana. Alexander McClain, who was a native of Marion county, Indiana, settled in Iowa, but after one year's residence there became dissatisfied and returned to Johnson county, Indiana, in October, 1860, settling on the farm where the subject of this sketch now lives, and there he made his home until his death. He was successful in life, accruing two hundred and forty acres of fine land, and was highly respected in the community where he lived. He was the son of John McClain, of Kentucky. During the latter years of his life he retired to the city of Franklin and the subject of this sketch took charge of the farm. To Alexander and Mary Jane McClain were born six children, namely: Jasper, deceased; S. H., the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Emma Brockman. William, Mrs. Laura Adams, and John, deceased.

The subject of this sketch received his education in the common schools of the community where he now lives and was reared to the life of a farmer, a vocation which he has never forsaken. He inherited part of his farm at his father's death and later bought out the interests of the other heirs in the homestead, so that he is now the owner of one hundred and thirty acres of splendid land, forty-two acres of which are planted to wheat, sixty acres to corn and twenty-seven acres to clover. He has the reputation of being one of the best raisers of wheat in Johnson county, his yield this year averaging from thirty-five to forty bushels to the acre. He is also interested to some extent in the breeding and raising of live stock, having sold nineteen cattle in 1912.

In 1887 S. H. McClain was married to Elva Tilson, the daughter of



SQUIRE H. McCLAIN



James Tilson, and to them have been born five children, namely: Delta, a graduate of Franklin College; Mary and Marie, both graduates of the Franklin high school and now students in Franklin College; Oake, who is at home and is a student in the college, and Lyman, twelve years of age.

Politically, Mr. McClain is an ardent supporter of the Progressive party, while his church relations are with the Methodist Episcopal church at Franklin. Mr. McClain has, by his indomitable enterprise and progressive methods, contributed in a material way to the advancement of his locality, and during the course of an honorable career has been highly successful in his business enterprises, having been a man of energy, sound judgment and honesty of purpose, and is thus well deserving of mention in this volume.

WILLIAM F. SIBERT.

To attain a worthy citizenship by a life that is always honored and respected even from childhood deserves more than mere mention. One may take his place in public life through some vigorous stroke of public policy, and even remain in the hearts of friends and neighbors, but to take the same position by dint of the practice of an upright life, and without a craving for exaltation and popularity, is worthy of the highest praise and commendation. The late William Frank Sibert, one of the successful business men and public-spirited citizens of Franklin, Indiana, who departed this life on April 10, 1912, who was well known throughout this community, was a man respected and honored, not because of the vigorous training of his special talents, but because of his daily life, each day having been one that was above criticism and passed upon in the light of real, true manhood. Strong and forceful in his relations with his fellow men, he not only made his presence felt, but also gained the good will and commendation of both his associates and the general public, ever retaining his reputation among men for integrity and high character, no matter how trying the circumstances, and never losing that dignity which is the birthright of a gentleman. Consequently his influence for good in the general life of his community was most potent, and he will long be sadly missed from the various circles in which he moved and over which his influence was like sunshine on a field of ripened wheat.

William F. Sibert was a native and lifelong resident of Johnson county, Indiana, having been born at Franklin, on May 5, 1857, and was the son of

Henry and Minerva C. (Shaffer) Sibert. He secured his educational training in the public schools of Franklin, after which he qualified himself as a bookkeeper. His first employment was in the flouring mill of Baldwin & Payne, and he later continued with Payne, Johnson & Company, as bookkeeper, in which line he was an expert. He believed thoroughly and absolutely in doing well whatever he undertook and he at all times enjoyed the confidence of those with whom he was associated. He possessed a rare equanimity of temper and a kindness of heart, which won for him sincere regard among all who knew him. His nature was genial and social and his manners courteous and attractive. His mind was rich in the fruits of a life of reading and observation. He had no personal enemies and provoked no one to enmity, for the simplicity and cordiality of his nature and manners invited friendship and forbade enmity. His personal character was above reproach. He was a hospitable man and cordially responsive to all social claims, his home being well equipped and attractive to all whom he numbered among his list of friends. The death of such a man is a great loss to any community, and not alone his personal associates, but the people of the city, felt a sense of personal bereavement in his loss. Mr. Sibert had been in ill health for some time prior to his death, though able to attend to his business interests. For several years Mr. and Mrs. Sibert had spent the winter months at Deland, Florida, and had been back at his home in Franklin but a few days when the summons came which called him to a higher life.

Fraternally, Mr. Sibert was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which he had attained to the Knight Templar degree, and in the Knights of Pythias he was affiliated with the Uniform Rank. Religiously, he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in his daily life he was an exemplar of that religion which he professed. A busy man, Mr. Sibert never took a very active part in political affairs, though in 1894 he was nominated on the Republican ticket for the office of city treasurer, to which he was elected and the duties of which responsible position he discharged for eight years to the entire satisfaction of his fellow citizens.

On October 2, 1901, Mr. Sibert was united in marriage to Sarah C. Deitch, the daughter of Samuel and Caroline Deitch, a union which was more than ordinarily congenial. Personal reference is made to Mr. and Mrs. Deitch elsewhere in this work. As a Christian citizen Mr. Sibert wielded a potent influence in the community, and as a public-spirited citizen he gave his earnest support to every movement for the advancement of the general welfare.

OZAIS E. VANDIVIER.

Johnson county is indebted, perhaps, to the Vandivier family more than to any other for its wondrous transformation to one of the choicest sections of the Hoosier state, for members of this family have been leaders in agricultural, industrial and civic affairs since the early days. Each, with a fidelity to duty and a persistency of purpose peculiar to that class of men who take the lead in large affairs, has performed well his duty in all the relations of life, and while advancing their own interests they have not been unmindful of the general welfare of their fellow citizens. Thus they rightfully deserve an honored place in the history of this locality.

Ozais E. Vandivier, who is discharging in a satisfactory manner the responsible duties of sheriff of Johnson county, was born in Union township, this county, on April 13, 1867. He is the son of Jefferson and Lucinda (Canary) Vandivier, the former a native of this county and the latter born in Kentucky. Jefferson Vandivier has been a farmer all his life and has taken an active interest in public affairs, having served as trustee of Union township for four years from 1882 until 1886. The subject's paternal grandfather, Peter Vandivier, who was a native of Pennsylvania, moved from that state to Kentucky and later to Johnson county, Indiana, where he settled on a farm about eight miles west of Franklin, where he spent the rest of his days. He married in Pennsylvania and reared a family of thirteen children. His son, Jefferson, father of the subject, had twelve children, nine of whom are living, namely: Almira, the wife of T. L. Banta, of Union township; Minerva, the wife of P. S. Hamilton, also of Union township; Rosa, wife of William Garshwiler, late of Union township; Mayo, deceased, late of Greenwood, who married Alice Thompson, of Hensley township; D. M., of Marion county, Indiana, married first Emma Hamilton, now deceased, his second wife bearing the given name of Ida; the next in order of birth is the subject of this sketch; Henry R., a successful physician, married Emma Lang, of Hensley township, and lives in Clay City, Indiana; Strauther E. married first Anna Parsley, now deceased, and then Dora Jenson, and lives in Franklin, following the duties of deputy sheriff; Emma, the wife of M. S. Slack, of Hensley township, but who lives in Franklin; Susan I., the deceased wife of Peter Taylor, of Union township, and Harriett H., who is unmarried and remains at the paternal homestead in Union township.

The subject of this sketch spent his early years on the home farm and received his education in the country schools of the neighborhood. He was

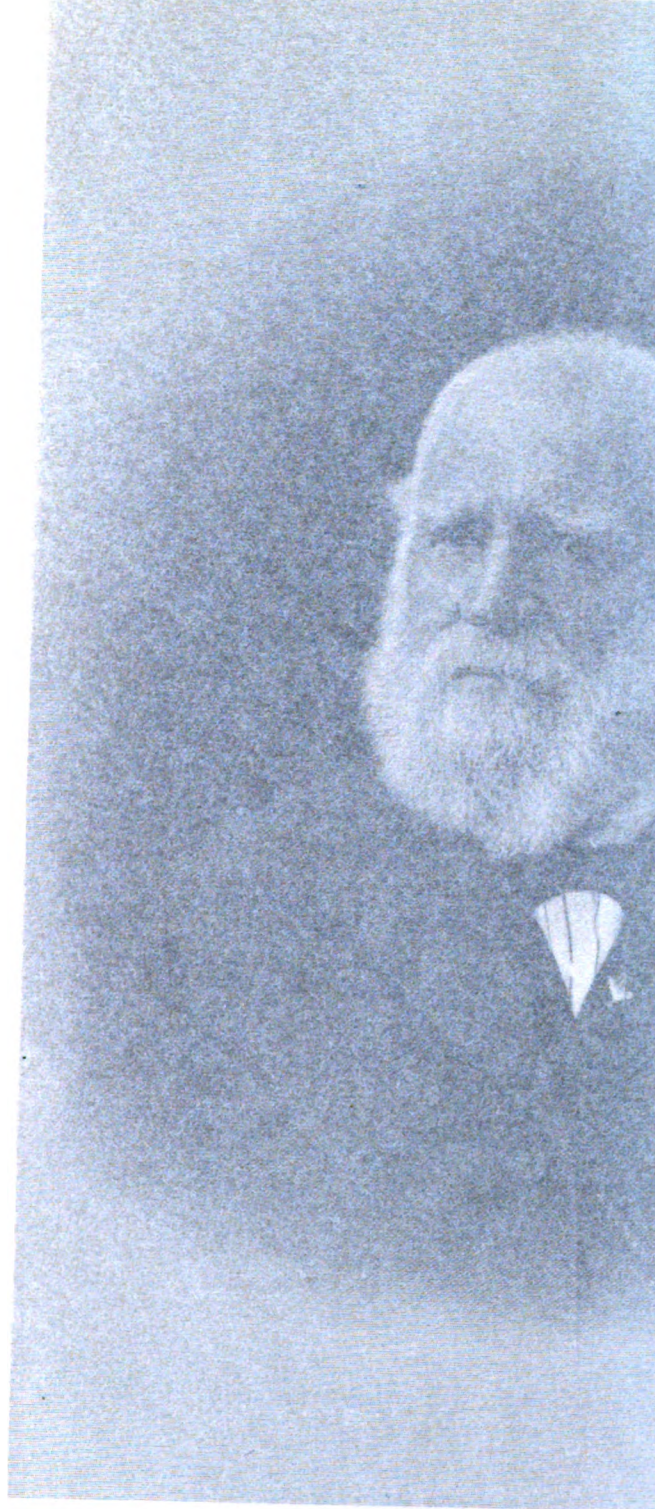
inducted into the mysteries of successful agriculture, and to that vocation devoted his energies until he was twenty-five years of age, when, in 1892, he removed to Franklin, where he followed the trade of a plasterer. On January 1, 1911, having been elected to the office of sheriff of Johnson county, he relinquished his former labors and entered upon the discharge of his official duties. It is noteworthy that although he belonged to one of the most numerous families in Johnson county he is the first Vandivier ever elected to public office, as the members of the family have invariably been content to apply their energies to the discharge of their private affairs and have had no ambition for public distinction or preferment. Mr. Vandivier has proved himself the right man in the right place and has given to the administration of the affairs of his office his painstaking and thorough supervision, so that he has proved the wisdom of those who elected him.

In 1889 Mr. Vandivier was united in marriage to Janie Merriman, a daughter of James F. and Lanie Merriman, of Hensley township, this county, and to them have been born five children, namely: Lawrence, Laurel, Ree, deceased, and Veta and Velma, twins.

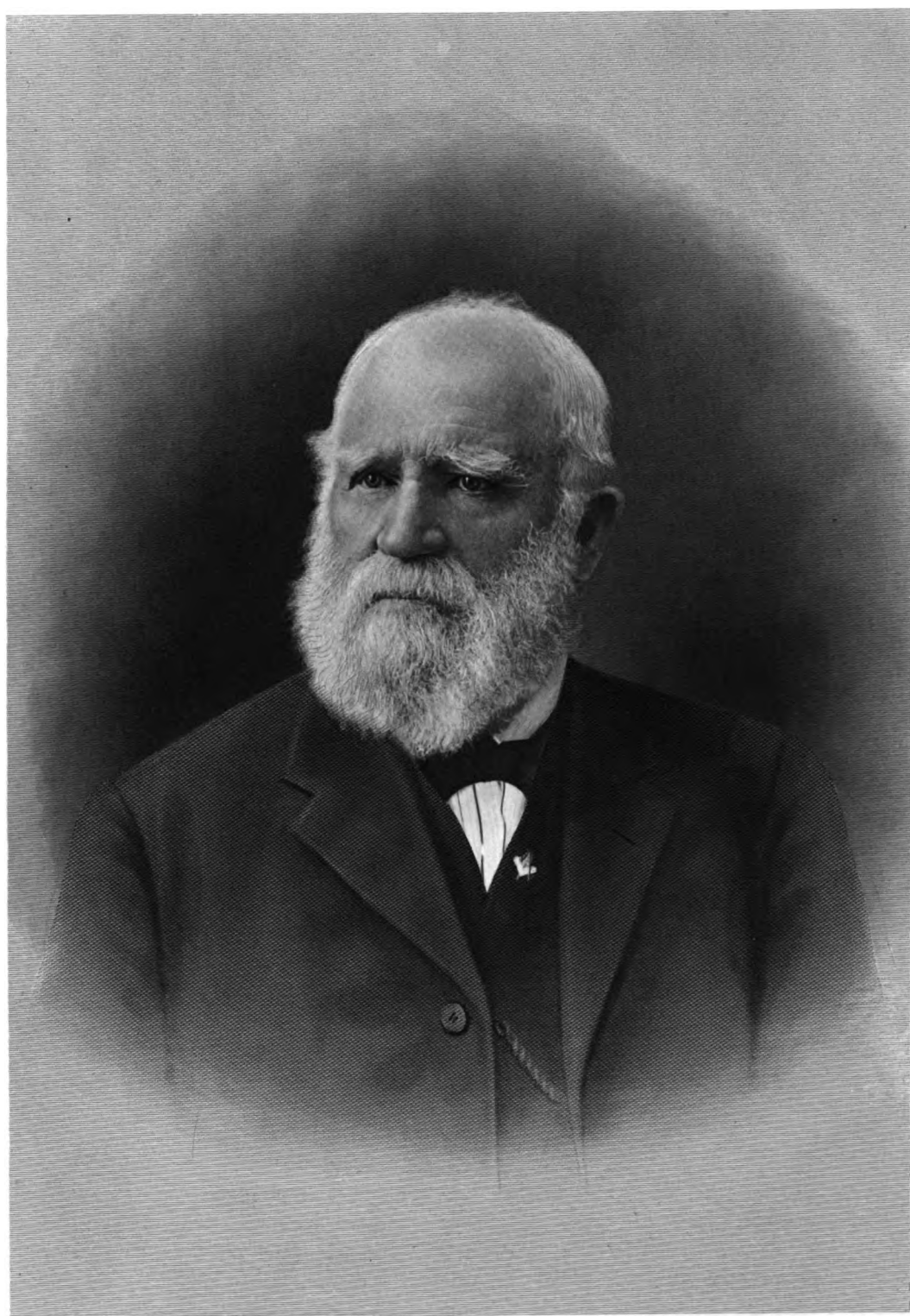
Fraternally, Mr. Vandivier is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Improved Order of Red Men, Modern Woodmen of America and Haymakers, as well as the encampment of Patriarchs Militant. In the workings of these various orders Mr. Vandivier takes a live interest, and in all the affairs of the community affecting the educational, social, moral or material welfare of the people, he is a factor of influence, for he is a warm supporter of all movements for the upbuilding of his fellow citizens. Genial and unassuming in manner, he easily makes friends and throughout Johnson county, where he is well known, his friends are in number as his acquaintances.

JAMES A. FENDLEY.

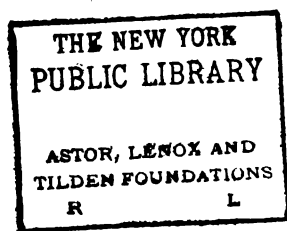
The gentleman whose name heads this paragraph is widely known in Johnson county and is one of the honored citizens of White River township, where he is living in honorable retirement after a strenuous life of activity in connection with agricultural pursuits. His well directed efforts in the practical affairs of life, his capable management of his business interests and his sound judgment have brought to him prosperity, and his life demonstrates what may be accomplished by any man of energy and ambition who is not



J. A. Jones



J. A. Fendley.



afraid to work and has the perseverance to continue his labors in the face of any disaster or discouragement that may arise. In all the relations of life Mr. Fendley has commanded the confidence and respect of those with whom he has been brought into contact and a biographical history of this locality would not be complete without a record of his career.

James A. Fendley, who, though he is now retired from active labor, is the owner of one hundred and ninety-four acres of splendid land in White River township, Johnson county, is a native son of the old Hoosier state, having been born in Parke county, on February 1, 1836. His parents, Silas A. and Melinda (Ragsdale) Fendley, were both natives of Kentucky, the father having come to Montgomery county in a very early day, later moved to Parke county, and there made his permanent home. He was the father of eleven children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the only survivor. James A. Fendley received his elementary education in the common schools of Montgomery county, which he has liberally supplemented during the ensuing years by much reading and close observation of men and events. He was reared to the vocation of agriculture, which he has made his life work, and on attaining mature years he took up farming in Montgomery county, subsequently going to Vermillion county and still later to Illinois, where he remained about four years. On December 20, 1860, Mr. Fendley came to Johnson county and located on his present farm in White River township, to the cultivation and improvement of which he devoted his attention assiduously for a number of years, achieving a success which eventually enabled him to retire from active labors and he is now enjoying the fruits of his former years of effort. The farm, which comprises one hundred and ninety-four acres of land, is the equal of any in the locality for productivity and for the state of its improvements, for Mr. Fendley, during his active years, gave every department of the farm work his personal attention, allowing nothing to fail through neglect of his and giving intelligent direction to the rotation of crops and other features of successful farming.

On October 26, 1860, the subject of this sketch was united in marriage with Mary Ellen Bristow, the daughter of Evans and Susan (Sells) Bristow, both of whom were natives of the state of Virginia, and came to Indiana in an early day, settling in Marion county. To Mr. and Mrs. Fendley were born nine children: Laura, deceased; Emma, Jennie, Ella, William, Minnie, Austin, May and Nellie.

Mr. Fendley has for many years taken an active interest in public affairs, giving his support to the Democratic party. His fellow citizens, recognizing his ability, elected him to serve in several public offices, in all of which he

discharged his official duties to the eminent satisfaction of his constituents. He was county commissioner three years, county ditch commissioner four years and supervisor of his township one term. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, belonging to the local lodge of Greenwood, while his religious membership is with the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Fendley has ever enjoyed the esteem and respect of those who know him for his friendly manner, his business ability, his interest in public affairs and upright living, and he is regarded by all as one of the substantial and worthy citizens of the community in which he lives.

•

JOHN H. WOOLEY.

The true measure of individual success is determined by what one has accomplished. An enumeration of those men who have succeeded in their special vocations in Johnson county, and at the same time are impressing their personalities on the community, men who are conferring honor on the locality in which they reside, would be incomplete were there failure to make specific mention of the gentleman whose name initiates this paragraph, for he is an important factor in the business life of his community. The splendid success which has come to him has been the direct result of the salient points in his character, for, with a mind capable of laying judicious plans and a will strong enough to carry them into execution, his energy, foresight and perseverance have carried him forward to a position in the front rank of the successful men of his community. He has carried forward to successful completion whatever he has undertaken, and his business methods have ever been in strict conformity with the standard ethics of commercial life. He has taken an intelligent interest in the civic life of the community and has earned the high regard in which he is held by all who know him.

John H. Wooley was born in Marion county, Kentucky, on November 28, 1842, and is the son of Zachariah and Burnetta (Burnett) Wooley. His parents, who were both natives of Kentucky, moved to Johnson county, Indiana, in the spring of 1846, locating on the Madison state road, about three miles south of Franklin, and the father's death occurred in the fall of that same year. He was a farmer by vocation and was a man of high character. His widow survived him many years, dying about twenty years ago. They were the parents of six children, namely: Jane, deceased; Frances, who is the widow of John Harris, resides in Bloomfield, Indiana; Sarah is the widow

of Henry T. Neal and also lives in Bloomfield; the subject of this sketch is next in order of birth; Robert, who died about twenty-five years ago; Joseph, who died in Dayton, Ohio, in February, 1912.

John H. Wooley received his education in the schools of his day, and in 1858 his mother removed to Clay county, Indiana, where the family located on a farm. At the outbreak of the Civil war, in 1861, Mr. Wooley enlisted as a private in the Forty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which command he participated in many of the most noted battles of that **great conflict**. He served valiantly and faithfully nearly four years, being mustered out in 1865. The following year he spent in Greene county, Indiana, and then, in 1866, he returned to Johnson county, and has been here since. He first located on a farm about five miles south of Franklin, to the operation of which he gave his attention until 1884, when he removed to Franklin and engaged in carpenter work and contracting, in which he had to some extent engaged before. In 1896 he engaged in the livery business, but in 1900 he sold out and went into the lumber and mill business, in which he has remained actively interested to the present time. The business is incorporated under the name of the Franklin Lumber Company, though the stock is practically all owned by Mr. Wooley and his son Otis. They carry a large and complete line of all kinds of lumber and building supplies and also do a vast amount of mill work, for which they are well equipped, and they have always enjoyed their full share of the public patronage in their line.

Mr. Wooley has been twice married, first, in 1867, to Amanda Cox, a native of Johnson county, to which union six children were born, namely: Anna, Bertha, Burnetta, Jessie and Earl, all deceased, and Otis, who is associated with his father in business. Mrs. Amanda Wooley died in 1885 and in 1888 he was married to Thurza Dobbins, a native of this county, who is still living.

In the public life of the community Mr. Wooley has taken a prominent part for many years. While a resident of Blue River township he served four years as justice of the peace, and also served four years as a member of the Franklin city council. He is a staunch supporter of the Republican party. Religiously, he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which society he has served as trustee for many years. Fraternally, he is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to blue lodge, chapter and commandery. He is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. In every avenue of life's activities in which he has engaged he has performed his full part and he now enjoys the fullest measure of public confidence and regard.

W. W. AIKENS.

Johnson county has been fortunate in the number and character of its newspapers, those advance agents of civilization and indispensable aids to social and industrial development. The county newspaper is recognized as an institution and no other agency does so much for the development of a community. Some grow tired, others weary of the march and fall out, but county newspapers work all the time. On those industrious and often self-sacrificing instrumentalities of progress, the people rely for news, advice and advocacy; the newspaper is expected to do for nothing what all others charge for doing. It contributes both financially and intellectually far beyond any other agency engaged in developing and upbuilding. Its work is unselfish, as the editor usually profits little, while making fame and fortune for others.

W. W. Aikens was born on October 18, 1860, at Newark, Ohio, and is indebted to the common schools of his native city for his education. At the age of fourteen years he entered the office of the *Newark Advocate* to learn the printing trade. He was employed there until about 1882, when he started out in life on his own account and through the Western states he was employed in a number of printing offices. In the fall of 1884 Mr. Aikens came to Franklin, and secured employment here as a general printer. On July 14, 1885, believing that this field offered a splendid opportunity for a daily newspaper, he started the *Evening Star*, which is said to be the oldest one-cent newspaper in Indiana which has never changed its price. The paper met with instantaneous success and its support was so hearty and continuous that Mr. Aikens has been compelled several times to enlarge its size. He is a natural-born newspaper man, having keen instinct for the right sort of news and a forceful and trenchant pen with which he comments on the current events of the day in an interesting and pleasing style, so that his paper is a welcome guest in every home into which it enters. In the strictest sense of the term Mr. Aikens is a self-made man, and by strict business methods and definite convictions on questions of the day he has made his business pay and his paper an influential factor in the community. Personally, he is a man who makes friends and retains them and enjoys a large following of admiring acquaintances. He has erected a substantial brick building as a home for the *Star*, and has equipped his office with a linotype machine and electrical service throughout, owning his own electric plant. In connection with the *Star*, Mr. Aikens established in 1890 the *People's Paper*, which, while still published from his office, is now under different management. The *Evening Star* is non-partisan in politics

and consistently and warmly supports every movement for the upbuilding and progress of the community or the welfare of the people along moral, educational or social lines. Through the columns of his paper Mr. Aikens has through the years wielded a definite influence in the community and is numbered among Johnson county's public-spirited and progressive men of affairs. Early in his career here it was his fortune to inspire confidence in his honesty and capacity, a confidence which has been abundantly justified by his record since becoming identified with this community.

On November 29, 1883, Mr. Aikens was married to Louisa B. Ackerman, of Newark, Ohio, to which union were born three children, of whom Mary and Jamie are deceased, while Esther L. is a graduate of the Franklin high school and Franklin College and is a member of the Pi Beta Phi fraternity. Mr. Aikens and his family are members of the Presbyterian church, of which Mr. Aikens is a trustee. In fraternal matters he takes a deep interest and in the Masonic fraternity he belongs to the blue lodge, the chapter of Royal Arch Masons, the council of Royal and Select Masters, the commandery of Knights Templar of Frankfort, and Murat Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Indianapolis. He also belongs to the Knights of the Maccabees, in which he is keeper of records and finance, the Court of Honor, the Knights of Pythias, the Improved Order of Red Men and the Fraternal Order of Eagles, in which he is trustee. Politically, he is a Democrat, and has served as a member of the school board with efficiency and satisfaction, being a member of the board when the present high school building was erected. He has faithfully performed his part in every avenue of life's activities, and the honor and esteem in which he is held by all who have come into contact with him, whether in a business, public or social way, is but a just tribute to his worth.

ROBERT M. MILLER.

No compendium such as the province of this work defines in its essential limitations will serve to offer a fit testimonial to the life and accomplishments of Robert M. Miller, who for a long lapse of years has been one of the best known legal lights in central Indiana—a man notable for the breadth of his wisdom, his indomitable perseverance, his strong individuality, and yet one whose entire life has not one esoteric phase, being able to bear the closest scrutiny. True, his have been “massive deeds and great” in one sense, and yet his entire accomplishment but represents the result of the fit utilization of

the innate talent which is his and the directing of his efforts along those lines where mature judgment and rare discrimination have led the way. There is in Mr. Miller a weight of character, a native sagacity, a far-seeing judgment and a fidelity of purpose that has commanded the respect of all, and today he stands in the very front rank of his profession in Indiana.

Robert M. Miller is the son of George and Margaret J. Miller, to whom were born six sons, three of whom died before attaining their majority, the other survivors being Judge John D. Miller, of Greensburg, Decatur county, Indiana, and E. C. Miller, vice-president of the Franklin National Bank, Franklin, Indiana. Robert M. Miller first saw the light of day on the paternal farmstead in Fugit township, Decatur county, Indiana, on the 14th of April, 1845, and he remained there until 1860, when, his father having died, the widowed mother removed with her boys to Hanover, Indiana, in order to give them the advantage of the excellent college at that place. Mr. Miller had received the educational training of the public schools and in 1865 he graduated from Hanover College with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. A few years later his alma mater conferred upon him the Master's degree, in deserved recognition of his scholarship and attainments. Immediately upon his graduation from college Mr. Miller took up the study of law, in connection with the vocation of teaching, and in June, 1870, he was formally admitted to the bar of Johnson county, Indiana. He then formed a partnership with Hon. W. W. Browning, and later was associated with W. C. Sandefur, both of these gentlemen being now deceased. On November 23, 1875, he formed a professional alliance with Henry C. Barnett, under the firm name of Miller & Barnett, which association has continued uninterruptedly to the present time and which has for many years been considered one of the strongest and most successful legal firms in this section of the state.

The great secret of Mr. Miller's splendid career is that early in life he realized that labor is the only talisman of success. He ate no idle bread; he flung away no priceless moment. An insatiate thirst for knowledge, indomitable energy, untiring industry, inflexible fidelity to duty, earnest devotion to truth, an incorruptible sense of justice, purity of conduct, buoyancy of disposition and fearless self reliance—these are the elements which have characterized his record and contributed to the upbuilding of a character which has stood the test of time and storm and today he stands pre-eminent among the representative men of his county, while among his professional colleagues he is held in the highest esteem because of his high attainments in the law and his genuine worth as a man. As a private citizen, Mr. Miller takes a deep

interest in the general welfare and gives his earnest support to every movement having for its object the advancement of the best interests of the community, educationally, morally or materially.

On September 28, 1870, Mr. Miller was married to Angeline Donnell, of Kingston, Decatur county, Indiana, and to them were born five children, four of whom are living, namely: Ethelwyn, Marcia, Bertha and Gladys, their only son having died in infancy.

Politically, Mr. Miller has been a life-long supporter of the Republican party and has taken an active part in the campaigns. In 1910 he was the nominee of his party for the office of judge of the supreme court, but he met defeat at the polls along with the rest of the party ticket. Mr. Miller's personal relations with his fellow men have ever been pleasant, for, genial and unassuming in his disposition, he is easily approached, and is obliging and straightforward in all the relations of life.

DANIEL A. BREWER.

Daniel A. Brewer, who lives on a part of the old Brewer homestead in Pleasant township, Johnson county, Indiana, and who is numbered among that locality's enterprising and successful farmers, was born on February 19, 1856, on the farm where he now lives, and is a son of David D. and Nancy A. (Green) Brewer. Their parents are referred to specifically elsewhere in this work in the sketch of E. G. Brewer, to whom the reader is referred for such desired information. The subject received his education in the common and high schools of his locality and at the age of nineteen years had planned to enter Hanover College, where his father bought a scholarship. However, about that time, through the failure of the First National Bank of Franklin, his father sustained a loss of about sixty thousand dollars, because of which the sons were compelled to remain at home and assist in the operation of the farm. Though the family's financial situation was far from encouraging, they were not deterred by the unfavorable conditions, but the boys manfully went to work to pay off the father's indebtedness. Though the land was heavily mortgaged, yet in three years they paid of thirty-five hundred dollars of principal and interest and eventually the entire debt was discharged. The sons were energetic and hustling and the first year they raised fifteen hundred bushels of wheat, for which they received one dollar and fifteen cents per bushel. The subject of this sketch had originally intended to become a minis-

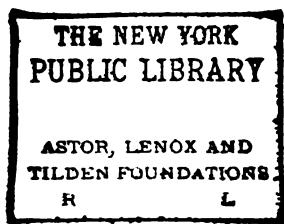
ter of the Gospel, but, his studies having been interrupted, he was compelled to alter his plans for a life work. However, their sacrifice made the father happy and they desired no greater reward than his comfort and happiness. Mr. Brewer has devoted his attention to farming and is now the owner of ninety-two acres of the old home farm, to which he gives his attention. In addition to the cultivation of the soil, he gives considerable attention to live stock, his product amounting to about sixty hogs annually. He also has a dairy herd of Jersey and Holstein cattle, in which he takes great pride and which are becoming a source of considerable profit.

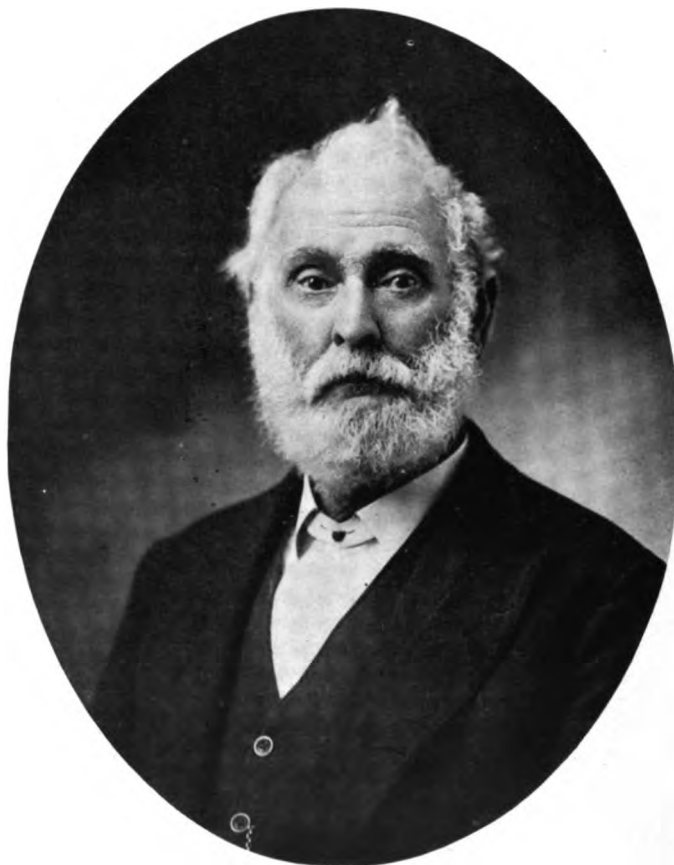
In 1881, Mr. Brewer married Jennie Smith, of Mercer county, Kentucky, daughter of Thomas Smith, to which union were born the following children: Nellie; Guy D., born November 5, 1887, of Frankfort, Clinton county, Indiana, is now a civil engineer. He graduated from Purdue, and has achieved a splendid reputation in his profession. On January 15, 1913, he married Grace Norton, of Franklin. The third child, Smith, who was born May 15, 1890, graduated from Franklin College, and is now principal of the Edinburg high school, which position he has held for three years to the entire satisfaction of the patrons. Jennie Brewer died on November 17, 1890, and in December, 1891, Mr. Brewer married Mrs. Elizabeth Alexander Maiden, the widow of Sheriff Presley Maiden, of Franklin, who had three children by her first marriage, Edward, Lena, and Oran.

Politically, the subject of this sketch is a Prohibitionist, while his religious membership is with the ~~Whiteland~~ Methodist Episcopal church. He is a man of progressive tendencies and enterprising spirit and enjoys the sincere regard of the entire community in which he resides.

GEORGE HUGHES.

Among the enterprising and progressive citizens of Johnson county none stands higher in the esteem of his fellow citizens than the gentleman whose name forms the caption of this sketch. He has long been actively engaged in agricultural pursuits in this county and the years of his residence here have but strengthened the feeling of admiration on the part of his fellow men owing to the honorable life he has led and the worthy example he has set the younger generation, consequently the publishers of this biographical compendium are glad to give such a worthy character representation in this work.

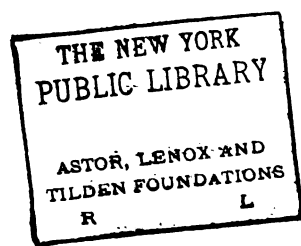




GEORGE HUGHES



MRS. URSULA HUGHES



George Hughes, who owns a splendid farm of one hundred and thirty-four acres in White River township, Johnson county, Indiana, but who is now practically retired from active labor, was born on March 31, 1834, in the township in which he now resides, and is the son of Jesse Hughes, a native of Tennessee, the latter being the son of Thomas Hughes. Jesse Hughes was born July 31, 1796, and on June 25, 1818, married Nancy Milton, who was born on August 29, 1801. Leaving his native state, Jesse Hughes first came to Fayette county, Indiana, and then, in the late twenties, located in Johnson county, where he entered one hundred and sixty acres of land. He took a prominent part in the development and upbuilding of the early community and deeded the land for the building of the Mt. Auburn Methodist church, in which society he was active, and also took a deep and intelligent interest in all township affairs during his active life. To him and his wife were born thirteen children as follows: David, who died in Iowa; Thomas, John, James, Wesley and Almira are all deceased; William is a successful banker in Wayne county, Iowa; Jesse, deceased; George, the immediate subject of this sketch; Milton and Franklin are deceased; Mrs. Margaret Mitchell, of Centerville, Iowa, and Absalom Paris, who died in youth.

George Hughes remained under the parental roof until he was twenty years of age, receiving a fair education in the common schools of the neighborhood. After the age mentioned he received his freedom from his father, with a horse and saddle, and after working one year longer received one hundred dollars, with which he went to the state of Iowa and entered one hundred and sixty acres of land in Wayne county, also buying forty acres of land in Putnam county, Missouri. Eventually he traded this land for the interests of his two brothers in the paternal estate, to which he gave his attention, and after sixteen years of hard work he became the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of splendid land. Part of this land was taken off by the railroad which was put through it and the town of Stone's Crossing was built on ten acres of it, so that he is now the owner of one hundred and thirty-four acres of as good land as can be found in the township. In 1908 Mr. Hughes erected a fine dwelling, which is one of the most comfortable and attractive residences in the township. In every phase of agricultural work Mr. Hughes exercised good judgment and wise discrimination and was eminently successful, so that he is not now giving attention to the cultivation of the farm, but is enjoying the rest which he has so richly earned.

Mr. Hughes has for many years taken a deep interest in the public welfare of the community and has been especially generous in his attitude to-

wards churches, having given more cash in this direction than any other man in his community. He practically built the Rock Lane Methodist Episcopal church, and also assisted liberally in building both Mt. Auburn and Fairview churches. He is the oldest living member of the Mt. Auburn church and was superintendent of the Sunday school connected with that society for more than half his lifetime. He was one of the principal members of the community which had charge of the fiftieth centennial anniversary of the Mt. Auburn Methodist Episcopal church, a celebration lasting from March 15 to 19, 1900. By a life characterized by consistency and integrity he has earned the warm regard of all who know him.

Politically, Mr. Hughes has given his life-long support to the Democratic party and served efficiently as supervisor of roads. Mr. Hughes has twice been married, the first time on February 14, 1856, to Elizabeth Sells, the daughter of William and Catharine (Robinson) Sells. She died on January 21, 1882, and in 1885 he married Mrs. Ursula Dorrell Clary, a widow, who by her first marriage with Mr. Clary had five children: Mrs. Martha Seddon, David Franklin, Mrs. Mary Catharine Surface, J. J., and Minnie Lucinda, deceased. By his first marriage Mr. Hughes became the father of the following children: Mrs. Nancy C. Washam, Mrs. Eliza Ann Dunham, Mrs. Rosa A. Sedam, Mrs. Mary Etta McCarty, Chamron C., who lives in White River township; Bruce, of Indianapolis; Mrs. Brusian Clary and Freddie D.

Mr. Hughes has passed a long and active life. In addition to the cultivation of his own land, he was for a quarter of a century one of the most successful auctioneers in this part of the county, having cried all the sales over a radius of many miles and been unusually successful in his work. In other phases of life's activities he has been enterprising and progressive, winning the praise and commendation of all who know him because of his energy, indomitable spirit and the success which he has attained.

T. EDWARD NORTON.

The following is a brief sketch of the life of one who, by close attention to business, has achieved marked success in the world's affairs and risen to an honorable position among the enterprising men of the county with which his interests are identified. It is a plain record, rendered remarkable by no strange or mysterious adventure, no wonderful and lucky accident and no tragic situation. Mr. Norton is one of those estimable characters whose

integrity and strong personality must force them into an admirable notoriety, which their modesty never seeks, who command the respect of their contemporaries and their posterity and leave the impress of their individuality upon the age in which they live.

T. Edward Norton was born August 23, 1868, in Mercer county, Kentucky, and is a son of William T. and Sarah Jane (Johnson) Norton, also natives of the Blue Grass state, who moved to Illinois when the subject of this sketch was but six months old. The father died there in 1881 and the mother and her family later returned to their native state. They were the parents of five children: T. Edward, James, Nannie, William and Stella. James and William are residing in the state of Illinois; Nannie married a Mr. Polter and lives in Kentucky; Stella, who married a Mr. Taylor, is a resident of Johnson county. In February, 1885, when but seventeen years of age, the subject of this sketch came to Johnson county and began working for Straughter Vandivier, with whom he remained two years, and then during the following three years he was with Isaac Vandivier. After his marriage in 1880, Mr. Norton rented eighty acres of land west of Franklin, known as the P. Clark farm, to the cultivation of which he devoted his attention for three years, and then for sixteen years he lived on the E. D. Brewer farm, adjoining the place he now owns. In 1909 he bought his present farm in Franklin township, of which he has made a splendid success. The farm is well improved in every respect, one feature of which is a large and handsome house of ten rooms, modern in every respect, which he erected in 1911; good barns and other essential farm buildings, well kept fences and other features of an up-to-date farm characterize this as one of the best country homes in Franklin township. Mr. Norton feeds practically all his grain to stock, selling annually about two hundred hogs and about two car loads of cattle. He also buys and sells several mules each year. He is a lover of live stock and keeps none but good grades, finding it more profitable to handle the better grades than the cheap stock.

In October, 1890, Mr. Norton was married to Dolly McDaniel, a daughter of Richard McDaniel, and they have become the parents of three children, Pansy, Treva and Dorris. Politically, Mr. Norton is identified with the Democratic party, in which for many years he has taken an active part. In the fall of 1911 he was elected a member of the board of county commissioners from the middle district and is now discharging efficiently the duties of that responsible office. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, while his religious membership is with the First Mt. Pleasant Bap-

tist church. His life has been filled with activity and usefulness, while his untiring energy and good business ability have gained for him a conspicuous place among the leading men of his township. In every sphere of endeavor in which he has taken a part his unpretending bearing and strict integrity have elevated him in the confidence of his fellow citizens and he is eminently entitled to representation in a work of this character.

D. W. SHEEK, M. D.

It is not always easy to discover and define the hidden forces that move a life of ceaseless activity and large professional success; little more can be done than to note their manifestation in the career of the individual under consideration. In view of this fact the life of the successful physician and public-spirited man of affairs whose name appears above affords a striking example of well-defined purpose, with the ability to make that purpose subserve not only his own ends but the good of his fellow men as well. Doctor Sheek holds distinctive prestige in a calling which requires for its basis sound mentality and intellectual discipline of a high order, supplemented by the rigid professional training and thorough mastery of technical knowledge, with the skill to apply the same, without which one cannot hope to rise above mediocrity in ministering to human ills. In his chosen field of endeavor Doctor Sheek has achieved a notable success and an eminent standing among the medical men of his county. In addition to his creditable career in one of the most useful and exacting of professions, he has also proved an honorable member of the body politic, rising in the confidence and esteem of the public, and in every relation of life he has never fallen below the dignity of true manhood nor in any way resorted to methods that have invited criticism or censure.

D. W. Sheek is a native of the county in which he now resides, having been born in Pleasant township on October 8, 1871, and is a son of Isaac D. and Martha H. (Henry) Sheek, natives, respectively, of North Carolina and Johnson county, this state. Isaac Sheek, who was a farmer by vocation in his native state, enlisted in 1861 in the Confederate army and for four years he followed the fortunes of war, engaging, under Generals Jackson and Lee, in some of the most hotly contested battles of that great internecine conflict. His regiment took part in nearly all the concluding battles of the war in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania and every important engagement in the Eastern army, and Mr. Sheek was present at the final surrender of General



D. W. SHEEK, M. D.

**THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY**

**ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS**
R L

Lee. After the conclusion of hostilities he returned to his home and in 1866 he came to Johnson county, Indiana, where he has since resided, his present home being with his son, the subject of this sketch, at Greenwood. His wife died on December 3, 1900. To them were born three children, namely: Myrtle, who died on January 22, 1908; D. W., the subject, and Luna E., who died on March 23, 1903.

D. W. Sheek was reared under the parental roof and secured his elementary education in the public schools, graduating from the Greenwood high school in 1891. He then attended the Terre Haute Normal School for a year, after which for two years he engaged in teaching school in Pleasant township. During the following three years he was a student in the State University at Bloomington, and then resumed his pedagogical work for a year. Having decided to make the practice of medicine his life work, he then matriculated in the Indiana Medical College at Indianapolis, where, four years later, he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He then served a year in the Indianapolis city dispensary, where he gained valuable experience. On May 16, 1904, Doctor Sheek came to Greenwood and entered upon a professional career which has been not only successful from a scientific standpoint, but which has gained for him the sincere regard and confidence of the entire community. A high order of skill in his calling, a broad-minded sympathy with the sick and suffering, and an earnest desire to help others have combined to make him unusually successful, and he is held in the highest esteem by his brother physicians because of his genuine worth. Genial and cheerful, he carries sunshine and comfort into every sick room which he enters, winning at once the confidence and the co-operation of his patients. Indeed, he is a welcome visitor in any company which he chooses to enter, for he possesses to an eminent degree those qualities which commend a person to the good will of others. He was honored by the medical fraternity of the county by election as president of the county medical society in 1912, discharging the duties of the position in an able and satisfactory manner.

Fraternally, Doctor Sheek is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, belonging to the York Rite bodies, blue lodge, chapter, council and commandery.

In 1908 Doctor Sheek was united in marriage with Anne Lewis Vivian, the daughter of Albert and Laura (Reyburn) Vivian, who were natives of Kentucky and Kansas, respectively. The father, a successful dry goods merchant, lives at Greenwood, where he is numbered among the leading men of the community. To the subject and his wife have been born the following children: Daniel W., Lewis V. and Kenneth S.

COL. JOHN C. WEDDLE.

It is by no means an easy task to describe within the limits of this review a man who has led an active and eminently useful life and by his own exertions reached a position of honor and trust in the line of industries with which his interests are allied. But biography finds justification, nevertheless, in the tracing and recording of such a life history, as the public claims a certain property interest in the career of every individual and the time invariably arrives when it becomes advisable to give the right publicity. It is, then, with a certain degree of satisfaction that the chronicler essays the task of touching briefly upon such record as has been that of the subject who now comes under this review.

Col. John C. Weddle, well known auctioneer, successful farmer and ex-sheriff of Johnson county, was born in Hensley township, this county, on March 5, 1857, and is the son of J. F. and Delilah (Spicer) Weddle, natives respectively of Brown county, Indiana, and Kentucky. J. F. Weddle was born in 1830, and when two years old was brought to Johnson county by his father, Stephen A. Weddle, and mother, Rachel (Pruitt) Weddle, natives respectively of Tennessee and Kentucky, who settled in this state in the early twenties, their arrival in Hensley township being in 1832. J. F. Weddle, who is still living, has spent practically all of his days in Hensley township. To him and his wife were born the following children: James S., who was killed in Franklin in 1909; John C., the immediate subject of this sketch; H. L., who resides on the home farm; Mrs. Sarah E. Green, of Franklin; Emma, who died of typhoid fever at the age of twenty years; Mrs. Addie L. Spicer, of Franklin, and Louella, of Franklin.

The subject of this sketch received his education in the common schools of Hensley township and in the Morgantown high school, completing his studies under Prof. John Martin, at Franklin. In 1886 he began his noteworthy career as an auctioneer and from that time to the present he has been one of the best known and most successful men in his line in this section of the state. His reputation has not only been local, but almost national, having cried sales in eight or more states as far south as Louisiana, as far west as Iowa and Missouri, east into Ohio and north in to Michigan. He is an especial expert in the sale of live stock, of which he is a good judge and in the judging of which he holds a license, especially as judge on Poland

China, Duroc Jersey, Chester White and Berkshire swine, and is very well informed on live stock pedigree. At the age of ten years he was so unfortunate as to lose his left arm in a mill accident, but this ordinarily unfortunate condition has but inspired him to greater effort and in everything he has attempted he has achieved success. He is the owner of one hundred and forty-six acres of splendid farming land in Franklin township, to which he gives a due amount of attention, having fifty acres planted to wheat, thirty acres to corn, fifteen acres to hay, twenty acres to grass, thirteen acres to oats. His output of live stock, principally hogs, amounts to about one thousand dollars annually. In connection with his farm he operates a small dairy of twelve fine Jersey cattle and also owns eleven head of horses. His farm is maintained in the best possible condition and as a result of his splendid management it returns him a very satisfactory income.

In 1880 Mr. Weddle was married to Eda C. Pritchard, the daughter of John T. Pritchard, of Nineveh township, and to them have been born six children: Homer S., who married and has three children, Nelda Marguerite, Gladys Imogene and Marion Lucille; Wilma Edith is at home; Chester V. is married and lives on a farm two miles southwest of the home farm and has one son, Maurice Edwin; Mecia, Georgia and Arla are at home.

Politically, Mr. Weddle is a staunch Democrat, and among the leaders of that party is held in high repute because of his political activity. He made a race for the office of assessor of Hensley township when but twenty-one years of age, and was defeated by only two votes. Subsequently he was elected sheriff of the county and so efficiently did he discharge his duties that he was re-elected and thus served two terms. His religious membership is with the Bangersville Christian church. He was reared a Missionary Baptist, but his wife and eldest son being members of the Christian church, he joined them. Fraternally, he is a member of the Provident Masonic lodge, in the working of which he takes a deep interest. In every avenue of life's activities he has performed his part to the best of his ability, believing that anything worth doing at all is worth doing well, the result being that he has won and retains to a notable degree the sincere respect and confidence of all who know him. He has a vast field of acquaintances, among whom are many loyal, staunch and devoted friends, and wherever he goes he receives a hearty welcome. Because of his high personal character and his genuine worth as a man and a citizen he is specifically entitled to mention in a work of this character.

JOHN WESLEY DITMARS.

Among the farmers of Johnson county, Indiana, who believe in following twentieth-century methods is John Wesley Ditmars, of the vicinity of Franklin township. He comes of a splendid family, one that has always been strong for right living and industrious habits, for education and morality, and for all that contributes to the welfare of the commonwealth. Such people are welcomed in any community, for they are empire builders and as such have pushed the frontier of civilization ever westward and onward, leaving the green, wide-reaching wilderness and the far-stretching plains populous with contented people and beautiful with green fields; they have constituted that sterling horde which caused the great Bishop Whipple to write the memorable line, "Westward the course of empire takes its way."

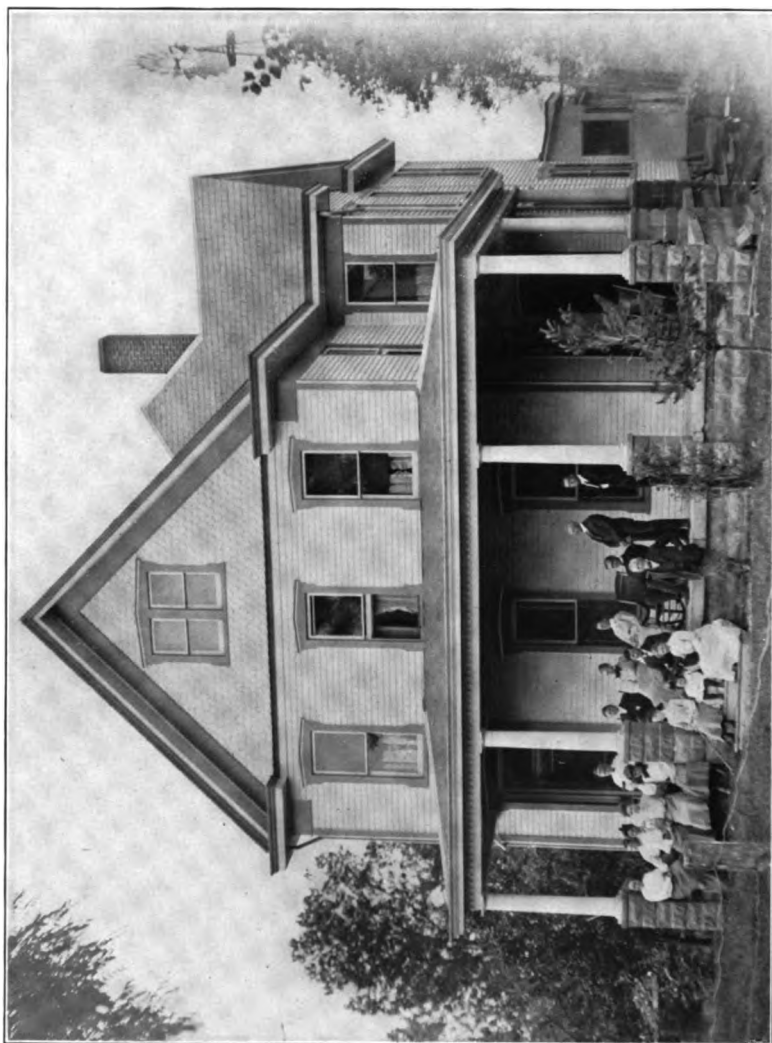
John Wesley Ditmars, than whom there is no more successful or enterprising agriculturist in Johnson county, and who is the owner of a fine farm in Franklin township, was born September 5, 1852, in this township, and is the son of Cornelius L. and Caroline (Banta) Ditmars. Cornelius L. Ditmars was born July 17, 1825, in Somerset county, New Jersey, and is the son of Garrett and Sarah (Verbryck) Ditmars, also natives of that state, Garrett being the son of Peter Ditmars, a veteran of the Revolutionary war. Sarah Verbryck Ditmars was the daughter of Major William Verbryck, a veteran of the Revolutionary war. The family emigrated from New Jersey to Warren county, Ohio, in 1830 and in 1836 came to Johnson county, Indiana, where Garrett bought a tract of land on which the timber had been partially cut and a log cabin built. Because of the fact that Cornelius Ditmars was compelled to go to work at an early age he was deprived of very much early education, his only schooling being gained at a subscription school taught in a log cabin by an indifferent teacher and with the most primitive equipment. In 1846, about the time he attained his legal majority, Cornelius Ditmars was hired by George King for a year at nine dollars a month, but a few months later began working on the construction of a pike road at seventy-five cents a day, and later went to work in a saw-mill at eighteen dollars a month. He and his brother, Peter, bought eighty acres of land with their savings and planted it to wheat. They were successful and continued to make money for a few seasons. The next year Peter moved onto a farm of his own and Cornelius worked for his brother, William. A little later Peter married and was given one hundred and sixty acres of land by his father-in-law, and Cornelius went to work for Captain Banta, with whom he worked early and late, giving most faithful service to his employer. In 1850 he married the daughter of Captain Banta. For

**THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY**

**ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS**

R

L



RESIDENCE OF JOHN W. DITMARS



JOHN W. DITMAR:

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

R

L

seven years he managed the latter's big farm, the Captain having moved to Franklin. In 1866 Cornelius Ditmars bought one hundred and sixty acres of the present home farm and moved onto it two years later and has resided there ever since. He has been very successful in his agricultural labors and has added to his acreage from time to time, one of his farms being managed by the subject of this sketch, John W., and another is now owned by William S. Cornelius Ditmars' first wife died, leaving four children, namely: John W., Belle, William S., and Emmeline, who died at the age of four years. For his second wife Cornelius Ditmars married Catherine Alexander, who died shortly after her marriage, leaving one child, Olive D., now Mrs. Dungan, who lives in the Hurricane neighborhood. For his third wife Mr. Ditmars married Mrs. Jennie Graham Voris, who is still living. In politics Mr. Ditmars is a staunch Republican and has always taken an active interest in political matters. His church relationships are with the Hopewell Presbyterian church. Of his children, William S. is the father of two, Carter C., who is married, and Jane, who married a Mr. Denning, one child being born to the latter union. To Belle (Ditmars) McCaslin have been born two children, Herbert and Caroline.

The subject of this sketch attended the district schools and Hopewell Academy and Hanover College, thus obtaining a fair practical education. When twenty-five years old he married and settled on his present farm, to which he has given his undivided attention. In 1877 he erected a fine farm residence, modern in all its departments, and remodeled the house in 1907. The farm also contains good, substantial and commodious barns and other buildings such as are needed on an up-to-date farm. The buildings are all attractive in general appearance and the residence is surrounded by splendid shade and fruit trees, presenting a very inviting prospect. Mr. Ditmars is the owner of sixty-three acres and also farms two hundred and twenty acres of his father's land, thus comprising nearly three hundred acres of land. He has planted eighty acres to corn, fifty-three acres to wheat and sixty-three acres to clover and hay. He handles from eighty to one hundred hogs annually, feeding a fine herd of Jerseys and also gives some attention to cattle, buying and feeding from fifty to sixty head annually. He has found the handling of live stock a very profitable department of farm work and is considered an excellent judge of all kinds of live stock. Politically, Mr. Ditmars is a Republican, serving efficiently as a member of the township advisory board. Religiously, he is a member of the First Presbyterian church at Franklin, while his fraternal membership is with the Free and Accepted Masons, in the workings of which order he takes a deep interest.

In 1877, John W. Ditmars married Harriett Ong, the daughter of Oliver Ong. She died in 1881 and in 1887 Mr. Ditmars married Etta Graham, and to them have been born two children, Marie, and Edith, who is the wife of Iliff Brown, a successful farmer in Shelby county, this state, and they have one child, Iliff I. Mr. Ditmars has long had the best interests of this locality at heart and has sought to advance them in whatever way possible. His career has been characterized by untiring energy, uncompromising fidelity and an earnest desire to advance himself in his chosen vocation. He is quick of perception, forms his plans readily and executes them with alacrity, at the same time winning and retaining the high esteem of all with whom he comes into contact by the honorable course which he has pursued.

WILLIAM HARVEY HARRELL.

Prominent in the affairs of Johnson county and distinguished as a citizen whose influence is far extended beyond the limits of the community honored by his residence, the name of William H. Harrell stands out a conspicuous figure among the successful farmers of the locality of which this volume treats. All of his undertakings have been actuated by noble motives and high resolves and characterized by breadth of wisdom and strong individuality and his success and achievements but represent the result of fit utilization of innate talent in directing effort along those lines where mature judgment and rare discrimination lead the way.

William Harvey Harrell, a successful agriculturist of White River township, and who has been elected to the office of county commissioner, is a native of the county in which he now lives, having been born on December 15, 1863. He is a son of James M. and Anna (Davis) Harrell, the father a native of Johnson county. His paternal grandfather, Moses Harrell, was a native of Virginia, and came to Johnson county in 1830, where he entered land and spent the balance of his life in its improvement and cultivation. To the subject's father was born one other child besides himself, Margaret, now deceased. William Harvey Harrell was educated in the common schools of his township, and later became a student in the Center Grove high school, from which he was a member of the first graduating class. He then took up the vocation of teaching, which he followed successfully for three years, but having decided that the pursuit of agriculture promised better returns and more independence, he relinquished his pedagogical work and entered

upon the pursuit of husbandry. He is the owner of forty acres of land in White River township and forty acres in Pleasant township, and also operates one hundred acres belonging to the old home farm. He gives intelligent direction to his efforts and carries on general farming in connection, with which he also raises Jersey cattle, which he has found to be a profitable source of income. Politically, a Democrat, Mr. Harrell has long taken a deep interest in the public affairs of the community and served as township assessor for one term. In 1912 he was nominated by his party for the office of county commissioner and, being elected, will take office in 1914 for a three-year term. Fraternally, he is a member of the Masonic and Pythian orders, in the workings of which he is deeply interested, while his religious membership is with the United Brethren church.

In 1889, Mr. Harrell married Evelyn Smithey, daughter of Robert and Matilda (Scott) Smithey, the father being a native of Kentucky, who, in 1860, came to Johnson county. The Scott family were numbered among the early settlers of the county, having entered land from the government. To the subject and his wife have been born six children: Jessie, Edgar, Maggie, James Harvey, Mary and Everett. Mr. Harrell has been successful in every line of effort in which he has turned his attention. He has always taken an active interest in public affairs and was always ready to do his part in advancing the interests of his community along all lines, especially educational. He has a pleasant, well-kept and attractive home and substantial outbuildings, and among his fellow agriculturists he occupies front rank. He is a man of sterling qualities of character, even-tempered, patient and scrupulously honest in all the relations of life, hospitable and charitable, and he has gained the approval and high esteem of his fellow citizens because of his upright life.

I. NEWT BROWN.

To write the personal record of men who have raised themselves from humble circumstances to a position of responsibility and trust in a community is no ordinary pleasure. Self-made men, men who have achieved success by reason of their personal qualities and left the impress of their individuality upon the business and growth of their place of residence and affect for good such institutions as are embraced in the sphere of their usefulness, unwittingly, perhaps, built monuments more enduring than marble obelisk or

granite shaft. Of such we have the unquestionable right to say belongs the gentleman whose name appears above.

I. Newt Brown, who owns a fine farm of one hundred and twenty acres in Pleasant township, Johnson county, Indiana, and who is now living quietly in his comfortable home in Franklin township, Hopewell neighborhood, is the son of Isaac S. and Mary Carnine (Carnine) Brown. Isaac S. Brown was born in Virginia in 1830, and in young manhood came to Johnson county, where he was married. To him and his wife were born five children, namely: Robert A., C. A., Andrew C., I. Newton and Mrs. Lillie Freeman. The subject was reared to the life of a farmer and on the paternal farmstead in Pleasant township he lived until twenty-two years old, at which time he was married and located on his farm in Pleasant township, where he lived for thirty-nine years, being successfully engaged in the prosecution of agriculture, and at the end of that period he located in his present comfortable and attractive home in Hopewell neighborhood, where he has lived for five years. His farm, which is one of the most fertile and well improved in Johnson county, is farmed by him and returns him a very comfortable income. Up-to-date and methodical in all his operations, during a long course of years he was numbered among the leading farmers of Johnson county, and because of his earnest life, practical business methods and energetic habits, he enjoys the warm regard of all who are familiar with his life.

On October 23, 1889, Mr. Brown was united in marriage to Edith Lagrange, whose father, Daniel Lagrange, was a native of Kentucky. He came to Johnson county in an early day and here married Catherine List, a native of Indiana. To Mr. and Mrs. Brown has been born one child, a daughter, Margaret K., who is now sixteen years of age and is in the third year at the Hopewell high school.

Mr. Brown has always been an ardent supporter of the Republican party and in 1900 was elected trustee of Pleasant township for a four-year term, during which period he rendered much valuable service to his fellow citizens. In 1912 he was nominated for auditor of state on the Republican ticket. Among the effective work accomplished by him was the erection of the Whiteland high school building, one of the best school buildings in Johnson county. Mr. Brown was also appointed a member of the state board of agriculture, of which body he is still a member. In 1911 he was elected president of that body and re-elected in 1912. He has always taken a deep interest in all public matters and is regarded as one of the leading and in-

fluent citizens of the county. Religiously, he is a member of the Hope-well Presbyterian church, in which he is an elder and he and his family all attend regularly and contribute to the extent of his ability to the support of the society. There is much that is commendable in his life's record, for he has been found true to duty in every relation, whether of a public or private character, and while energy and untiring industry have been salient features of his business career, he is equally well known for his uprightness and the honorable methods he has always followed, and for his loyalty to any trust reposed in him. Because of his genial and unassuming disposition and his genuine worth, he enjoys a well deserved popularity throughout his part of the state.

WALTER OWENS.

To a great extent the prosperity of the agricultural sections of our country is due to the honest industry, the sturdy persistence, the unswerving perseverance and the wise economy which so prominently characterize the farming element of the Hoosier state. Among this class may be mentioned the subject of this life record, who, by reason of years of indefatigable labor and honest effort, has not only acquired a well merited material prosperity, but has also richly earned the highest esteem of all with whom he is associated.

Walter Owens was born October 5, 1878, in the vicinity of his present home in Needham township, Johnson county, Indiana, and is the son of George W. Owens, also a native of this county, who was born March 30, 1840, and died August 13, 1904. George was the son of John Owens, a native of Virginia, who settled in Grant county, Indiana, in the late twenties, being a pioneer of that locality. George W. Owens was a farmer by vocation and became the owner of two hundred and sixteen acres of land, to the cultivation of which he devoted his active years. He married Eliza A. Patterson, who was born in Johnson county, Indiana, in 1849, and to them were born six children, two of whom died in infancy, the others being Della, deceased; Alice (Mrs. Hedden), of Mobile, Alabama; Bertha (Mrs. Webb), of Johnson county; and Walter, the subject of this review.

Walter Owens was reared by his parents and received his education in the common schools. At the age of twenty-one years he assumed the management of his father's farm, which he continued about four years, and then started out in life on his own account, having fallen heir to fifty-six acres of

his father's estate. Subsequently he bought another tract of the same area from his sister and is thus the owner now of a splendid tract of land which is not excelled for fertility by any land in the neighborhood. All of the land is in cultivation and is devoted to the raising of general crops, the major part of the grain being fed to live stock on the place, about fifty to seventy-five head of hogs being fed annually. Persistent industry and sound judgment have contributed to Mr. Owen's success, and among his fellow agriculturists he occupies an enviable standing because of his business success and personal characteristics.

Politically, Mr. Owens is identified with the Progressive party and takes an intelligent interest in the current issues of the day. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias lodge at Franklin, and his religious membership is with the Second Mt. Pleasant Baptist church.

On September 12, 1894, Walter Owens was united in marriage with Hattie R. Patterson, the daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Patterson, of Johnson county, the father being deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Owens has been born one child: Minor O., who was born on May 14, 1897.

Mr. Owens' career, although strenuous and to a marked degree progressive and successful, has always been characterized by honorable dealing. He is well known throughout the county and is highly respected by all because of his public spirit and upright dealings with his fellow men.

WILLIAM P. THRELKELD.

That the plenitude of satiety is seldom attained in the affairs of life is to be considered a most beneficial deprivation, for where ambition is satisfied and every ultimate end realized, if such be possible, apathy must follow. Effort would cease, accomplishment be prostrate, and creative talent waste its energies in inactivity. The men who have pushed forward the wheels of progress have been those to whom satisfaction lies ever in the future, who have labored continuously, always finding in each transition stage an incentive for further effort. Mr. Threlkeld is one whose well directed efforts have gained for him a position of desirable prominence in the agricultural circles of Johnson county, and his energy and enterprise have been crowned by a gratifying degree of success.

William Threlkeld is a native of the old Blue Grass state of Kentucky, where he was born on July 31, 1855, and is a son of Daniel G. and Mary

(Bradley) Threlkeld, both of whom also were natives of that state. Daniel G. Threlkeld reared his family in Kentucky and came to Johnson county, Indiana, some time after the arrival here of his son, the subject of this sketch. To Daniel and Mary Threlkeld were born five children: William P., Melinda J., Elenora, Edward and Frank, the last three named being deceased. The subject of this sketch received his education in his native state, and followed the pursuit of farming there until about twenty-four years of age when, on February 22, 1879, he came to Johnson county, Indiana, settling in Pleasant township, where he has made his home continuously since. He has always followed the pursuit of agriculture, in which he has achieved a pronounced degree of success, and today is the owner of a fine farm of over one hundred and fifty acres, which he devotes to the raising of all the crops common to this section of the country, and also gives some attention to dairying, having now a fine herd of sixteen Jersey and Holstein cattle, which, however, he expects to materially enlarge. Every detail of the farm work receives Mr. Threlkeld's careful and painstaking attention, with the result that he has usually been rewarded with abundant harvests. Every feature of the farm indicates that the owner is a man of careful and systematic methods, and among his fellow agriculturists he is held in high esteem because of the success that he has achieved and his high personal character.

In 1888 Mr. Threlkeld married Electa Agnes Demaree, daughter of William W. and Lydia Ann (Canine) Demaree, both families having been long residents of this county, although they originally came from Kentucky. To Mr. and Mrs. Threlkeld have been born four children, Chester D., Carl C., William Clifton and Myrtle May.

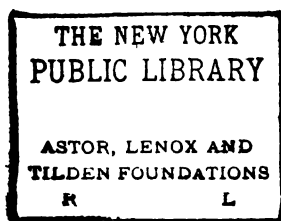
In the public life of the township in which he lives, Mr. Threlkeld has long taken an active interest, and is now serving as a member of the advisory board of Pleasant township, giving eminent satisfaction to his fellow citizens. Religiously, he is a Methodist and gives earnest support to that society, both with his time and with his means. He is one of those solid men of brains and substance so essential to the material growth and prosperity of a community, and his influence has been willingly extended in behalf of every deserving enterprise that has for its object the advancement or welfare of his fellow citizens. His estimable qualities of head and heart and the straightforward, upright course of his daily life have won for him the esteem and confidence of the circles in which he has moved, and has given him a reputation for integrity and correct conduct such as should be coveted by every man.

JOHN T. DITMARS.

The gentleman of whom the biographer now writes is widely known as one of the honored pioneers of Johnson county and for over a half century he has been a valued factor in the development of the same, prominently identified with the varied interests of his community. His well-directed energies in the practical affairs of life, his capable management of his own business interests and his sound judgment have demonstrated what may be accomplished by the man of energy and ambition, who, persevering often in the face of seemingly insurmountable obstacles, proves that he is the possessor of those innate qualities that never fail to bring success if properly directed, as they have evidently been in the case of Mr. Ditmars.

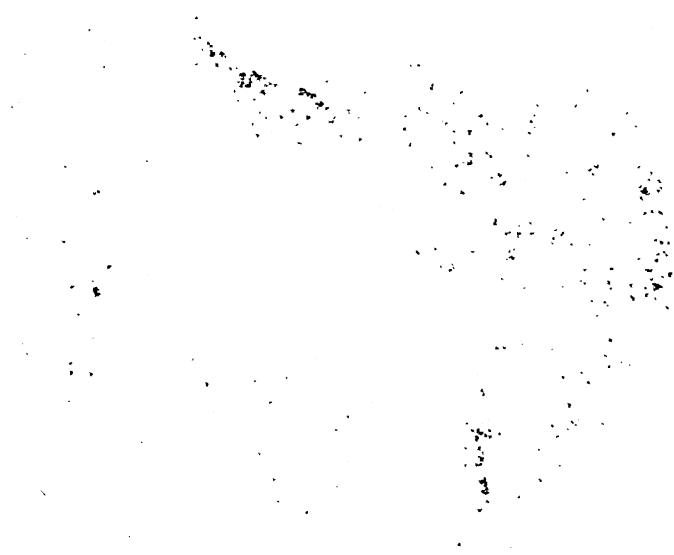
John T. Ditmars, whose fine farm of three hundred and seventy acres in Franklin township is numbered among the best farms in Johnson county, was born on January 7, 1830, in Somerset county, New Jersey, and is descended from good old Holland-Dutch stock. His parents were Garrett and Sarah (Verbryck) Ditmars, natives also of New Jersey, while his paternal grandfather, Peter Ditmars, was also a native of that state. In April, 1830, Garrett Ditmars emigrated to Warren county, Ohio, where he remained six years, and in the spring of 1836 the family settled in Johnson county, Indiana, where the father occupied a farm two miles north of Franklin. Two years later they moved to Union township, where the son resided until the father's death. Sarah Verbryck, the subject's mother, was born January 20, 1785, and was the daughter of William and Rebecca (Low) Verbryck, the father having been an honored citizen of his locality. He was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, attaining to the rank of major and lived to the advanced age of ninety-six years. To the subject's parents were born thirteen children, of whom twelve were reared to maturity, and four are now living, namely: Cornelius, who lives west of Franklin; John T., of Hopewell; Rebecca (Mrs. Donnell), of Minneapolis, Minnesota, and Richard V., of Franklin. The deceased are William, Mrs. Mary Hall, Mrs. Jane Van Nuys, Mrs. Margaret McCaslin, Mrs. Caroline Van Nuys, Peter, Magdalena, Jacob and Edward.

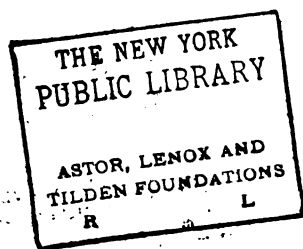
The subject of this sketch received but little opportunity for securing an education, as the facilities in that line were primitive and somewhat limited in his youth. He attended for awhile what was known as the Turkey Hill school house, but the greater portion of his early years was given to assisting in the cultivation of the home farm. At the age of twenty-one years he

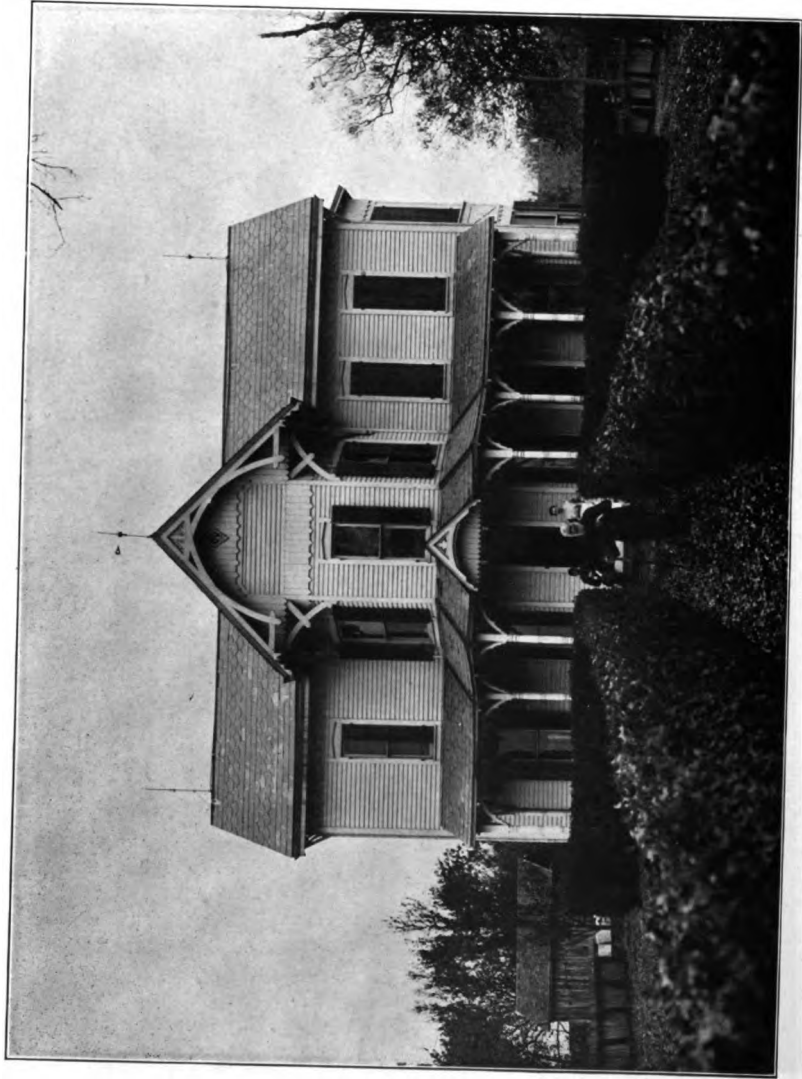




MRS. REBECCA DITTM







RESIDENCE OF JOHN T. DITMARS

hired himself to his eldest brother at twelve dollars a month and was employed by him at farm labor for two years. A few years later he bought a small tract of land near Hopewell, which he farmed for about four years, but sold this and planned to buy better land. In 1866 he bought the nucleus of his present farm, for which he paid sixty dollars an acre, and as he was prospered he added to the farm until he became the owner of one of the best farms in the county, now comprising about three hundred and seventy acres. Mr. Ditmars has farmed according to the best methods of the period and has been intelligent and progressive in adopting new ideas when their practicability has been demonstrated. The present splendid and comfortable residence was erected in November, 1884, and there are also other excellent buildings on the farm, all of which are surrounded by nice lawns and ever-green hedge, which gives the place an attractive and inviting appearance.

Politically, Mr. Ditmars has been a life-long Republican, having voted for General Scott, John C. Fremont, Abraham Lincoln and every Republican candidate for President since. His religious affiliation is with the Franklin Presbyterian church, of which he became a member in 1887, and in the winter of 1913 he donated to that church a ten-thousand-dollar pipe organ, a donation which has been duly appreciated by the membership and the congregation. He is extremely liberal in all his views as to local improvement and his hand is active in advancing the welfare of the community in every way possible. A man of generous impulses and genial disposition, he readily makes friends and always retains them. Having gained by his earnest efforts and consecutive labor a competence for himself, he is now enabled to take life easy and he is every ready and willing to help those less fortunate than himself. Because of his earnest character and business success he is eminently entitled to representation in a work of the character of the one at hand.

GEORGE W. KERLIN.

Agriculture has been an honored vocation from the earliest ages and as a usual thing men of honorable and humane impulses, as well as those of energy and thrift, have been patrons of husbandry. The free, outdoor life of the farm has a decided tendency to foster and develop that independence of mind and self-reliance which characterize true manhood and no greater blessing can befall a boy than to be reared in close touch with nature in the

(46)

healthful, life-inspiring labor of the fields. It has always been the fruitful soil from which have sprung the moral bone and sinew of the country, and the majority of our nation's scholars and distinguished men of letters were born on the farm and are indebted to its early influence for the distinction which they have attained.

George W. Kerlin, who operates one hundred and seventy-eight acres of land in Needham township, comprising the Kerlin estate, and also owns one hundred and four acres of his own in the same township, was born February 22, 1863, in Franklin township, Johnson county, Indiana, and is a son of Joseph and Sarah E. (Bergen) Kerlin, natives respectively of Kentucky and Indiana. Joseph Kerlin, who was born in 1828 and died in 1885, at the age of fifty-seven years, was a son of George Kerlin, also a native of Kentucky, who moved to Indiana in about 1835, settling in Johnson county. For several years he operated rented land here and eventually acquired a farm in the northwest part of this county. In March, 1865, he bought the land comprising the present Kerlin estate, to the improvement and operation of which he devoted his attention and here lived until his death. He was twice married, first to Miss Covert, who died while young in years, and second to Sarah Bergen, who survives him, being now about eighty years of age. They were the parents of five children, namely: Ward B., who died in January, 1912; George W., the immediate subject of this sketch; Charles B., who is engaged in the operation of a saw mill at Bargersville, and Viola and Mabel, who are at home with their mother.

George W. Kerlin was reared under the parental roof and received his elementary education in the Whiteside school, after which he entered the Franklin high school, where he graduated at the age of twenty-one years. He early learned the habit of industry and during his vacation periods, while attending school he was constantly employed on the home farm, to the cultivation of which he devoted himself continuously since attaining his majority. Upon the death of his father he assumed control and possession of the place and has since been operating it in the interests of the estate, in addition to which he also cultivates his own farm in Needham township. He is energetic and enterprising and carries on a diversified style of agriculture, raising all the crops common to this section of the country and meeting with marked success in his work. He gives a good deal of attention to the raising of live stock, shipping from fifty to eighty head of cattle annually, from which he realizes good profits.

Politically, Mr. Kerlin gives his support to the Democratic party, al-

though in no sense a seeker after office. Fraternally, he is a member of the Masonic order, and religiously his affiliations are with the Baptist church, to which he gives a liberal support.

In 1887, Mr. Kerlin was united in marriage with Mary L. Cutsinger, of Franklin, a daughter of George Cutsinger, and this union has been blessed with the following children: J. Paul, who is engaged in the automobile business at Franklin; Mark C., a graduate of Franklin College with the class of '13; Warren, who graduated from the Franklin high school, class of '13; Norris, a student in the high school, and Hugh W.

Mr. Kerlin is a man of splendid personality and, because of his industrious habits and persistent energy, he has attained definite success in his vocation and enjoys the respect and esteem of the community in which he resides.

DANIEL D. DORRELL.

Dependent very largely upon his own resources from his early youth, Daniel D. Dorrell, of White River township, has attained no insignificant success, and though he may have, like most men of affairs, encountered obstacles and met with reverses, he has pressed steadily forward, ever willing to work for the end he has in view. His tenacity and fortitude are due, no doubt, in a large measure to the worthy traits inherited from his sterling ancestors, whose high ideals and correct principles he has ever sought to perpetuate in all the relations of life.

Daniel D. Dorrell was born in Johnson county, Indiana, on October 15, 1862, and is the son of William and Marcella (Bristow) Dorrell, who were the parents of eleven children, namely: Jacob G., who is referred to elsewhere in this work; Daniel D., who is the immediate subject of this sketch; Joseph, who died in infancy; Mrs. Sarah Matilda Umbarger, of near Stone's Crossing; Pascal E., of Indianapolis; William A., of Morgan county, this state; Thomas, who is referred to elsewhere in this work; James M., who lives in Missouri; Robert, of near Whiteland, and Mrs. Cena J. Repass, of Hamilton county, this state.

The subject of this sketch received his education in the common schools of his home neighborhood and was reared to the life of a farmer, which he followed until of age, and then he took up carpenter work, in which he is actively engaged in connection with his agricultural pursuits. He is the owner of fifty-one and one-half acres of good land in White River township, in the

cultivation of which he has achieved a splendid success, owing to his sound judgment and up-to-date methods, and he is enjoying a gratifying degree of success in everything to which he turns his hand. As a carpenter he is a good workman and believes in doing well whatever he undertakes, so that he has enjoyed a liberal patronage in that line.

In 1891 Mr. Dorrell was united in marriage to Rosa A. Dorrell, the daughter of Peter and Polly Dorrell, natives of Ohio county, Indiana, and to this union have been born five children: Raymond, Gaylord and Thomas and two who died young. Mrs. Dorrell died on November 3, 1909.

The subject of this sketch gives his political support to the Democratic party, while, religiously, he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He has served two terms as justice of the peace and has discharged the duties of this office to the entire satisfaction of all having business with him in this particular capacity. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, in the workings of which he takes a live interest. Mr. Dorrell is a man whom to know is to admire, for he has led a most exemplary life, and has sought to do his full duty in all relations with his fellow men, being a man of honor, public spirit, charitable impulses and unswerving integrity and enterprise, consequently he is eminently deserving of mention in a history of his county, along with other well known and representative citizens.

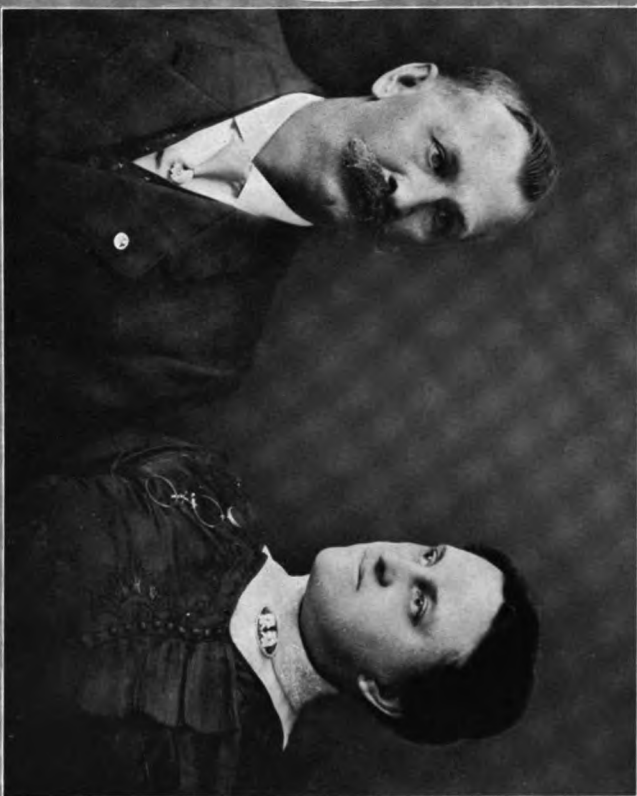
EDWARD GILL BREWER.

Among the strong and influential citizens of Johnson county the record of whose lives have become an essential part of the history of this section, the gentleman whose name appears above occupies a prominent place and for years he has exerted a beneficial influence in the locality where he resides. His chief characteristics are keenness of perception, a tireless energy, honesty of purpose and motive, and every-day common sense, which have enabled him not only to advance his own interests, but also largely contribute to the moral and material advancement of the community.

Edward Gill Brewer, than whom no farmer in Pleasant township, Johnson county, Indiana, enjoys a higher degree of popular confidence and regard, was born on the farm where he now lives on September 23, 1860, and is the son of David D. Brewer, who was born in Kentucky in 1812 and died on April 24, 1884. The subject's paternal grandfather, Daniel Brewer, a native of Kentucky, came to Johnson county early in the thirties and entered the



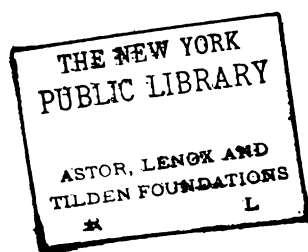
WILBUR J.



MR. AND MRS. EDWARD G. BREWER AND SONS



NORVAL D.



present rural homestead. David D. Brewer married Nancy Green, a native of Tennessee and the daughter of George Green. She was born in 1825, was brought to Johnson county by her parents in an early day, and her death occurred in 1901. By her union with Mr. Brewer she became the mother of six children, namely: Daniel A., who lives on a part of the old homestead in Pleasant township; Mary J., who died in 1900; E. G., the subject of this sketch; two who died in infancy, and John, who died at the age of two years. David D. Brewer was a prominent man in the community in his day and at one time owned three hundred and eighty acres of fine farm land near Whiteland. He was also largely interested in the First National Bank of Franklin, and at the time of the bank's failure lost between fifty and sixty thousand dollars. He was progressive in his disposition and enterprising in his attitude toward local matters, being an influential man and active in the advancement of the community's best interests. Politically, he was a Democrat, and, religiously, a Presbyterian.

The subject of this sketch received his education in the Whiteland schools, though he was compelled by necessity to leave school at the age of eighteen years and assist his father in the operation of the home farm. At the latter's death he inherited a share of the estate, comprising one hundred acres, in the operation of which he has been successful and to which he has added eighty acres. At one time he owned two hundred and fifty acres, but of this he has sold seventy acres. He carries on a diversified system of farming and raises all the crops known to this locality and gives a share of his attention to live stock. He has at present forty-five acres planted to corn, thirty-three acres in wheat and three acres in hay, eight acres in peas and twenty acres in clover. In live stock his annual output is one hundred and fifty hogs, he having more than two hundred animals on the place, and he feeds about one load of cattle, having also twenty head of horses and mules. The farm is kept up to the highest standard of agricultural excellence and its general appearance and the method of its operation reflects great credit on the sound judgment, wise discrimination and indefatigable energy of the owner.

Politically, Mr. Brewer has given his ardent support to the Democratic party, but has been in no sense a seeker after the honors of public office for himself. Fraternally, he belongs to the Free and Accepted Masons and Knights of Pythias, belonging to the Franklin lodge of the first named order, while his religious affiliations are with the Presbyterian church, in the prosperity of which he is deeply interested.

In 1889 Mr. Brewer married Cora Vanarsdell, the daughter of Jackson

Vanarsdell, a native of Kentucky. Mrs. Brewer was also born in the old Blue Grass state, where she was reared and where her marriage occurred. To this union have been born two children, namely: Wilbur Jackson, born in August, 1890, graduated from Franklin College, and for the past two years has been teacher of English in the high school at Sioux City, Iowa; Norval David, the younger son, was born on December 16, 1901, is a graduate of the Whiteland high school and now has practical charge of the home farm. That Mr. Brewer is enterprising in his operation is evidenced by the fact that in 1897 he bought forty acres of land north of the interurban crossing at Whiteland, for which he paid two hundred and twenty-five dollars per acre, and three years later he sold this for three hundred dollars per acre, a substantial profit. In all his operations he is actuated by the highest motives, his relations with his fellow citizens having been such as to gain their confidence and good will, and, because of his unassuming manners and genial disposition, he has earned and retains the sincere regard of all who know him.

JOHN FOXWORTHY.

The biographies of enterprising men, especially of good men, are instructive as guides and incentives to others. The examples they furnish of patient purpose and steadfast integrity strongly illustrate what it is in the power of each to accomplish. Some men belong to no exclusive class in life; apparently insurmountable obstacles have in many instances awakened their dormant faculties and served as a stimulus to carry them to ultimate renown. The instances of success in the face of adverse fate would seem almost to justify the conclusion that self-reliance, with a half chance, can accomplish any reasonable object. The gentleman whose life history is herewith outlined is a man who has lived to good purpose and achieved a splendid success. By a straightforward and commendable course he has made his way to a respectable position in the business world, winning the hearty admiration of the people of his county and earning a reputation as an enterprising, progressive man of affairs which the public has not been slow to recognize and appreciate.

John Foxworthy, one of the representative citizens and successful agriculturists of Nineveh township, Johnson county, Indiana, was born on December 8, 1850, in Nelson county, Kentucky, and is the son of John and Margaret Foxworthy, both of whom were born, reared and married in Kentucky, and both of whom are now deceased, the father dying in 1891 and the mother in

1898. Upon coming to Indiana the family first settled on Sugar creek in Blue River township in February, 1850, and they became known as respectable, hardworking and honest citizens. They became the parents of seven children, namely: Louise, deceased; Mrs. Sarah Ann Durham; Taylor, deceased; John, the immediate subject of this sketch; Mrs. Susan Hilt, deceased; Edward and Joseph.

The subject of this sketch received his education in the common schools of Nineveh and Blue River townships, his first studies being pursued in a school house at the east edge of Nineveh. By necessity he was compelled to start in life on his own account at an early age and by hard work and the strictest economizing he was enabled to save a little money. He first followed sawmill work and later was employed in a grist mill until 1903 when he purchased his first farm of forty-three acres in Nineveh township, to the improvement and cultivation of which he has devoted himself since. He is a practical and thorough agriculturist and has achieved a splendid success in his work. He follows the most practical methods of farming, not hesitating to adopt new methods when their practicability has been demonstrated by experience to be better than old methods, and the general appearance of his place is a credit to him. In addition to the cultivation of the soil, he also gives some attention to the breeding and raising of live stock, which he has found to be a valuable adjunct to agriculture, and in every department of his work he has earned a reputation as a careful, painstaking and thorough man.

Politically a Democrat, Mr. Foxworthy has been for many years actively interested in the welfare of his community, and in 1904 he was elected trustee of his township, in which responsible position he discharged his duties in a manner eminently satisfactory to his fellow citizens. Fraternally, he is a member of Nineveh Lodge No. 317, Free and Accepted Masons. Religiously, he is a member of the Christian church and has served as an elder of that society for the past seven years.

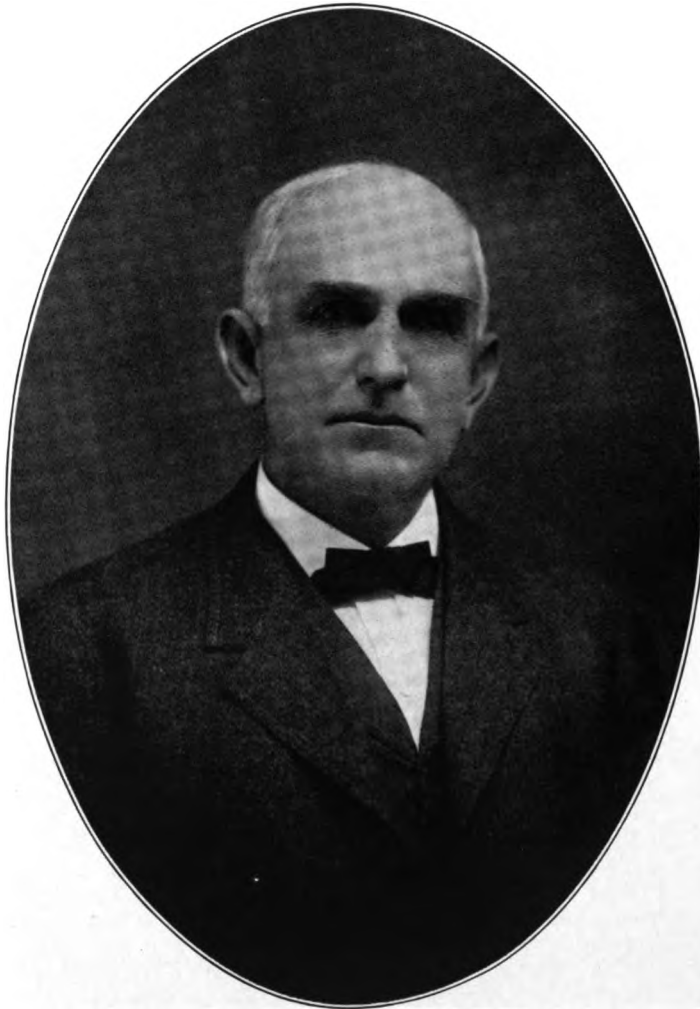
In July, 1882, Mr. Foxworthy was married to Mary A. Sconce, the daughter of William Sconce, of Blue River township, this county, and to them have been born two children, namely: Mrs. Una Sledge, who is the mother of one child, Ivory, and Paul, who graduated from the Nineveh high school in May, 1913, and is now a student in the State University, intending to follow the vocation of teaching. Mr. Foxworthy has made his influence felt for good in his community in Nineveh township, being a man of sterling worth, whose life has been closely interwoven with the history of the com-

munity in which he resides and whose efforts have always been for the material advancement of the same, as well as for the social and moral welfare of his fellow men. The well regulated life he has led, thereby gaining the respect and admiration of all his fellow citizens, entitles him to representation in a biographical work of the scope intended in the present one. Genial and unassuming in his relations with his fellow men, he has won and retains the confidence and good will of all with whom he has come in contact.

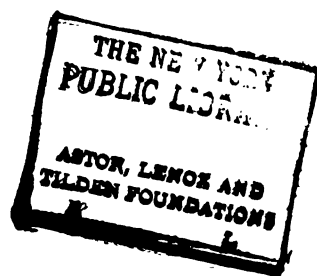
MARTIN CUTSINGER.

The following is the sketch of a plain honest man of affairs, who by correct methods and a strict regard for the interests of his patrons has made his influence felt in Edinburg and won for himself distinctive prestige in the business circles of that city. He would be the last man to sit for romance or become the subject of fancy sketches, nevertheless his life presents much that is interesting and valuable and may be studied with profit by the young, whose careers are yet to be achieved. He is one of those whose integrity and strength of character must force them into an admirable notoriety which their modesty never seeks, who command the respect of their contemporaries and their posterity and leave the impress of their individuality deeply stamped upon the community.

Martin Cutsinger, who in many ways has been prominently identified with the commercial and industrial progress of Edinburg, was born in Shelby county, Indiana, on February 7, 1856. He is the son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Harris) Cutsinger, the former of whom was a native of Kentucky and who came to Shelby county in 1830. Settling in the woods, he created and developed a splendid farm, and to its cultivation and improvement he gave his undivided attention for many years. In 1865 he engaged in the starch manufacturing business in Edinburg with the assistance of two other men, but in 1890 the plant was sold to the National Starch Manufacturing Company, who ran the business until 1893, when the plant was closed. Eventually the Irwins, of Columbus, Indiana, bought the plant and equipment and now it is operated as a glucose factory, manufacturing fancy table syrup. After relinquishing his interest in the starch factory the subject's father engaged in business with J. A. Thompson, with whom he was associated up to the time of his death, which occurred on October 20, 1893. Politically, he was a staunch Democrat, while his religious belief was that of the Christian church, in the building of



MARTIN CUTSINGER



which edifice he was an important factor. The subject's father died on June 7, 1894. They were the parents of thirteen children, of whom seven daughters and one son are still alive. Mary is the widow of J. A. Thompson and is living in Edinburg; Jennie is the widow of J. I. Thompson and also lives in Edinburg; Maria is the wife of George Mullendore, a successful farmer near Edinburg; Catherine is the wife of D. C. Marsh, of Edinburg; Hannah B. is the widow of H. E. Smith, of Indianapolis; Indiana is the widow of James Detrick, of Chicago; Eleanora is the wife of J. C. Valentine, of Franklin; William E., of Indianapolis; George and Edmundson are deceased; the subject of this sketch was next in order, and the two youngest were I. H., deceased, and a baby who died in infancy.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools of Johnson county and his energies were applied to the pursuit of agriculture from 1876 until 1890, when he moved to Edinburg and became interested in the starch business with his father until 1893 when he bought an interest in the grain and veneer business. For three years he was local agent for the National Starch Company, then he became associated with J. A. Thompson in the grain business, the latter eventually selling his interest to D. R. Webb, with whom the subject was associated for five years, when they both sold their interests and the subject has since conducted the grain and veneer business on his own account. In 1906 W. T. Thompson was associated with him for a while until May, 1913, when Mr. Cutsinger obtained full control of the business and is now operating on his own account. Mr. Cutsinger is a wide-awake business man of progressive ideas, keenly alive to the best interests of his patrons and by honorable and straightforward methods has won the confidence of the public and forged to the front among the most enterprising men of his community. His career has indeed been an honorable one and, though strenuous, there is nothing in it savoring in the slightest degree of disrepute, his relations with his fellowmen having ever been above reproach and his good name beyond criticism.

In 1876 Mr. Cutsinger was united in marriage with Charity Williams, the daughter of Clayborn and Nancy (Scott) Williams, both now deceased. The father was a successful farmer in Johnson county and stood high in the community. To Mr. and Mrs. Cutsinger have been born five children: Homer I., who is his father's assistant in business; Clarence D., who also is with the subject, married Rebbe Thompson; Corwin, deceased; Minnie Belle, the wife of H. H. Mutz, a druggist, and David M., deceased.

Politically, Mr. Cutsinger has given an ardent support to the Democratic

party, in the success of which he takes a live interest and in all the affairs of life he is a man among men. His religious affiliations are with the Christian church, of which he is an earnest member and to which he contributes liberally. He is a man of genial disposition and enjoys a large popularity in the community where he has spent his life, while in his home, being a man of marked domestic tastes, he finds his greatest enjoyment in the society of his loved ones and in the entertainment of his many friends, who ever find there the spirit of true, old-time hospitality.

ALBERT T. BRUNNEMER.

It was remarked by a celebrated moralist and biographer that "there has scarcely passed a life of which a judicious and faithful narrative would not have been useful." Believing in the truth of this opinion, expressed by one of the greatest and best of men, the writer of this review takes pleasure in presenting a few facts in the career of a gentleman who, by industry, perseverance, temperance and integrity, has worked himself from an humble station to a successful place in life and won an honorable position among the well known and highly esteemed men of the locality in which he resides.

Albert T. Brunnemer was born near his present home in Pleasant township, Johnson county, Indiana, on October 29, 1869, and is the son of George L. and Nancy C. (VanArsdale) Brunnemer. George L. Brunnemer, who was born January 22, 1842, and who died in 1910, was the son of Anthony and Blanche (Mitchell) Brunnemer, natives respectively of Virginia and Tennessee. In 1860 the family settled on a farm one mile north of Whiteland, Johnson county, Indiana, and the parents spent the rest of their days in the vicinity of Whiteland. George L. Brunnemer was married on February 5, 1863, to Sarah E. McClellan, the daughter of Joseph and Margaret (Clem) McClellan, natives of Kentucky, and to this union were born two children, James B., born December 11, 1863, who married Louie A. Sharp, and Sarah E., born August 12, 1866, now deceased. Mrs. Sarah Brunnemer died September 5, 1866, and on October 23, 1867, he married Nancy C. Vanarsdale, the daughter of Cornelius A. B. and Nancy J. (Clem) Varnarsdale. She was born in Pleasant township, Johnson county, Indiana, on October 20, 1849, and bore to her husband three children: Albert T.; Amy J., born December 8, 1871, who became the wife of Hugh E. Johnson, and William J., born

March 3, 1874. George L. Brunnemer enlisted on February 15, 1865, in Company E, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served as corporal until receiving an honorable discharge on September 5, 1865. In 1866 he moved to his farm in section 29, Pleasant township, where at the time of his death he owned three hundred and sixty acres of splendid land. He also owned and operated a saw mill with success and profit.

Albert T. Brunnemer received his education in the district schools of his community and lived on the home farm until twenty-nine years of age, when he located on his present place, in the operation of which he has achieved a very gratifying success. He is a practical and systematic farmer, giving his personal attention to every detail of the farm work, and in the raising of general crops and a due share of attention to live stock he has been remunerated for his efforts. He was also an organizer and is at the present time a director of the Whiteland National Bank, and in the community is numbered among the men of strong business ability and progressive tendencies, having given his support to all movements for the upbuilding and progress of the community.

On December 9, 1896, Mr. Brunnemer was united in marriage to Rose Perkins, the daughter of George and Sarah (Yaste) Perkins, both of whom are natives of Mercer county, Kentucky. Mrs. Brunnemer was born March 19, 1878, and by her union with Mr. Brunnemer has become the mother of one child, Myron L., who was born on November 26, 1898.

Politically, Mr. Brunnemer gives his support to the Republican party, in the success of which he has taken a commendable interest, though in no sense a seeker for public office for himself. His religious affiliations are with the Methodist Episcopal church, in the prosperity of which he is deeply interested. On his splendid farm of seventy-four acres of land he is enjoying life to the full, realizing, as the public at large are realizing more than ever, that the farmer today is to be envied rather than his condition deplored, as was at one time the case. Mr. Brunnemer's life has been one of unceasing industry and perseverance and the notably systematic and honorable methods he has followed have won for him the unbounded confidence and regard of all who have formed his acquaintance. He has worked his way from an humble beginning to his present situation, which fact renders him the more worthy of the praise that is duly accorded him by his fellow men.

WILLIAM J. BRUNNEMER.

Upon the roll of representative citizens and prominent and influential agriculturists of Pleasant township, Johnson county, appears the name of the gentleman at the head of this county since his youth and has worked his own way to a position of marked precedence in both business and political affairs, while he is held in unqualified esteem by the people of his community.

William J. Brunnemer, who is living on the old Vanarsdale homestead in Pleasant township, Johnson county, Indiana, where he operates successfully one hundred and thirty-two acres of splendid farming land, was born in the neighborhood where he now lives and is the son of George L. and Nancy C. (Vanarsdale) Brunnemer. The father was born on January 22, 1842, the son of Anthony and Blanche Brunnemer, who were born in Virginia and Tennessee respectively. In 1860, the family came to Indiana, locating about a mile north of Whiteland, Johnson county, where they pursued the vocation of agriculture and where George L. spent the balance of his days, his death occurring there in April, 1909. He was a native of Morgan county, and at the outbreak of the Civil war his patriotism was aroused and he gave his support to the cause of the Union. On February 15, 1865, he enlisted as a private in Company E, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in which he was appointed a corporal. He served valiantly during the closing months of the war and on September 5, 1865, received an honorable discharge. The following year he located on his farm in section 29, Pleasant township, to the cultivation of which he devoted his time and energies with considerable success so that at his death he was the owner of three hundred and sixty acres of land. He also gave some attention to the operation of a saw mill which he owned in that neighborhood. He was twice married, first on February 5, 1863, to Sarah E. McClellan, the daughter of Joseph and Margaret (Clem) McClellan, natives of Kentucky, and to this union were born two children: James D., who was born on December 11, 1863, and married Louie A. Sharp, and Sarah E., whose birth occurred on August 12, 1866, and who is now deceased. Mrs. Sarah Brunnemer died on September 5, 1866, and on October 23d of the following year Mr. Brunnemer was united in marriage to Nancy C. Vanarsdale, a daughter of Cornelius A. B. and Nancy J. (Clem) Vanarsdale, her birth having occurred in Pleasant township, this county, on October 24, 1848. To George L. Brunnemer's last union were born three children: Albert T., who is represented elsewhere in this work; Ammie J., who was born on December 8, 1871, and

became the wife of Hugh E. Johnson, and William J., the immediate subject of this sketch. Religiously, the subject's parents were ardent and faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

The subject of this sketch was reared on the paternal homestead and received his education in No. 11 school. He remained with his father until twenty years of age, when he moved onto the farm where he now lives, and to which he has since given his indefatigable attention, his industry and perseverance being rewarded with a fair measure of success. He is a good all-around farmer, giving due attention to every detail of his work, and has a splendid residence which he erected in 1908, while the other buildings on the place as well as fences and other details show the owner to be a man of good judgment and sound discrimination.

Mr. Brunnemer has been married twice, first in November, 1894, to Ida Caplinger, the daughter of Robert and Mary (McLain) Caplinger, of Johnson county, though natives of Kentucky. Mrs. Brunnemer died in August, 1900, at the age of thirty-two years, her child having died in infancy. In July, 1901, Mr. Brunnemer married Burdette McLain, the daughter of John A. and Susan (Caplinger) McLain, and to this union were born five children: William Merrill, born August 11, 1902; Winford Harrell, born February 26, 1905; Georgia Catherine, born January, 1908; Christine Frances, born June 6, 1911, and Marion, born May 29, 1913.

Mr. Brunnemer gives his political support to the Republican party, in the success of which he takes an active interest, while his church relations are with the Methodist Episcopal society, to which he gives a liberal support. He has always been regarded as a man of high principles, honest in every respect and broad-minded. A man of broad character, kindness of heart to the unfortunate and ever willing to aid in any way any cause for the betterment of the community and the public with whom he has to deal, he is held in high favor and the utmost respect by all who know him.

M. J. VORIS.

The gentleman to a brief review of whose life the reader's attention is herewith directed is among the foremost business men of Franklin and has by his enterprise and progressive methods contributed in a material way to the industrial and commercial advancement of the community. Possessing splendid executive and business ability, he has been successful in a material

way and because of his sterling qualities he is numbered among the representative men of the city in which he lives.

M. J. Voris, head of the well known mercantile firm of M. J. Voris & Company, was born on February 4, 1860, and is the only son of John C. and Elizabeth Margaret (Morgan) Voris. The parents were both born in Johnson county, the father in Union township and the mother in Nineveh township. John C. Voris was a carpenter and contractor and a well known citizen in his day. He was a son of Peter Voris, one of the pioneer settlers of Johnson county and a man of much prominence in the community, having served at one time as probate judge. John C. Voris, during the Civil war, organized a company of Home Guards in Hensley township, and he afterwards went into active service. Near the close of the war he was promoted to second lieutenant of Company H of the Ninth Indiana Cavalry. He was captured by the enemy at Sulphur Springs, Alabama, and put in prison at Cahaba, Alabama, being held there until the close of the war, a period of about six months. In the fall of 1865 he removed his family from Trafalgar to a farm north of Franklin, and two years later, in the fall of 1867, he removed to Franklin. Here he operated a planing mill and lumber yard, the property being a part of that now occupied by the Franklin Coil Hoop Company, and he followed contracting for a number of years very successfully. Many of the most substantial buildings of the county were erected by him, among them being the Methodist Episcopal church and the Dr. Martin property, in Franklin, C. L. Ditmar's residence at Hopewell, and the William Pritchard residence and the Union church, south of Franklin. John C. Voris died in Franklin in May, 1870, being survived by his wife, who now lives in the old home on Jackson street. They had two children, the subject of this sketch and a daughter who died in 1894.

M. J. Voris received a good practical education in the public schools of Franklin, and upon the completion of his studies he became clerk in a dry goods store in Franklin. Soon afterwards he became a partner in the business and in 1892 he formed the firm of M. J. Voris & Company, which has since been known as one of the most substantial mercantile concerns in this city. In 1896 he bought the building and business of W. A. McNaughton, which is the present site of the Voris business. Mr. Voris is a man of marked business ability and has become materially interested in a number of local enterprises. He is a stockholder and director in the Franklin National Bank, a director in the Union Trust Company, a director in the Mutual Building and Loan Association. He is the owner of a fine farm of two hun-

dred and twenty-five acres in this county, owns property on Jefferson street, Franklin, and has a substantial interest in the Williams & Voris Lumber Company, of Chattanooga, Tennessee. He is a member of the board of trustees of Franklin College and in many ways has shown a commendable interest in the welfare of his city and community.

Politically, Mr. Voris has been a life-long supporter of the Republican party and sees no reason today why he should desert that party for any other. Fraternally, he is a member of the Masonic order, in which he has taken all the degrees of the York rite, thirty-two degrees of the Scottish rite, and is also a member of the Mystic Shrine. Religiously, he has for many years been an active and earnest member of the Presbyterian church, in which he has served as a deacon for twenty-six years.

On December 20, 1888, Mr. Voris was united in marriage to Arta H. Payne, the eldest daughter of Dr. P. W. Payne, who is referred to elsewhere in this work, the latter having been a pioneer physician and prominent citizen of this community.

The success attained by Mr. Voris in his business affairs has been greatly owing to his steady persistence, stern integrity and excellent judgment, qualities which have also won for him the confidence and esteem of the public to a marked degree. Personally, he is a man of quiet and unassuming disposition, though genial and friendly in his relations with others, and he has for many years enjoyed a wide acquaintance and large prestige throughout Johnson county.

J. J. BEATTY.

Although not an old man in years, the gentleman whose life record is herein outlined has stamped his individuality upon the locality where he resides in no uncertain manner, being an excellent representative of that type of the much heralded American business man—the type that does things—Mr. Beatty being a worthy descendant of a long line of honorable and influential ancestors.

J. J. Beatty, one of the enterprising and progressive business men and influential citizens of Greenwood, Johnson county, Indiana, was born in Shelby county, this state, on the 22d day of August, 1870. He is the son of George and Amanda (Tolin) Beatty, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Marion county, Indiana. The subject has lived in Johnson county

since he was thirteen years old and has been a prominent figure in the civic life of the community. He has for a number of years been successfully engaged in the mercantile business here, and because of his high business principles, his staunch integrity and good qualities as a man and citizen, he has not only enjoyed a large and constantly increasing patronage, but has gained the confidence and good will of the entire community. He has made two races for county sheriff, being unsuccessful in each instance, was once elected assessor of White River township, and is now a candidate for county clerk on the Democratic ticket. He is deserving of success in his aspirations, for he is not only a man of acknowledged ability, but he is of that character that lends honor and dignity to a community.

Mr. Beatty married Maggie Fishback, a daughter of Thomas and Rachel (Paskins) Fishback, both of whom are now deceased, the father having been a successful farmer and a well known and highly respected citizen. The Paskin family was an old and well known family in this county, having been early settlers of the community. To the subject and his wife have been born five children, all of whom are at home, namely: Floy, Elsie, Oral, Fawn and Fern. Fraternally, Mr. Beatty is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the order of Freemasons, in the workings of both of which he takes a deep and intelligent interest. In every avenue of life's activities in which he has engaged he has been true to every trust and he is eminently deserving of the high position which he holds in the esteem of all who know him. Genial and unassuming in manner, he readily makes friends and he and his wife both move in the best social circles of the community, their home being a favorite stopping place for their friends. In the public life of the community Mr. Beatty has taken a deep interest, giving his support to every movement which will conserve the best interests of his fellow citizens.

WILLIAM W. WHITE.

There are individuals in nearly every community who, by reason of pronounced ability and force of character, rise above the heads of the masses and command the unbounded esteem of their fellow men. Characterized by perseverance and a directing spirit, two virtues that never fail, such men always make their presence felt and the vigor of their strong personality serves as a stimulus and incentive to the young and rising generation. To this energetic and enterprising class the subject of this review very properly belongs.

Having never been seized with the roaming desires that have led many of Johnson county's young men to other fields of endeavor and other states, where they have sought their fortunes, Mr. White has devoted his life to industries at home and has succeeded remarkably well, as we shall see by a study of his life history.

William W. White, who is one of the leading citizens of Johnson county, was born in Nineveh township, this county, on February 20, 1860, the son of George B. and Rachel I. (Lane) White, the White family having been for many years one of the most prominent in this section of the country. Mr. White received his elementary education in the common schools of his neighborhood, and then attended the high school at Nineveh, later taking a course of three years in Franklin College. He was thus well qualified for life's battles, and upon leaving college took up the vocation of farming, to which he has since given his undivided attention and in which his success has been of unusual order. In addition to a general line of farming Mr. White has given a great deal of attention to the breeding and raising of live stock, including sheep, Jersey cattle, hogs, Shetland ponies, and saddle horses. He has acquired a reputation extending over a wide range of this section of the state because of the high quality of his stock, but of recent years he has discontinued the breeding of all these lines except the Jersey cattle, of which he now has a splendid herd and for which he finds a ready sale. His farm comprises one hundred sixty acres of as fine land as can be found in his township, and all of the improvements on the same are of up-to-date character in every respect, the general appearance of the place being complimentary to the owner. Still in the prime of life, Mr. White gives his detailed attention to all departments of his farm work, and among his fellow agriculturists he enjoys a high reputation because of the honest success which he has attained in his work.

In the public life of his community, Mr. White has for many years occupied a very prominent place. For many years he was superintendent of roads, giving careful and painstaking attention to this department and his efforts were appreciated by his fellow citizens. A member of the Johnson County Fair Association for about fifteen years, he was an efficient and faithful servant of the people in whose interests he labored. He has always taken a deep interest in everything pertaining to the agricultural features of his county, and as chairman of the Farmers Institute he has earned many warm words of praise and commendation. In order to better qualify himself for not

only his own work, but for his interests and active part in agricultural institutes, Mr. White took a course in Purdue University, where he gained much valuable knowledge by study and observation regarding agricultural methods.

Religiously, Mr. White is an active and earnest member of the Christian church and has served in many capacities in the interests of religious work. He was chairman of the Johnson County Sunday School Union and superintendent of the Johnson County Adult Sunday School Department. In his own church he has served efficiently as superintendent of the Sunday school. He has always stood for the highest standard of right and morality and among his fellow citizens there has never been breathed a word of suspicion against his character. His political affiliation is with the Democratic party, of which he has been a staunch supporter, though never a seeker for public office.

On October 3, 1890, Mr. White was united in marriage to Jennie Mullendore, a daughter of Louis and Harriett (Records) Mullendore, both families of which are represented elsewhere in this work. To Mr. and Mrs. White have been born three children, Dora Muriel, Verne and William E. By his persistent advocacy of wholesome living, pure policies and honesty in business, Mr. White has long enjoyed the undivided respect and esteem of all who know him, being regarded as one of Johnson county's most substantial and worthy citizens, and therefore he merits representation in a work of the province of the one at hand.

J. W. RUNKLE.

Indefatigable industry, sound business judgment and wise management have been the elements which have contributed to the success achieved by J. W. Runkle, an enterprising and progressive farmer of Blue River township, Johnson county, Indiana. His farm is well improved and highly productive, being numbered among the good farms of the township in which he lives, and because of his high character and unquestioned integrity, he enjoys to a marked degree the sincere respect of the community.

J. W. Runkle, one of the most enterprising farmers and progressive citizens of Blue River township, was born on January 9, 1863, in the township where he now resides, and is the son of Gather B. and Mahala (Anderson) Runkle. His father was born December 7, 1834, near Edinburg, in

Bartholomew county, Indiana, and is the son of Louis Runkle, a native of Culpeper county, Virginia, who migrated to Indiana in an early day and established a tannery below Edinburg. He finally migrated to Iowa, where he spent the remainder of his days. He was a son of Peter Runkle, who fought in a Virginia regiment during the Revolutionary war, and the latter was the son of John Runkle, the emigrant ancestor of the subject, who originally came from Germany and settled in Culpeper county, Virginia. The subject's grandfather, Louis Runkle, married in Bartholomew county and two years later came to Blue River township, this county, and purchased land in the early thirties. His wife had borne the maiden name of Barlow. Mr. Runkle was very prosperous in his business affairs, accumulating considerable wealth, and to him and his wife were born three children, Gather B., John L. and Mary Ann, the latter dying at the age of fourteen years. John L. was a soldier in the Civil war and died from the effects of a wound received in battle. Mahala Anderson Runkle was a daughter of William and Rebecca Anderson, natives of Kentucky. She was born November 16, 1834, and died on May 21, 1901. She was born and reared in Bartholomew county, but later her parents moved to Shelby county. To Gather and Mahala Runkle were born three children, namely: John W., the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Eliza L. (Furnas) Long, of West Lafayette, Indiana, and Mrs. Mamie Shepherd, of Blue River township, this county. Thus four generations of this family have been reared on the land where the subject now lives.

John W. Runkle received his education in the public schools, graduating from the Edinburg high school, and then became a student in the Louisville College of Pharmacy, where he received a thorough technical education, and afterward followed his profession at Indianapolis for a period of two years. In 1888 he received from his father eighty acres of land in Blue River township and at once came home and entered actively upon its management and operation. One of the first acts after his coming here was to set out a large orchard and otherwise substantially improve the farm, so that it is now one of the best in this locality. As he prospered in his affairs he added to his acreage until he is now the owner of one hundred and sixty-seven acres of splendid land. He also rents one hundred and ten acres of his father's farm. He has eighty-five acres planted to corn, seventy-five acres to wheat and twenty acres to alfalfa and hay, while in the way of live stock, which he has found a valuable adjunct to farming, he handles one hundred and fifty hogs and a carload of cattle annually. He carries on his farming operations

according to modern methods and gives his attention to other details of the farm work, so that his success is entirely a matter of his own creation.

Politically, Mr. Runkle gives his support to the Republican party, while in fraternal matters he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, belonging to the local lodge at Edinburg. Religiously, his sympathies are with the Methodist Episcopal church, to which he gives a liberal support.

On August 6, 1893, Mr. Runkle married Lola Miner, the daughter of John B. Miner, of Edinburg, her birth having occurred on August 8, 1864, on a farm in Blue River township, this county. To them have been born three children: Louis W., born July 5, 1894; Byron J., born July 1, 1898, and Lola Monta, born October 24, 1899. These children have all received good educations and move in the best social circles of the community where they live. Mr. Runkle is a man of decided convictions on the leading questions of the day and gives ardent support to all movements for the upbuilding of the community socially, educationally, morally and materially. The result is that he has in a large measure enjoyed the sincere regard and confidence and good will of all who know him, and he is numbered among the leading and influential citizens of his locality.

EPHRAIM B. CHENOWETH, M. D.

The present age is essentially utilitarian and the life of every successful man carries a lesson which, told in contemporary narrative, is productive of much good in shaping the destiny of others. There is, therefore, a due measure of satisfaction in presenting, even in brief resume, the life and achievements of such men, and in preparing the following history of the scholarly physician whose name appears above, it is with the hope that it may prove not only interesting and instructive, but also serve as an incentive to those who contemplate making the medical profession their life work.

Ephraim B. Chenoweth was born January 18, 1875, in Eminence, Morgan county, Indiana, and is the son of Stephen and Verbenia (Gray) Chenoweth, natives of Pennsylvania and Kentucky respectively. On the paternal side the subject traces his ancestry back to John Chenoweth, an Englishman, who settled on the site of Baltimore in 1720. He was a Protestant in his religious faith. On the maternal side the family is traced in a direct line of descent from Oliver Cromwell. Stephen Chenoweth was born in 1838 in

Pennsylvania, and was a son of Ephraim B. and Marie (Reisinger) Chenoweth, the father a native of Pennsylvania and of English descent, and the mother of German parentage. Ephraim B. Chenoweth was an early settler in Morgan county, Indiana, in the late twenties and attained to considerable prominence in the early life of the community, in the upbuilding and progress of which he took an important part. Stephen Chenoweth enlisted for service at the outbreak of the Civil war, becoming a private in the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which he rendered valiant service for three years. He has followed the vocation of blacksmithing during the greater part of his active life, but is now retired. His wife died in 1909. To them were born three children, Mrs. Lillian Stringer, Matthew, deceased, and Ephraim B., the subject of this sketch.

Ephraim B. Chenoweth received his elementary education in the common schools of Eminence and the high school at Martinsville. He then pursued the scientific course at Danville Normal School, from which he graduated in 1898, with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He then matriculated in the Indiana Medical College at Indianapolis, where he pursued his technical studies four years, graduating in 1902 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He immediately located in the active practice of his profession at Quincy, Morgan county, Indiana, where he remained seven years, building up a good patronage and gaining an enviable reputation as a successful medical practitioner. He served as coroner of Owen county with efficiency during the years 1907-8-9, resigning in the latter year because of his removal from that county. He then located at Nineveh, where he has since been actively engaged in the practice, gaining a wide notoriety throughout the county as a competent, able and successful doctor. He has had remarkable success as a healer of diseases, and has often been called into consultation by his professional brethren because of his ability as a diagnostician and his uniform success in the healing of diseases. In addition to splendid technical skill he possesses broad sympathies which enable him to at once gain the confidence of his patients, a point which all physicians will admit is a most important element of success in medical treatment. He is a member of the Johnson County Medical Association and the Indiana State Medical Society, in the proceedings of both of which he takes an interested part. He is now holding the position of township physician for the poor and indigent. He takes an intelligent interest in every phase of local life and all movements which promise to benefit the community educationally, morally, socially or materially enlist his warmest support and hearty co-operation. He

is well read and widely informed, a splendid conversationalist and a welcome visitor in any company which he chooses to enter.

Fraternally, Doctor Chenoweth is a member of Nineveh Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of which he is medical examiner; of Nineveh Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and the chapter of Royal Arch Masons at Edinburg. He is also a member of the Improved Order of Red Men at Quincy.

In 1903 Doctor Chenoweth was united in marriage to Mina Kennedy, the daughter of William Kennedy, of Martinsville, and to this union have been born three children, Morris Kennedy, Byron Elsworth and Robert Denslow. Doctor Chenoweth has always not only kept in close touch with the trend of medical thought, but is also a close student of all social, political and scientific subjects, being broad-minded, full of spirits and a leader in those matters relating to the advancement of his fellow men. He is a man of decided convictions on public questions, maintains his stand with resolute firmness and has made his usefulness felt in various trusts with which he has from time to time been honored. In every sphere of endeavor in which he has taken a part, his unpretending bearing and strict integrity have elevated him in the confidence of his fellow citizens, and his influence is always powerful and salutary in the community.

THOMAS DORRELL.

An enumeration of the representative citizens of Johnson county, Indiana, would be incomplete without specific mention of the well known and popular gentleman whose name introduces this sketch. A member of one of the old and highly esteemed families of the central part of the state and for many years a public-spirited man of affairs, he has stamped the impress of his individuality upon the community and added luster to the honorable name which he bears, having always been scrupulously honest in all his relations with his fellow men and leaving no stone unturned whereby he might benefit his own condition as well as that of his neighbors and friends, consequently he has long ago won the favor of a great number of people of White River township, where he maintains his home.

Thomas Dorrell was born May 29, 1872, in White River township, Johnson county, Indiana, and is the son of William and Marcella (Bristow) Dorrell, who were the parents of eleven children: Jacob G., who resides on

the old Jacob Dorrell farm two miles north of Stone's Crossing; Daniel D., who resides a quarter of a mile north of Stone's Crossing; Joseph, who died in infancy; Mrs. Sarah Matilda Umbarger, who lives a mile west of Stone's Crossing; Pascal E., of Indianapolis; William A., of Morgan county, this state; Thomas, the subject of this sketch; James M., who lives in Missouri; Robert, who lives two miles northeast of Whiteland, and Mrs. Cena J. Repass, of Hamilton county, this state.

The subject of this sketch received a splendid education and preparation for life's duties, having completed his common school education at the Center Grove high school, where he graduated in 1891, and in 1899 he entered Indiana State University at Bloomington, graduating there in 1903 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then engaged in the vocation of teaching in the common schools, which he followed for five years. He achieved eminent success in this calling, his ability being recognized throughout the county, and he became principal of the high school and superintendent of the school at Center Grove, where he remained three years. He is now giving his sole attention to the cultivation of his fine farm in White River township, where he is operating two hundred acres of land, including ninety acres belonging to his mother. Owing to his skilful management and careful attention, the farms are well kept and are under a high state of cultivation, returning abundant harvests for the labor bestowed upon them. He has worked his way up to a position of prominence in his community and comparative affluence, having ever maintained a high order of living and dealt fairly and honestly with his fellow men until no man in Johnson county today stands higher in general public esteem. While he has never sought public office, he has always been a loyal Democrat and ever assisted in furthering the interests of his community, whether in a political, moral or social way, and no more praiseworthy citizen is to be found in his community.

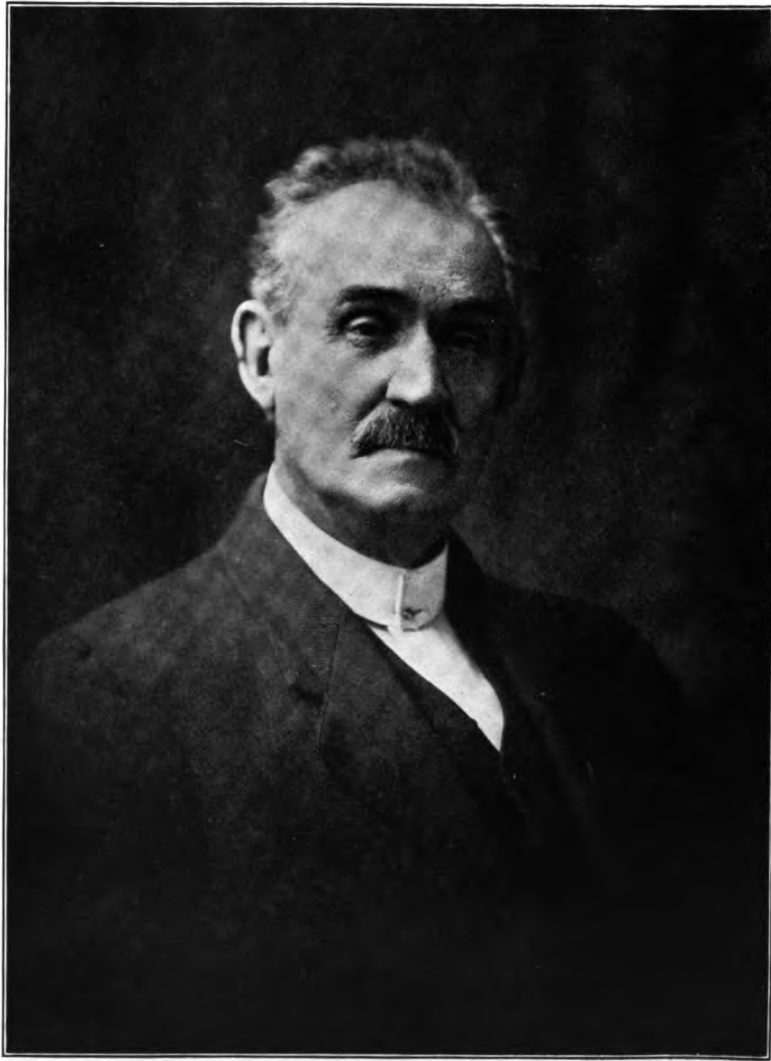
Religiously, Mr. Dorrell is a faithful and earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal church, while his lodge memberships are with the Knights of Pythias at Stone's Crossing and the Free and Accepted Masons at Greenwood, in the workings of both of which he takes an appreciative interest.

On May 30, 1911, Mr. Dorrell was united in marriage with Margaret A. Gregg, the daughter of Ira T. and Elizabeth L. (Shera) Gregg. The former died in January, 1913, and she died September 28, 1913. To Mr. and Mrs. Dorrell has been born a daughter, Elizabeth Marcella, whose birthday was April 1, 1912.

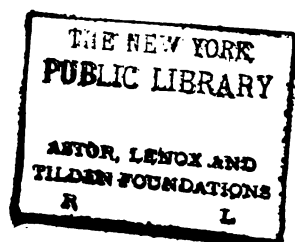
SCOTT CURRY.

Specific mention is made of many of the worthy citizens of Johnson county within the pages of this book, citizens who have figured in the growth and development of this favored locality and whose interests are identified with its every phase of progress, each contributing in his sphere of action to the well-being of the community in which he resides and to the advancement of its normal and legitimate growth. Among this number is Scott Curry, one of the leading farmers and stock raisers of Whiteland, Johnson county, Indiana.

Scott Curry, a resident of Whiteland, with which community he is closely identified in a business way, and who is also one of the most successful farmers of Pleasant township, is a native of Johnson county, having been born on December 23, 1855, and is the son of John and Matilda (Wise) Curry. Both of these parents were natives of the state of Kentucky, the father having been born in Fayette county and the mother in Louisville. They were married in that state, and in 1883 came to Johnson county, settling in Clark township, where the father followed farming during the remainder of his years. He bought his original tract of land here from Dr. Murphy, well known in his day, and to the improvement and cultivation of that land he gave his attention, developing it into a good farm and achieving for himself a splendid reputation as an agriculturist and business man. To him and his wife were born eight children, namely: Tisdal Eddie, deceased; Laura, deceased; Eliza, who lives at Huntington, Indiana; Thomas, of Southport, Indiana; Henry, deceased; William, of Indianapolis; Isabel, deceased, and Scott, the subject of this sketch. Scott Curry received his education in the common schools of his township, and his boyhood days were spent on the paternal farmstead, where he early learned the secrets of successful agriculture under the intelligent direction of his father. He devoted himself assiduously to the cultivation of the soil until 1911, when he retired from active farm work and moved to Whiteland, where he has since resided. He has not, however, relinquished his active operation of the farm, which is carried on under his personal direction. He owns one hundred and twenty acres of the old homestead, on which are raised all the crops common to this locality, and where also considerable attention is given to the raising and feeding of live stock, large numbers of animals being sold from his farm annually. He keeps the farm up to the highest type of modern agricultural methods, and not only financial success has come through his operations, but also an enviable reputation as a successful agriculturist. Mr. Curry is also interested financially in various enterprises at



SCOTT CURRY



Whiteland, and is a stockholder, director and vice-president of the Whiteland National Bank.

Politically, Mr. Curry is a staunch supporter of the Republican party, to which he has given his vote at every election since attaining his majority. He is not a seeker after personal office for himself, but wields a definite influence in the party campaigns. Fraternally, he is a member of the time-honored order of Freemasonry, belonging to the local lodge at Franklin and taking a deep interest in the workings of the order. Religiously, he is a member of the Christian church and gives this society his liberal support. Mr. Curry has never married. He is a man of large views and broad sympathies, and no movement for the advancement of his community has ever solicited his aid in vain, for he believes in progress all along the line of material effort and his interests are always in full harmony with the highest and best interests of his fellow citizens. Genial and unassuming in manner, he has won a large and loyal circle of friends throughout Johnson county, who esteem him highly because of his genuine worth and high personal character. Because of the success which he has attained, he is eminently entitled to representation in a history of his county.

JOHN OLIVER

It was once remarked by a celebrated moralist and biographer that "There has scarcely passed a life of which a judicious and faithful narrative would not have been useful." Believing in the truth of this opinion, expressed by one of the greatest and best men, the writer of this memoir takes pleasure in presenting a few of the leading facts in the commendable career of a gentleman who, by industry, perseverance, temperance and integrity, worked himself from an humble station to a successful agriculturist and won an honorable position among the well known and highly esteemed men of a former generation in Johnson county. For it is always pleasant as well as profitable to contemplate the career of a man who has won a definite goal in life, whose career has been such as to command the honor and respect of his fellow citizens. Such, in brief, was the record of the late John Oliver, than whom a more whole-souled or popular man it would have been difficult to have found within the borders of Johnson county, where he long maintained his home and where he labored not only for his own individual advancement and that of his immediate family, but also for the improvement of the entire community whose interests he ever had at heart.

John Oliver was born on May 30, 1831, in county Derry, Ireland, and was of Scotch descent, his parents having fled from Scotland to Ireland during the Scotch Rebellion. These parents, John and Margaret Oliver, were strict Presbyterians in their religious belief of the branch known as Covenanters and they were staunch defenders of their faith, willing to suffer for their honest convictions. John Oliver, Jr., was born in Ireland and at the age of eighteen years he came to America with his widowed mother, who located in Philadelphia. There he was employed by his brother-in-law, John McCauley, grain merchant. Before the war he and his brother-in-law came to Johnson county, Indiana, and acquired a farmstead, and in 1866 Mr. Oliver brought his wife, whom he had married earlier the same year, to his new home and located on the Dr. Donald farm, which he rented for five years. In 1867 he rented the Banta farm and, by dint of the most indefatigable effort and the most rigid economy, saved money and in 1872 was enabled to buy his present farm. His first home was in a good log cabin for a year, but in May, 1873, a more substantial and attractive residence was built. Mr. Oliver was a hardworking and progressive man, enterprising in his methods, and his keenest delight was in the thought that he was creating a good home. He was domestic in his tastes, his greatest enjoyment being found in the family circle with his loved ones. Among his fellow citizens he was courteous and genial and to a notable degree he enjoyed their respect and good will. As a business man he was shrewd and sagacious and carried forward his plans with energy and ability. Broad-hearted and charitable, he was a man among men and no worthy cause ever appealed to him in vain. His death removed from Johnson county one of the most substantial and highly esteemed citizens and the many beautiful tributes to his character as a man and citizen attested to the abiding place he had in the hearts and affections of his friends.

On August 14, 1866, Mr. Oliver married Mary F. B. McFall, who was born on March 23, 1843, in Ballymoney, Ireland, the daughter of Daniel M. and Mary McFall, natives of Scotland and Covenanters who fled to Ireland to escape persecution because of their religious belief. They were members of the Douglas clan who had opposed King James and were therefore forced to flee the country. To Mr. and Mrs. Oliver were born eight children, of whom six were reared, namely: John, who died in infancy; Elizabeth Adelaide, who married a Mr. Graham, of Franklin; John Van Nuys, who died in 1901, was attorney of the city of Franklin, and a partner of Gabriel Overstreet; William, who is the present mayor of the city of Franklin, is a graduate of the Indiana Law School; Gertrude is the wife of Mr. Shufflebarger, who is a bank

cashier at Martinsville, this state; Llewelyn is a farmer and makes his home with his mother; Daniel Arthur is also at home. These children have all been well educated, completing their studies in Franklin College. Mrs. Oliver comes from a long and sterling line of ancestry, her family having had a coat of arms which is now used by Mrs. Oliver. The arms bear the inscription "Make Sure," with a figure of a hand and dagger. Mrs. Oliver also possesses an old heirloom in the shape of a seal many years old.

John Oliver, who was one of the most respected members of his community, was a rigid churchman, giving special observance to the Sabbath. He and his wife united with the Hopewell Presbyterian church in September, 1866, and thereafter he gave that society his staunch support. His death occurred on September 23, 1909, and throughout the community it was felt as a personal loss, for his character was such that he had endeared himself to all who knew him. Mrs. Oliver is a lady of many charming qualities and in the circles in which she moves she is held in high regard because of her high personal character and pleasing disposition. She has reared her family to honorable manhood and womanhood and now is numbered among the citizens of her community who are giving honor and dignity to the society to which they belong.

W. L. NEIBLE.

Success in this life comes to the deserving. It is an axiom demonstrated by all human experience that a man gets out of this life what he puts into it, plus a reasonable interest on the investment. The individual who inherits a large estate and adds nothing to his fortune can not be called a successful man. He that falls heir to a large fortune and increases its value is successful in proportion to the amount he adds to his possession. But the man who starts in the world unaided and by sheer force of will, controlled by correct principles, forges ahead and at length reaches a position of honor among his fellow citizens achieves success such as representatives of the two former classes can neither understand nor appreciate. To a considerable extent the subject of this sketch is a creditable representative of the class last named, a class which has furnished much of the bone and sinew of the country and added to the stability of our government and its institutions.

W. L. Neible, a successful attorney and the efficient postmaster at Edinburg, Johnson county, Indiana, is a native of the old Hoosier state, having

been born in Shelby county on March 5, 1870. The family is originally of Holland origin, the first representatives of the name having come to this country in an early day, locating in New Amsterdam, New York. Later members of this family moved to Virginia and afterwards to Ohio. They became prominent in the life of the communities where they resided. The subject's parents were Lewis and Catherine (Gephart) Neible, the father a native of Montgomery county, Ohio, and the mother of Reading, Bucks county, Pennsylvania. Lewis Neible was an energetic farmer and active lumberman and was successful in his vocations, attaining a prominent and influential place in his locality. The subject's parents are both now deceased, the mother dying in 1899 and the father in 1893.

The subject of this sketch received his education first in the common schools and later in the normal school at Danville, Indiana, and the Valparaiso University. Having decided to make the practice of law his life work, he then became a student in the Indianapolis Law School, where he graduated in 1899. His early years were not characterized by hours of ease or influential assistance from outside sources, for he was practically compelled to work his own way through school. In 1899 Mr. Neible entered upon the active practice of his profession in partnership with Harry M. Scholler, under the firm name of Scholler & Neible, an association which continued with mutually satisfactory results until 1907, when Mr. Scholler retired from the practice, since which time Mr. Neible has continued alone.

Careful preparation, painstaking effort and sterling integrity of character are the concomitants which contributed to the success of Mr. Neible in the practice and among his professional colleagues, as well as the general public, he attained high distinction because of his ability and genuine worth. In 1906 Mr. Neible was appointed postmaster at Edinburg, a position which he still holds, and he is discharging his official duties to the entire satisfaction of the department and the patrons of the office. For a number of years he rendered efficient service as city attorney of Edinburg. He is also interested in the newspaper business, owning a one-third interest in the *Edinburg Courier*. In the civic life of the community he takes a live interest and is now the efficient and energetic president of the Commercial Club of his city, one of the important factors in the commercial and civic life of the community.

In October, 1910, Mr. Neible was married to Cornelia, the daughter of Judge Nelson R. Keyes and Elizabeth (Mooney) Keyes. Mr. Keyes, who was a prominent and well known attorney of Columbus, ranking high as one of the successful lawyers of Indiana, was judge of the circuit court of Bartholomew county at the time of his death. He was a man of marked

ability, wise judgment and wide experience, and few cases of prominence were conducted in his and adjoining counties with which he was not engaged on one side or the other.

Politically, the subject of this sketch has been a life-long Republican, and has taken an active interest in the success of his party. Fraternally, he is a member of the Masonic order, having attained the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite, and is also a member of Murat Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Indianapolis. Personally, Mr. Neible is a man of strong personal qualities, easily makes friends and always retains them. United in his composition are so many elements of a provident, practical nature, which during a series of years have brought him into prominence and earned for him a first place among the enterprising men of his county, that it is but just recognition of his worthiness that he receive specific mention in this work.

MATHEW J. TRACY.

In the respect that is accorded to men who have fought their own way to success through unfavorable environment we find an unconscious recognition of the intrinsic worth of a character which can not only endure so rough a test, but gain new strength through the discipline. The gentleman to whom the biographer now calls the reader's attention was not favored by inherited wealth or the assistance of influential friends, but in spite of this, by perseverance, industry and wise economy, he has attained a comfortable station in life, making his influence felt for good in his community in Pleasant township, Johnson county, where he has long maintained his home, and because of the honorable career he has known here and also because of the fact that he is numbered among those patriotic sons of the North who assisted in saving the Union's integrity in the dark days of the sixties, he is eminently worthy of a place in this book.

Mathew J. Tracy, a respected citizen and retired farmer of Pleasant township, Johnson county, Indiana, than whom no man in his locality is more deserving of mention in a work of this character, was born on January 6, 1832, in Pleasant township, the son of James and Mary (Tanner) Tracy, natives respectively of North Carolina and South Carolina. In the paternal line the subject traces his ancestry back to Nathaniel Tracy, who was born in 1743 and died in 1818, and who married Mary Tidwell. Nathaniel Tracy was a native of Maryland, who later emigrated to North Carolina. He was a sol-

dier in the Revolutionary war, as was Josiah Tanner, the subject's maternal grandfather, who was wounded in the right arm in the battle of King's Mountain, being crippled for life. Both of these men moved from the Carolinas to Kentucky, where they spent the remainder of their lives and died. Their children became scattered, but many of them are still living in Indiana. James Tracy was born May 14, 1785, and died on February 14, 1883. On September 27, 1804, he married Mary Tanner, who was born on December 16, 1789, and died on May 28, 1848. Their children were John, Keziah, Nathaniel, Thomas, Elinor M., Margaret, James, Elizabeth A., Mahala, William, Josiah H., Martha W., Mary Jane, and Mathew J., the immediate subject of this sketch. James Tracy, on coming to Johnson county in 1828, entered land and brought his family here the following year. He made permanent and substantial improvements on his land, and at his death left a splendid estate.

Mathew J. Tracy was reared under the parental roof and has followed the vocation of carpentering and also farming throughout his life. He has been a practical man in every sense of the word and, aside from the tilling of the soil, has held other interests, having served for a number of years as vice-president of the Whiteland Bank, which position he relinquished, however, upon his retirement from active business a few years ago. During the Civil war he gave practical evidence of his loyalty by enlisting as a private in Company F, Third Indiana Cavalry, which command was assigned to the Army of the Potomac. Mr. Tracy took part in seventy-one battles and engagements, and was slightly wounded. Among the principal battles in which he took part were South Mountain, second Bull Run, Antietam, Culpeper Court House, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg and Richmond. He had his horse killed under him at Culpeper, Virginia, and in one engagement was twice wounded. After the war he gave his attention to his private interests, and accumulated an estate of nearly seven hundred acres. He has deeded to his children over five hundred and three acres, and is the owner himself of one hundred and sixty acres near Whiteland. Staunch integrity, persistent industry and an indomitable spirit that would brook no obstacle have been the elements that have contributed to his success, and no man in his community occupies a higher standing in the esteem of his fellow citizens than he. He has given his support to all worthy enterprises of the community, particularly churches, all of which he has donated liberal sums to, but he is not identified by membership with any. Fraternally, he was for a number of years an active member of the Masonic order. Politically, since the opening of the Civil war he has been an ardent supporter of the Republican party.

On December 2, 1852, Mathew J. Tracy was married to Susan Margaret Smith, who was born on May 21, 1836, and died on April 10, 1857. Their children were Louis Franklin, born November 9, 1853, and James Buchanan, born April 20, 1856. For his second wife Mr. Tracy choose Mary K. Varner, who was born January 2, 1842. Their children were Richard Marion, deceased; Mathew Varner, deceased, and Clarence Allen, deceased. Mr. Tracy's third marriage was to Sarah E. Zwires Boulden on October 23, 1890.

SAMUEL J. McCLELLAN.

This well known old family, whose name appears above, has been so long identified with the history of Franklin that the history of one is pretty much the history of both. The family also bears an unique distinction in the fact that from 1861 to the present time, a period of over a half century, the position of station agent for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Franklin has been held by two members of the family, the subject of this sketch and his father. This record, while a very unusual one, is more worthy of note from the evidence which it conveys of the absolute trustworthiness with which the company's business has been attended to and stands in unmistakable evidence of the capability and honesty of the McClellans, father and son.

Samuel J. McClellan was born on September 14, 1849, in the city of Franklin, Johnson county, Indiana, and is the son of James H. and Isabella (Bryan) McClellan, both of whom were natives of Kentucky, the father having been born in Trimble county. James H. McClellan came from his native state to Johnson county in an early day, settling first eight miles north of Franklin, where he maintained his home until 1848, when he removed to Franklin. In 1853 he was appointed postmaster of this city, serving in that position eight years, or until 1861, when he became the agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Franklin. He served in that capacity up to the time of his death, which occurred on February 28, 1881. Soon after coming to Indiana, he had for a short time taught school in Marion county, being a man of intellectual attainments and high character. In his religious faith he was a Methodist. To him and his wife were born three children, namely: Mrs. Betty Riley, of Franklin; Mrs. Mary Whedon, deceased, formerly of Louisville, Kentucky, and Samuel J., the immediate subject of this sketch. The mother of these children survived her husband many years, her death occurring on December 23, 1903.

Samuel J. McClellan received a fair education in the public schools of Franklin, and on October 1, 1866, he began to learn telegraphy in the office of the Pennsylvania Company, under his father's direction. He has since that time been in that office continuously, having been appointed agent on March 4, 1881, on the death of his father. The Pennsylvania Company is one of the most exacting corporations and to retain so responsible a position for so many years is a record of which Mr. McClellan is deservedly proud. Among the patrons of the road he enjoys a merited popularity, for his courtesy and evident desire to please and care for the patrons of the road have been duly appreciated by the public, who esteem him for his effective work as agent.

Politically, Mr. McClellan is a stanch Democrat. Fraternally, he is a Knight of Pythias and a Mason, in the latter order having attained to the order of Knight Templar. Religiously, he is a Presbyterian. Mr. McClellan has always given his support to every movement calculated to advance the highest interests of the community and because of his integrity of character, his genial disposition and his genuine personal worth, he is held in high esteem in the community.

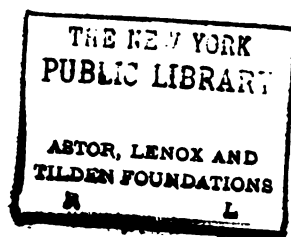
C. M. DURHAM.

Among those men of sterling attributes of character who have impressed their personality upon the community of their residence and have borne their full share in the upbuilding and development of Johnson county, mention must not be omitted of C. M. Durham, of Whiteland, where he has maintained his home and where he has exerted a strong influence for good on the entire community, being a man of upright principles and desirous to see the advancement of the community along moral, educational and material lines, at present holding the responsible position of cashier of the Whiteland National Bank.

C. M. Durham is a native of the old Blue Grass state, having been born on May 16, 1883, and is a son of William Robert and Ellen (Cox) Durham, natives of North Carolina and Kentucky, respectively. The subject's father died in 1898 and his widow still resides in Kentucky. Besides the subject, there were Elijah, Benjamin, of Washington, William, of Kentucky, and Odom, of Shirley, Indiana. The subject of this sketch received his education in the common schools and in Morehead Normal School. At the age of nineteen years he accepted a position as cashier of the Sandy Hook Bank, Elliott county, Kentucky, where he remained four years, then came to Whiteland as

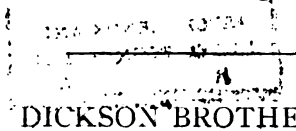


C. M. DURHAM AND FAMILY



cashier of the Whiteland National Bank, in which position he has since remained. He was one of the organizers of the latter institution, which has become one of the most substantial and best known financial institutions in Johnson county. It was organized in 1909, and has a capital of twenty-five thousand dollars, with resources of one hundred and twelve thousand dollars. The bank has erected a splendid brick building, with all modern fixtures and a burglar and fireproof vault, and pays three per cent. on deposits. The present officers and the directors are as follows: President, S. E. Brewer; vice-president, Scott Curry; cashier, C. M. Durham; directors, S. E. Brewer, Scott Curry, E. D. Brewer, Charles Boone, E. O. McAlpin, A. T. Brunnemer and C. M. Durham. As the executive officer of the bank, Mr. Durham has business qualities of the highest order, and his absolute integrity has won for him the highest esteem of the officers of the bank and its patrons.

On December 25, 1903, Mr. Durham was married to Effie Williams, of Kentucky, and they have had two children, Lenora Florine and Robert. Politically, Mr. Durham is a supporter of the Democratic party, while his religious membership is with the Baptist church. Fraternally, he is a member of the time-honored order of Freemasons, in the workings of which he takes a deep interest. Of marked domestic tastes, Mr. Durham finds his greatest pleasure in his home circle. Genial and unassuming in his relations with others, he has made many warm friends since coming to Whiteland, and among those who know him he is held in high regard.



DICKSON BROTHERS.

Among the progressive young business men of Whiteland, Johnson county, Indiana, identified with an important industrial enterprise, and whose training and ability have enabled them to achieve a noteworthy success in their line, are the Dickson Brothers, John B. and Mino. Men of intelligent ideas and wide experience, their interests have been so interwoven with the establishment with which they are identified as to make the history of one practically the history of the other within the past few years, and as experts in the line of endeavor to which their enegries and talents have been devoted they have an honorable record and have achieved much more than local reputation. Messrs. Dickson are both natives of Johnson county, John B. having

been born here on August 22, 1875, and Mino on December 5, 1881. They are the sons of Francis and Etha J. (Brewer) Dickson, the father a native of Owensboro, Kentucky, and the mother of Johnson county, Indiana, the daughter of John D. Brewer. Francis Dickson located in his early life at New Albany, Indiana, where he remained until 1869, when he came to Franklin, Johnson county, and for a year or so followed milling. He then bought the Whiteland flour mill and entered into the milling business on his own account, continuing at such until 1887, when the mill was converted into an elevator. He conducted this elevator successfully until 1903, when he retired from active business pursuits. He was a man of large business ability and achieved a gratifying degree of success with his enterprises, enjoying to a noted degree the warm regard of all who knew him. He was the father of three children: John B., Una, who married a Mr. LaGrange, and Mino. The parents of these children are both deceased, the father dying on May 5, 1913, and the mother on August 5, 1894. They were faithful and earnest members of the Methodist Episcopal church and were much respected in the community.

The subjects of this sketch received their education in the common schools and upon attaining mature years decided to go into business on their own account. Their earlier years had been spent as assistants to their father, under whom they had learned much of the detail of modern business methods, so that when, in 1904, they embarked in business on their own account, they were well qualified. Under the firm name of Dickson Brothers, they engaged in the manufacture of drain tile, and their business career has been replete with continued successes. They have a capacity of three hundred car loads of tile per year, in all sizes from four inches up to eighteen inches, the quality of the tile being the best advertising medium. The tile are made from surface clay and are considered equal to any of similar kind upon the market. The Dickson Brothers handle the entire output, selling direct to consumers and jobbers. The plant has been in active operation night and day since it was started in 1904, and the demand is generally ahead of the output. The proprietors also take contracts for putting in county drains up to three and five miles in length, and in this line of business the firm has been very successful, their work meeting with the full approval of the county authorities and those interested. The Dickson Brothers have worked hard and honorably earned the reputation which they enjoy, not only as successful business men, but as leading public-spirited citizens of their locality, and it is needless to add that they are held in the highest esteem by all with whom they come in contact, for they have shown the force of their strong individualities and their sterling

integrity in helping to make the community what it is. They are essentially men of affairs, sound of judgment and farseeing in what they undertake, and they have won and retained the confidence and esteem of all classes.

On November 15, 1899, John B. Dickson was united in marriage to Maude Vaught, the daughter of George B. and Violento (Coleman) Vaught. George B. Vaught was the son of Andrew J. and Mary (Thomas) Vaught, both of whom were natives of Virginia, coming to Clark county, Indiana, in an early day, and later to Johnson county, where they settled in Franklin township. Mr. Vaught followed farming all his life and became a prominent and respected member of the community. To him and his wife were born three children. In the Methodist Episcopal church he was a prominent worker and his father in the early days was a licensed exhorter. He and his wife are both now deceased. To John B. Dickson and wife have been born two children, Etha and William, both of whom are at home.

On July 24, 1901, Mino Dickson was married to Laura Hibbs, the daughter of Oliver P. and Clara (Botchford) Hibbs, the father a native of Johnson county, Indiana, and the mother born in Connecticut, she having come to this county in her childhood with her parents. To Mr. and Mrs. Dickson have been born three children, Frances, Dale and Vivian, the latter being deceased.

Politically, the Dickson boys are not active, though they give their support to the parties of their preference, John being a Republican in his political belief, while Mino gives his support to the Democratic party. In their religious belief the brothers are also divided, John being a Methodist and Mino a Presbyterian, and each gives due measure of attention to all worthy benevolent and charitable objects, no movement for the welfare of the people or the upbuilding of the community appealing to them in vain.

In their business affairs the Dickson Brothers have earned an enviable reputation for their enterprise, energy and persistence. They keep four wagons delivering goods in Johnson county and the surrounding country, also ship a great deal of their stuff throughout the state as far south as Madison, and through Hendricks, Shelby, Hancock and Bartholomew counties. They have earned a good reputation as reliable business men, their word being considered as good as a bond, and wherever they have had dealings they have left a good impression with those with whom they have dealt. They are men of sterling honesty and integrity of character, and because of these elements and their genial disposition they have made friends wherever they have gone. Their past record and their personal character justify the belief that the future holds in store for them far greater successes than they have already achieved.

JAMES W. WHITAKER.

Among the honorable and influential citizens of Johnson county, Indiana, is the subject of this review, who has here maintained his home for many years, winning a definite success by means of the agricultural industry, to which he has devoted his attention during the years of an active business life. His career has been without shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil, and thus he has ever commanded the confidence and esteem of his fellow men.

James W. Whitaker, trustee of Pleasant township, Johnson county, Indiana, and a progressive and successful farmer, was born September 28, 1859, in this county, and is a son of Willis and Sarah E. Whitaker, natives of Indiana and Kentucky respectively. Willis Whitaker, who was born in 1843 and died in February, 1901, was the son of M. B. Whitaker, a native of Kentucky and one of the early settlers of Johnson county. To Willis and Sarah Whitaker were born three children, namely: Louisa Minerva, deceased; James W., the subject of this sketch, and Lucetta A., who died in February, 1908. James W. Whitaker was reared under the paternal roof and secured his education in the common schools of Pleasant township, where he has spent his entire life. He was reared to the vocation of farming and has never seen any reason to forsake this calling, in which he feels there is a dignity and independence not to be found in any other vocation. He is the owner of eighty-five acres of splendid land, to the improvement of which he has given careful attention, his houses, barns and other buildings being attractive, while the general appearance of the fields indicate that the owner is a man of right judgment and sound discrimination in his conduct of the same. Politically, a Democrat, Mr. Whitaker has long taken an active interest in the public affairs of his locality. He served efficiently one term as road supervisor, and in 1911 was appointed trustee of Pleasant township, in which office he is now serving, his term expiring in 1914. During his service he has made substantial improvements in the Whiteland high school buildings, at a cost of between thirty and thirty-five thousand dollars, including a new addition of nine rooms, comprising a large assembly room and auditorium. The building has been made modern throughout and is now one of the best school buildings in Johnson county. Mr. Whitaker has taken a deep interest in the welfare of the township and, as far as lies in his power, has contributed to the welfare of his fellow citizens. Religiously, he is a member of the Christian church, while his fraternal membership is with the Masonic order at Greenwood.

In 1880 Mr. Whitaker was married to Christina A. Drake, a daughter of William Drake, and to them have been born the following children: Mrs.

Pearl Smith; Granville, of Indianapolis; Leona; Roy, of Pleasant township; Ray, Rose, Warren, Dault, Inez and Gladys. Mr. Whitaker is a man of splendid influence in his community, having been a very industrious man and led an honorable career, setting a worthy example to the younger generation of his community and giving his own children a splendid training. He is regarded as a public-spirited man and can always be counted on to support the right side of any movement involving the moral, educational or social welfare of his fellow citizens.

JOHN FULMER.

Any person who will investigate the facts in the case will be surprised to learn of the great number of people of Germanic descent now living in the United States. Unquestionably the greatest number of emigrants reaching the shores of the new world comes from that nation, and statistics show that there is more Germanic blood in the United States than any other. This being a fact, it is easy to account for the prosperity and morality of this country. Not only that, but it will afford an explanation for the love of learning shown by the people of this vast nation. Germany is famous the world over for its remarkable universities, for its educated men, for its poets and philosophers, and for the industry, patience, intelligence, morality and sturdiness of its citizens. These qualities have been brought to this country by the immigrants, and are now part and parcel of our wonderful nation—its progress in domestic economy, its advancement in every branch of material improvement, and its love of country and home.

John Fulmer, one of the sturdy and successful agriculturists of White River township, Johnson county, Indiana, was born in the locality where he now lives on December 20, 1862, and is a son of Joseph and Christina (Kaylor) Fulmer. Both of his parents were born in Germany, from whence they came to the United States in 1852, having married in their native land. They first landed in New York City, from whence they went to Cincinnati and subsequently to Indianapolis. After remaining there for a time they came to Johnson county, settling near Smith's Valley on what is now known as the Sutton farm, where they remained for two or three years and then returned to Indianapolis. After four years more in the Capital City, they returned to their former farm, where they remained until 1863, when they moved to what is known as the Fisher farm, where Mr. Fulmer now lives. They

were the parents of seven children: Andrew; Henry; Mary, who married Henry Weyl; Sarah, who married Josiah Selch; Elizabeth, who married A. D. McKinney; John and William.

The subject of this sketch received a fair education in the common schools, and upon attaining mature years took up the vocation to which he had been reared and in which he has achieved a pronounced success, being now numbered among the most enterprising and successful farmers of White River township. He is the owner of one hundred and eighty-seven acres of land in this township, practically all of which he has earned by his own efforts and for which he has earned the proud American title of "self-made man." He carries on a diversified system of agriculture, in connection with which he breeds, feeds and sells live stock, to his financial profit. The farm which he now operates is splendidly improved in every respect, its general condition and appearance reflecting great credit on its owner.

John Fulmer has twice been married, first on October 14, 1885, to Martha Alice Engle, the daughter of Frank and Martha (Looper) Engle, both of whom were natives of North Carolina. The father is deceased, but the mother is still living at the age of seventy-seven years. To Mr. and Mrs. Fulmer were born two children, Grace Mabel, who is now a teacher, and Lester Carl, who was born on June 27, 1894. Mrs. Martha Fulmer died on September 3, 1903, at the age of thirty-seven years, and on February 28, 1911, Mr. Fulmer married Flora B. Evans, the daughter of Levi and Rebecca (Parke) Evans, the mother being a daughter of Samuel Parke. Her father was a native of Kentucky, and the mother of Johnson county, Indiana. Samuel Parke was numbered among the early and influential settlers of Johnson county. To Levi and Rebecca Evans were born two children, Mary, who married John Sutton, and Mrs. Fulmer.

The subject of this sketch has been a life-long supporter of the Democratic party, and is now serving as a member of the advisory board of White River township. Aside from political affairs, he takes an interest in every department of public life which affects his fellow citizens or the general advancement of the community, and he has been a potential influence in its progress and achievement. Fraternally, he is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to Lodge No. 679 at Bargersville, while in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows he is affiliated with the lodge at Smith's Valley, and is also a member of the Knights of Pythias. Religiously, he is an earnest member of the Christian church and takes deep interest in its spiritual verities. His career thus far has been a consistent and honorable one, and because of his

staunch integrity and his accomplishments he is entitled and holds the sincere confidence and good will of all who know him. He has been one of those solid men of brain and substance so essential to the material growth and prosperity of a community and whose influence has been willingly extended in behalf of every deserving enterprise that has for its object the advancement of the moral welfare of the community.

JACOB G. DORRELL.

It is not an easy task to describe adequately a man who has led an eminently active and busy life, and who has attained a position of relative distinction in the community with which his interests are allied. But biography finds its most perfect justification, nevertheless, in the tracing and recording of such a life history. It is, then, with a full appreciation of all that is demanded and of the painstaking scrutiny that must be accorded each statement, and yet with a feeling of satisfaction, that the writer essays the task of touching briefly upon the details of such a record as has been that of the honored subject of this sketch whose eminently honored and successful career now comes under review.

Jacob G. Dorrell, who was born in White River township, on what is known as the Messersmith farm on May 23, 1869, is the son of William and Marcella (Bristow) Dorrell. Mr. Dorrell secured his education in No. 5 district school, and his early years were characterized by much hard labor upon the home farm. He remained with his mother until he was twenty-one years old, when he moved on to his farm, where he lived from October until January 25, 1881, and then located on the old Dorrell homestead, where he has lived continuously since, with the exception of about five months, when he resided on his uncle Pascal's place. He is now the owner of about sixty acres of splendid land, which comprises the old Dorrell homestead, originally settled on by his grandfather, Jacob Dorrell, and here he is giving the personal attention to the cultivation of his land, which brings splendid success. He has a comfortable and substantial dwelling and good outbuildings and his farm indicates that he is an excellent manager and a man of good judgment. In addition to the raising of the ordinary crops common to this locality, he gives some attention to the breeding and raising of live stock.

Politically, Mr. Dorrell is a Prohibitionist, while his church relations are with the Mt. Auburn Methodist Episcopal church. He is very active in church

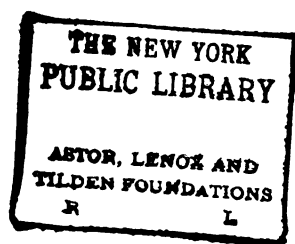
work and is at present trustee of his church. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias at Stone's Crossing and with the Masons at Greenwood.

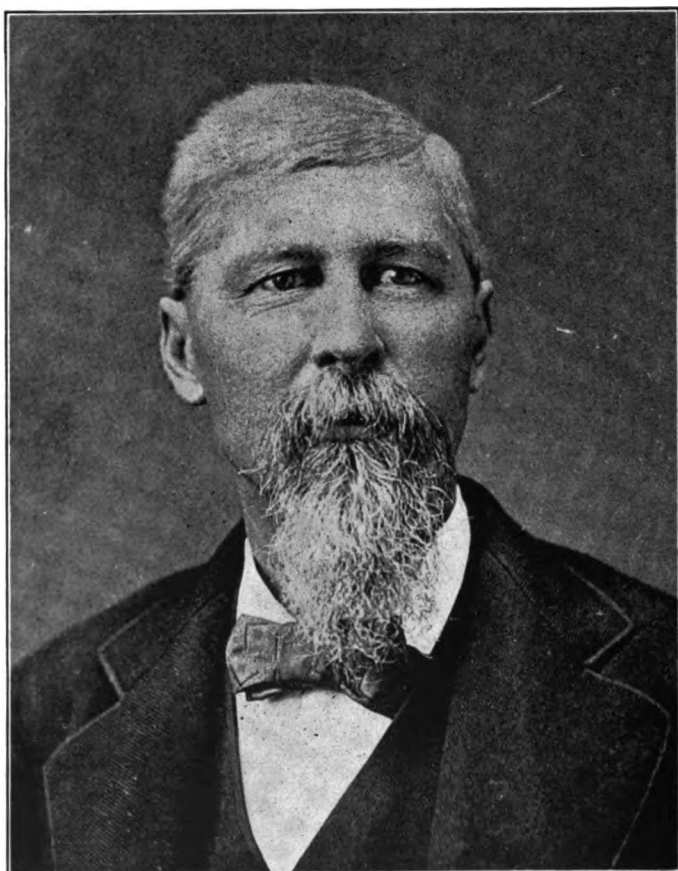
On October 6, 1880, Mr. Dorrell married Maria Ellen Umbarger, the daughter of James Umbarger, and to them have been born six children, namely: Charles Omer, a farmer; Walter Martin, of Indianapolis; William Edgar, of Indianapolis; Mrs. Okal Purvis, of Indianapolis; Lola and Hazel, at home. The family move in the best social circles of the community and because of their genuine worth and the splendid family record they are held in high regard by all who know them.

SAMUEL E. BREWER.

Specific mention is made in the following paragraphs of one of the worthy citizens of Johnson county, Indiana—one who has figured in the growth and development of this favored locality and whose interests have been identified with its progress, contributing in a definite measure in his particular sphere of action to the well-being of the community in which he resides and to the advancement of its normal and legitimate growth. Additional interest also attaches to his career from the fact that practically his entire life has been passed within the borders of this county. Earnest purpose and tireless energy, combined with mature judgment and everyday common sense, have been among his most prominent characteristics and he has merited the respect and esteem which are accorded him by all who know him.

Samuel E. Brewer, president of the Whiteland National Bank, was born June 28, 1842, in Pleasant township, this county, and is the son of John D. and Frances (Webb) Brewer, natives of Mercer and Henry counties, Kentucky, respectively. John D. Brewer was the son of Daniel A. Brewer, a native of New Jersey, who migrated to Kentucky, and the latter was the son of Abram Brewer, who was born and reared in New Jersey. The latter was the son of Everardus Brewer, who was the son of Jacob Brewer, the son of Adam Brewer, who came from Holland to America in 1642 and settled on Manhattan island. John D. Brewer came to Johnson county, Indiana, in 1828, locating on some land which he had secured while here on a hunting trip, having previously made four trips to this county, and in 1832 he filed on a piece of land in Pleasant township. He prospered in his business affairs and at the time of his death, which occurred in August, 1882, he was the

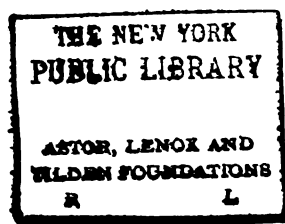




SAMUEL E. BREWER



MRS. MELISSA BREWER



owner of one thousand acres of good land. In 1834 Daniel Brewer and his family came, his wife being Theodosia Darland, and they, with their children, Garrett, David, Daniel, William, Sarah, Mary and Samuel, all settled on farms in Pleasant and Franklin townships. John D. Brewer built a log cabin, in which he "batched" for eight years, and then married Frances Webb, a daughter of James Webb, a native of Henry county, Kentucky, where he was an early settler. To John D. and Frances Brewer were born nine children, namely: Samuel E., subject of this sketch; Frances, who died at the age of two years; one who died in infancy; Mrs. Theodosia Miller, of Bloomington, this state; Mary, of Indianapolis; Mrs. Etha Dixon, deceased; Mrs. Frances Brewer, deceased; Mrs. Belle Covert, of Los Angeles, California; Mrs. Margaret Tracy, of Whiteland, and Mrs. Telvia Brooks, of Indianapolis. The mother of these children died in 1894.

The subject of this sketch received his education in the district schools, supplemented by attendance at Hopewell Academy during 1861 to 1864. He then engaged in teaching school, following that vocation for a few years, and then located on eighty acres of his father's land, to the cultivation of which he devoted his time for a few years, at the same time teaching, as his business affairs would permit. In 1871 he bought a saw mill, which he operated until 1887, and then erected the Whiteland canning factory, which he operated. He had a hard struggle to make the concern a success, but eventually got it on its feet and in 1898 sold it to Gratton Johnson. The factory is now a prosperous institution and is one of the largest canning factories in the state. Mr. Brewer managed this factory until 1905, when he disposed of his interests and retired. In 1906 he assisted in the organization of the Whiteland National Bank, of which he was elected president, and in which capacity he is still serving. Much of the success of this splendid institution has been due to his good business management and personal influence, and among his business associates he is held in high regard, his sound judgment and wise discrimination being considered invaluable in the management of the bank. He is the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of splendid farm land, besides which he owns a splendid residence and one of the best business blocks in Whiteland.

Politically, Mr. Brewer is a Democrat, though he assumes an independent attitude in local affairs, voting for the men whom he deems best qualified for office. He was elected justice of the peace, serving four years in this capacity to the entire satisfaction of all concerned.

In 1867 Mr. Brewer married Melissa, the daughter of Cordonand Springer, a native of Virginia and an early settler in Johnson county, having

come here in the late twenties. To Mr. Brewer have been born the following children: Mrs. Annie Graham, who lives one mile east of Whiteland and is the mother of seven children: Roy, Earl, William, Fannie, John and two others; Mrs. Fannie Alexander, now deceased, lived in Illinois, and left three children, Mary, Anna and Melissa; Edward, who died in 1900, left two children, Samuel and Marcie; Mrs. Leona Tingle lives in Greenwood. Mr. Brewer's career has been one of honor and trust and no higher eulogy can be passed upon him than the simple truth that his name has never been coupled with anything disreputable, and that there has never been the shadow of a stain upon his reputation for integrity and unswerving honesty. He has been a consistent man in all that he has ever undertaken and his career in all of the relations of life has been absolutely without pretense. His actions are the result of careful and conscientious thought and when once convinced that he is right no suggestion of policy or personal profit can swerve him from the course that he has decided upon. He is essentially a man of affairs, sound of judgment and far-seeing in what he undertakes and he has won and retained the confidence and esteem of all classes.

GEORGE W. HECK.

That life is the most useful and desirable that results in the greatest good to the greatest number and, though all do not reach the heights to which they aspire, yet in some measure each can win success and make life a blessing to his fellow men; and it is not necessary for one to occupy eminent public positions to do so, for in the humbler walks of life there remains much good to be accomplished and many opportunities for one to exercise talents and influence which in some way will touch the lives of those with whom we come in contact, making them brighter and better. In the list of Johnson county's successful citizens the subject of this review has long occupied a prominent place. In his career there is much that is commendable and his life forcibly illustrates what a life of energy can accomplish when his plans are wisely laid and his actions governed by right principles, noble aims and high ideals.

The subject of this sketch, George W. Heck, who operates a splendid farm of one hundred acres in Clark township, Johnson county, Indiana, was born in this township on January 29, 1871, and is a son of Peter and Jennie (Cutsinger) Heck. Peter Heck, who was the son of Jacob and Mary Heck,

was born in Ohio on July 28, 1825, and died on April 10, 1907. His parents were sturdy Germans, from whom he inherited many of the characteristics for which that great nation is noted. He was one of eleven children. The family moved to Indiana when he was an infant and settled near Mt. Auburn, Shelby county, Indiana, where, on December 7, 1854, he was married to Jennie Cutsinger and on October 7, 1855, settled in Johnson county. Jennie Cutsinger Heck was born on June 16, 1836, and died on April 25, 1909. Peter Heck became the owner of six hundred and forty acres of land and was considered a very successful farmer. He inaugurated a system of giving to each of his twelve children forty acres of land or its equivalent in money, though the boys earned the same by work. Upon his death Peter Heck left an estate of three hundred acres. To him and his wife were born twelve children, namely: John R., James B., Mary, Hannah, deceased, Elizabeth, Saloma, George W., Abraham, Nancy, Emma, Samuel, and Jacob, deceased.

The subject of this sketch received his education in school house No. 9 in Clark township, and his boyhood days were spent in work with his father on the home farm. In 1896 he received forty acres of land from his father, to which he at once gave his attention and which he has increased from time to time until he is now the owner of one hundred acres of splendid land in Clark township. To the improvement of this he has indefatigably devoted himself and in 1911 he built a fine, new barn, thirty-eight by sixty feet in size, and has a neat and attractive residence set in the midst of a grove of locust and apple trees, the whole presenting a very attractive appearance. Mr. Heck gives his attention to the raising of all the cereals common to this locality, having twenty-six acres in corn, twenty-five acres in wheat, and raising annually about forty head of hogs. By his efficient labor and successful management his farm has become one of the most productive and valuable of its area in the county, as well as one of the county's most beautiful and attractive rural homes.

Politically, Mr. Heck gives his support to the Democratic party, while his church membership is with the Rock Lane Christian church.

On February 21, 1896, Mr. Heck married Addie May Huffman, a daughter of Aaron and Sarah (Halfacre) Huffman. Abel Huffman was born in 1842 in Johnson county and died in 1910. He was a son of Aaron and Jemima (Wells) Huffman, natives of Kentucky, and his wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Halfacre, was born in 1838 and died in 1905. They were the parents of two children, Mrs. Eva Heck and Mrs. Addie Heck. Aaron Huffman was the owner of ninety-two acres of land in Marion town-

ship, Johnson county. Jemima (Wells) Huffman was the daughter of Charles and Violet Wells, natives of the state of Pennsylvania. To Mr. and Mrs. Heck has been born one child, Odine, born November 26, 1896, who is now living at home and is a member of the senior class in the Clark township high school.

JAMES L. GRIFFITH.

The occupation of farming, to which the major part of the business life of James L. Griffith, one of the well known and popular citizens of Johnson county, has been devoted, is the oldest pursuit for a livelihood of mankind and the one in which he will ever be the most independent. His name has long been inseparably connected with the general growth of Johnson county, of which he is a native and where, in fact, he has spent most of his life. While primarily attending to his own varied interests, his life has been largely devoted to his fellow man, having been untiring in his efforts to inspire a proper respect for law and order and ready at all times to uplift humanity along civic and social lines.

James L. Griffith, one of the leading farmers and influential citizens of Clark township, Johnson county, Indiana, was born in this township on January 19, 1869, and is the son of Granville R. and Mary E. (Fitzpatrick) Griffith. The father, who was a native of Jennings county, Indiana, came to Johnson county at the age of seven years with his parents, his father, James Griffith, having been an early settler of this county, where he followed farming during his entire residence here. He was a public-spirited citizen and took an active interest in all public affairs, although he never held office. He was the father of six children: William, Robert, John, one who died in infancy, Melissa and Granville. To the latter were born four children, James L., Maggie M., Mary V. and Annabelle. In the common schools of Clark township the subject of this sketch secured his education, and then followed the pursuit to which he has been reared, that of agriculture, in which he has always been successfully engaged. He is the owner of two hundred and forty acres of land in Clark township, the improvements on which are of the best, the splendid and attractive residence being one of the best in the country, and all the other improvements on the farm are in accordance therewith. For many years he has carried on the various departments of his work with that discretion and energy which are sure to find a natural sequel in definite success, having always been a hard worker, a good manager and a man of

economical habits, and, being fortunately situated in a thriving farming community, it is no wonder that he gained the front ranks of the agriculturists of this favored locality.

Mr. Griffith has been twice married, first on January 2, 1894, to Minnie B. Von Talge, the daughter of Henry and Laura (Curry) Von Talge, the father being a native of Kentucky and an early settler of this county, to which union were born two children, Marie and Granville Ray. On September 12, 1906, Mr. Griffith married Florence Depue, daughter of William and Lavina (Records) Depue, both families having been prominent in the early history of this county.

Politically, Mr. Griffith has given his support to the Republican party, while his fraternal relations are with the Knights of Pythias. He is a member of the Baptist church and takes a deep and active interest in the verities of the spiritual life. In every avenue of life's activities he has been true to every trust and is justly popular in his home community.

ARCH W. BYERS.

The science of agriculture—for it is a science as well as an art—finds an able demonstrator as well as successful practitioner in the person of Arch W. Byers, who is widely known in Johnson county, maintaining a very productive and desirable farm in Franklin township. He comes of a very highly honored pioneer family, members of which have played well their parts in the general development of this favored section of the great Indiana commonwealth.

Arch W. Byers, well known throughout Johnson county as the owner of the celebrated "Melrose Farm" in Franklin township, was born on December 28, 1869, in this township, and is the son of Henry S., Sr., and Maria (McCauley) Byers, natives of Kentucky, his mother being a daughter of Dr. Robert McCauley, a native of Scotland, and the latter was also one of the early pioneer physicians of Johnson county, where he was held in high esteem. Henry S. Byers, Sr., was born in 1823 and died in 1900. He came to Johnson county, Indiana, with his father, Henry Byers, in 1825, the family settling in Franklin township, where the father had filed on government land, one hundred and sixteen acres of this tract being still in possession of the family. Henry S. Byers became an extensive land owner and live stock man, owning at one time five hundred and eighty acres in one tract.

Besides this tract he bought other land and gave a farm to each of his children, allowing them to pay out in time. During his life he owned over one thousand acres of land and was numbered among the most prosperous agriculturists of Johnson county. Politically, he was a staunch Whig, and upon the formation of the Republican party he became aligned with that political faith, from which he never departed. He was a member of the Home Guards, and his religious membership was with the First Mt. Pleasant Baptist church. The subject's mother died in 1901. They had become the parents of thirteen children, of whom nine were reared to maturity, namely: Robert McCauley, who died at the age of forty-two years; Sarah M. Vandivier, of Franklin township; George W., of Franklin; Alonzo N., of Franklin township; Adeline, who married a Mr. Wilkes and lives in Hensley township, and Caroline, the wife of Mr. Riggs, of Franklin township, are twins; Sylvanus, of Franklin township; Susanna (Mrs. McCaslin), of Franklin township. R. N. McCaslin now occupies the old home place, where the subject of this sketch first saw the light of day, it having belonged to the old Dr. McCauley estate. The house, a fine old brick mansion, was built in ante-bellum days, but was burned down during the war and later rebuilt. The subject of this sketch received his education in the little brick school house near his home, and he was reared to the life of a farmer. Upon starting out in life for himself he applied himself diligently to the vocation of agriculture, spending seven years on his father's farm. In 1897 he received one hundred and thirty-six acres of the home farm, on which he built a house, and in time he paid his father for the land. The father had a peculiar plan of distributing his property among the children. When a child had accumulated two thousand dollars, the father gave him a farm and also two thousand dollars and gave him time to pay for the land without interest. The payment notes were five hundred dollars yearly, and if all the notes aggregating thirty-seven hundred dollars were paid as they came due they bore no interest. Nine children in the family were thus treated, and were thus enabled to accumulate good estates. The subject lived on his tract of land for eleven years and then traded with George W. Byers for his present farm, which comprises one hundred and thirty-one acres, and which is improved with a fine sixteen-room modern residence, large and substantial barns and other necessary outbuildings. Mr. Byers feeds stock largely with the grain produced on the farm, and has thus been able to realize unusually good profits from his efforts. He keeps fifteen to twenty full-blooded Jersey cows and sells the milk from these, averaging three hundred pounds a day or thirty-five gallons. He has twenty acres

of land planted to wheat, fifty acres to corn, fifteen acres to oats and forty acres to clover and hay.

Politically, Mr. Byers is a staunch and active supporter of the Progressive party, heartily endorsing the policies of that party as promulgated by Theodore Roosevelt. His religious membership is with the First Mt. Pleasant Baptist church, to which he gives liberally and of which he is a regular attendant.

In 1890 Mr. Byers was united in marriage to Nona Nichols, and to them have been born two children, Paul and Raymond Nichols.

Reverting to the genealogical ancestry of the subject of this sketch, it is worthy of note that the emigrant ancestor of the subject, George Frederick Byers, who came from Germany to this country, married Catharine Sams. Among their children was Henry, born January 15, 1788, who married Elizabeth Wylie, September 5, 1811, and whose death occurred on April 14, 1865. They had eleven children, George, Sarah, John, Isaac, Benjamin, Henry S., Sr., Catharine, Elizabeth W., Cynthia Ann, Jacob and David. Henry Byers was born in Pennsylvania, and, having lost his father while quite young, he was taken into the family of Demaree, who brought him to Henry county, Kentucky. He was there reared and in the spring of 1825 he was married and moved to Indiana, the trip being made on horse-back, on which he also carried a sack of flour. He entered a farm five miles southwest of Franklin, the same being that now owned by Sylvanus Byers, of which he cleared five acres and planted it in corn. He then returned to Kentucky after cultivating his crop and brought back his family. He was an expert drummer, and was presented with a drum by the state for his services during the Indian troubles. This drum, with the gift inscription, is now owned by Arch W. Byers. Henry Byers married Maria McCauley on January 9, 1845, and to them were born the following children: Robert M., born November 17, 1845, died November 30, 1887; Mary E., born March 27, 1847, died September 18, 1851; Sarah M., born October 4, 1848; George W., June 15, 1851; Alonzo N., October 3, 1853; Caroline, December 7, 1855, and Adaline, the same date, twins; Sylvanus, April 20, 1858; Clarissa, July 4, 1860, died April 4, 1863; Rachel, November 10, 1862, died December 4, 1862; Almira, February 7, 1864, died April 22, 1865; Susanna, April 13, 1866; Arch W., December 28, 1869, the last named being the immediate subject of this sketch.

Mr. Byers has long been numbered among the progressive agriculturists and public spirited citizens of this county, and is now the owner of a very desirable farm property and is one of the substantial men of his community.

Endowed by nature with strong mental powers and possessing the courage and energy to direct his faculties in proper channels, he early became a man of resourceful capacity, as the able management of his private affairs abundantly testify. He possesses the happy faculty of not only making friends, but binding them to him by his good qualities of head and heart.

WILLIAM A. RUSSELL.

In his special line of effort, probably no man in central Indiana has achieved a more pronounced success nor a larger record than William A. Russell, who is not only a farmer of large importance, but is also a noted horse breeder. For a quarter of a century he has given his particular attention to the breeding and raising of Percheron draft horses and mules, and because of the eminent success which he has achieved he has gained a reputation which extends far beyond the borders of his own locality. Sound judgment, wise discrimination and good common sense have so entered into his make-up as to enable him to carry on his business along lines that have insured his success. Because of his splendid record and his high personal qualities, he is eminently deserving of representation in the annals of his county.

William A. Russell was born on January 18, 1866, on the farm where he now lives, and is a son of Alexander R. and Mary (Durbin) Russell. Alexander R. Russell, who was born in Shelby county, Indiana, on July 28, 1818, was the first white child born in Shelby county. He was the son of John Russell, a native of Kentucky and one of the first settlers of Shelby county, Indiana, having made the trip by horseback to his new home in 1815. His wife, Mary, was born in Blue River township, Johnson county, Indiana, on July 8, 1836, and was a daughter of William Durbin, a Kentuckian by birth and also an early settler of Blue River township, Johnson county. Alexander R. Russell, whose death occurred in April, 1900, was one of the most successful farmers of Johnson county, and accumulated four hundred and eighty acres of fine land. He was twice married and was the father of thirteen children, ten of whom lived to mature years. His first wife was Susan Cutsinger, who bore him Margaret, Harvey, Jacob, Mary, Malvina, Sarah, John and Susan. To his union with Mary Durbin were born William A., Mrs. Harriet Solenburg and Matilda.

William A. Russell was reared to the life of a farmer and secured his education in the common schools of his home neighborhood and one year in

the Edinburg high school. He has never seen any reason to induce him to forsake the vocation to which he was reared, and he has been eminently successful. He is himself the owner of fifty-two acres of land in Blue River township and forty acres in Nineveh township, while he and his mother together own two hundred and eighty acres of land, and he oversees one hundred acres in Nineveh township. He is thoroughly up to date in all his operations, giving proper attention to the maintenance of the fertility of the soil, while the building and other permanent improvements on his farms indicate him to be a man of good taste and sound ideas.

It is, however, as a breeder of horses that Mr. Russell has achieved his greatest reputation and it is deemed consonant in this connection to recite in some detail the description of some of the splendid animals which are in his stables. During the past twelve years Mr. Russell has devoted his attention principally to the breeding and raising of Percherons and jacks. He has ten registered Percherons, the finest of their kind in Johnson county, and nineteen grade horses. He also gives careful attention to the breeding and raising of Duroc Jersey hogs, in the handling of which he is also highly successful. Mr. Russell began his breeding operations with Wannetta, 45592, recorded by the Percheron Society of America, and which was purchased by Mr. Russell on February 28, 1909. Prior to that time, however, he had owned a number of pure-bred horses. The next mare, a daughter of Wannetta, was Belvia, 45593, and Wannetta's second colt was St. Elmo, 59694. St. Elmo is a black stallion and is as handsome a horse as there is in the country and is recorded in the Percheron Society of America. Sire, Madrid, 41499 (57014).

A full sister to St. Elmo is Martha Washington, 71130, whose pedigree is the same as that of St. Elmo. The next colt was Red Pepper, 94445, whose sire was Glen, 49173, and recorded in the Percheron Society.

Other pure bred mares in Mr. Russell's stables are Dorothy, 55003; sire, Madrid (see St. Elmo). Lena, 86895; sire, High Top, 35557. Bertha, 94446; sire, Glen, 49173; dam, Dorothy, 55003. Pedigree runs back to 1884. Several of the pedigrees run back to the seventh dam, imported in 1851. Mr. Russell also has a colt, sired by Challenge, 63426; dam, Belvia.

Mr. Russell also has three splendid black jacks, the chief of which is Rastus, sired by Brud Ritter; dam, Charlotte.

Mr. Russell is a member of the executive committee of the Indiana Draft Horse Breeders' Association, and a member of the Percheron Society of America, being in line for election as a director of the latter organization. He has exhibited his horses at a number of state and county fairs and has won

many blue ribbons with them. He is justifiably proud of his attainments as a horse breeder, and has done much to promote among the rank and file of the farmers a desire for a better breed of horses than they were formerly satisfied to own.

Politically, Mr. Russell is a staunch supporter of the Republican party. He contributes liberally to the support of the Methodist church, to which his family belongs. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Improved Order of Red Men, at Edinburg.

On September 15, 1883, Mr. Russell was united in marriage to Lottie Burkhart, the daughter of Andrew and Ursula (Stevens) Burkhart, and to this union have been born the following children: Mary, Mrs. Hattie Kyle, Earl L., Alexander and Edna. Personally, Mr. Russell is well liked, being a man of pleasing address, and he is rightfully numbered among the leading men of his community.

ELMORE TODD EARNEST.

Specific mention is made of many of the worthy citizens of Johnson county within the pages of this work, citizens who have figured in the growth and development of this favored locality and whose interests have been identified with its every phase of progress, each contributing in his sphere of action to the well-being of the community in which he resides and to the advancement of its normal and legitimate growth. Among this number is he whose name appears above, peculiar interest attaching to his career from the fact that practically his entire life has been spent within the borders of this county.

Elmore T. Earnest, a successful farmer and popular citizen of Needham township, was born December 22, 1854, on the farm where he now lives, and he enjoys the additional distinction of having lived in the same yard for fifty-nine years, his first home having been in a log house built by Henry Henderson in about the year 1812, the present home having been built by his father in 1864. Therefore, but two houses have occupied this site in a period of over one hundred years. Mr. Earnest is a son of David E., who was born in Virginia in 1827, and came to Johnson county, Indiana, in 1842. Here he married Mary A. Bennett, a native of Oldham county, Kentucky, born in 1827, who came to Johnson county at the age of seven years, and here

spent the remainder of her life, dying in 1906. David E., who had come to this country in company with an uncle, Stephen Tillson, one of the early pioneers of this section of the state, became a well known and successful resident of this locality, and his death, in December, 1896, was considered a distinct loss to the community. To him and his wife was born one child, the subject of this sketch.

Elmore T. Earnest received his education in the common schools of the home neighborhood and was reared to the life of a farmer, which vocation he has followed ever since. On the death of his father he inherited the home farm of one hundred acres and has brought it up to a high state of cultivation, with splendid modern improvements, so that the place is now valued at one hundred and seventy-five dollars per acre. The land is extraordinary fertile; good fences are maintained on the place, and the land is properly ditched and tilled, these improvements making it one of the most attractive and profitable farms in the neighborhood. The land is all in cultivation and practically all of the grain produced is fed to hogs and cattle, of which the output in the spring of 1913 was forty-nine head, although the annual capacity of the farm is about sixty head. The acreage of grain on the farm is twenty-five acres of corn and thirty acres of wheat, while thirty tons of hay will be cut this year. Mr. Earnest is indefatigable in his efforts and up-to-date in his methods, so that he is numbered among the representative agriculturists of this section of the county.

Mr. Earnest has twice been married, first, on November 1, 1877, to Lida R. Freeman, who died in 1896, leaving one daughter, Anna, who is now the wife of Edward C. Vest, a farmer of this county, and they have two children, Mary Pauline and Lottie Davis. Mr. Earnest's second marriage was in February, 1899, to Mrs. Cora M. Ragsdale, nee Willard, who by her former marriage was the mother of a son, Herbert Collier Ragsdale.

Politically, Mr. Earnest is an ardent supporter of the Democratic party and has served his township efficiently as road supervisor. He takes an intelligent interest in the current affairs of the day, but is not a seeker after public office. Fraternally, he belongs to the Knights of Pythias, and to the Anti-Horsethief Association, while his religious membership is with the Baptist church, of which he is an earnest supporter and to which he contributes liberally of his means. The members of the family move in the best social circles of the community and, because of their genuine worth and splendid personal qualities, they enjoy the warm regard of all who know them.

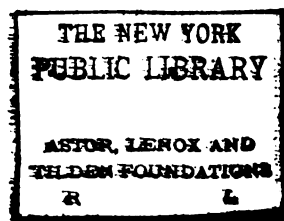
ISAAC W. BOWDEN.

It is proper to judge of the success of a man's life by the estimation in which he is held by his fellow citizens. They see him at his work, in his family circle, in church, hear his views on public questions, observe the operations of his code of morals, witness how he conducts himself in all the relations of society and civilization, and are therefore competent to judge of his merits and his demerits. After a long course of years of such daily observation, it would be out of the question for his neighbors not to know of his worth, for, as has been said, "actions speak louder than words." In this connection it is not too much to say that the subject of this sketch has passed a life of unusual honor, that he has been industrious and has the confidence of all who have the pleasure of his friendship.

Isaac W. Bowden, whose splendid farm is located in Pleasant township, Johnson county, Indiana, is a native of the state of North Carolina, having been born in Davie county, on August 27, 1857, and is a son of Caleb and Mary (Etchison) Bowden, both of whom were also natives of North Carolina, where they spent their entire lives. They were the parents of twelve children, of whom, besides the subject, a brother and sister are still living in Davie county, one of the children is in Nebraska and one in Iowa. Three brothers of this family served in the Confederate army during the war of the Rebellion, one having been killed at Seven Pines, and one died at Goldsborough, North Carolina. The subject of this sketch received his education in the common schools of his native community, and as soon as old enough began farm labor, with which industry he has been identified ever since. On January 26, 1880, he came to Johnson county, Indiana, and located on his present farm in Pleasant township, to which he is giving his close attention. He is the owner of eighty-six acres of land, practically all of which is under cultivation, and here he gives due attention to the rotation of crops and other modern ideas relating to successful agriculture, so that his efforts have been abundantly rewarded with success. He gives some attention to dairying, having sold milk for the past fifteen to twenty years. In addition to the cultivation of the soil, he gives considerable attention to the raising of live stock, particularly Poland China hogs, in the handling of which he has been quite successful. He has been a close observer of modern methods and is a student at all times of whatever pertains to his chosen life work, and, judging from his past record, he will undoubtedly achieve much in the future years. He takes



ISAAC W. BOWDEN AND FAMILY



his place among the leading agriculturists of a community noted for its fine farms and adroit husbandmen.

Politically, the subject of this sketch has always given his support to the Democratic party, though aside from the casting of his ballot he has not taken an active part in campaigns. He is a staunch advocate of all that will advance the interests of his community, and no worthy movement bids for his support in vain. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in the workings of both organizations taking a deep interest. Religiously, he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and gives his support to every phase of that society's work.

On June 10, 1880, Mr. Bowden was united in marriage to Margaret J. Sheek, the daughter of Leven W. and Mary E. (Henry) Sheek, both families having long been identified with Johnson county, of which they were early settlers. Mrs. Bowden's mother, Mary E. Sheek, was a daughter of Hiram Henry, who was a prominent man in Johnson county during his life. To Mr. and Mrs. Bowden have been born five children: Lola May, the wife of Jesse Tilson; Jessie, the wife of Ray Brown; Flora, of Indianapolis; Annie Marie, the wife of Oral Fix, of Greenwood; and Julia, who remains at home. The family move in the best social circles of the community and are held in the highest esteem by all who know them because of their genial disposition and genuine worth.

JOHN T. OVERSTREET.

All callings, whether humble or exalted, may be productive of some measure of success, if enterprise and industry, coupled with a well directed purpose, form the motive force of the person directing the same, and in no case is this fact more apparent than in agricultural pursuits. It is a well authenticated fact that success comes as the result of legitimate and well applied energy, unflagging determination and perseverance as well as the above enumerated qualities. When a course of action is once decided upon these attributes are essential. Success is never known to smile upon the idler or dreamer and she never courts the loafer, only those who have diligently sought her favor being crowned with her blessings. In tracing the history of the prosperous and influential agriculturist whose name forms the caption of this biographical review, we find that the above named elements have

entered largely into his make-up and therefore we are not surprised at the large and ever-growing success which he has attained.

John T. Overstreet was born in Clark township, Johnson county, Indiana, on August 28, 1860, and is a son of John H. and Eleanor V. (Covert) Overstreet, the father born January 12, 1809, and the mother on December 25, 1818. John H. Overstreet was a native of the state of Kentucky, from whence he came to Johnson county in an early day, settling in the city of Franklin, where he and his brother, William, entered the mercantile business, which they continued about two years; then John H. Overstreet came to Clark township, his entry here being in the year 1848, and he settled on the land which the subject of this sketch now owns and cultivates. Just before coming to this township, however, he had tried out some land in Franklin township, but after three years' residence there he decided on a change and came to Clark. He was twice married, and by his first union had four children, George S., Mary, Benjamin W. and Willis G., of whom Mary is deceased. To his second union were also born four children, Nancy, Cornelius B., deceased; Martha, deceased, and John T., the immediate subject of this sketch. Both parents are now deceased. They were prominent in the community during their active lives, standing staunchly for the best interests of the people, and, because of their sterling integrity and the high order of their living, they were numbered among the leading citizens of the community.

The subject of this sketch received a good common school education, after which he spent two years as a student in old Asbury College, now DePauw University, at Greencastle. Thus well qualified for life's duties, he returned to the home farm, to which he has since given his attention and in the cultivation of which he has shown sound judgment and wise discrimination. In addition to husbandry, he has also given considerable attention to the buying, feeding and shipping of live stock, to which he closely applied himself for about fifteen years with good financial results. He has up-to-date ideas as to farming methods, has rotated his crops so as to retain the original fertility of the soil and he raises abundant harvests. He is a man whose years of straightforward and honest dealing have gained for him the confidence of his neighbors and have made him a man of influence in his community, as his geniality and amiability make him welcome in any social gathering or group of men.

On January 14, 1880, Mr. Overstreet was united in marriage with Dessie D. Reece, a daughter of Thomas and Eliza (Garrison) Reece, both of

whom were natives of Indiana, though on the paternal side the subject's wife was of German ancestry, her grandparents having come from the fatherland and located in Kentucky, from which state they came to Indiana in an early day. Thomas and Eliza Reece were the parents of five children, Elmira, Artie, Albert, Dessie D. and Desmus, twins. To Mr. and Mrs. Overstreet has been born one child, Chella Cecil, who became the wife of Arlis G. Patterson, of Clark township.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Overstreet has for many years taken an active part in the public affairs of his locality, and in 1909 was elected trustee of Clark township, in which responsible position he is now serving and in which he is discharging the duties of that office to the entire satisfaction of his fellow citizens. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons at Franklin and the Knights of Pythias at Greenwood, being a charter member of the latter lodge. Religiously, he is a member of Rock Lane Christian church, in the prosperity of which he is deeply interested and to which he contributes liberally of his means. Clark township has had no worthier or more highly respected citizens than the Overstreet family, which has been identified with its progress from the pioneer days to the present time, its several members working simultaneously for their own advancement place in this history.

WILLIAM EDGAR McCASLIN.

Agriculture has been an honored vocation from the earliest ages and as a usual thing men of honorable and humane impulses, as well as those of energy and thrift, have been patrons of husbandry. The free out-door life of the farm has a decided tendency to foster and develop that independence of mind and self-reliance which characterizes true manhood and no truer blessing can befall a boy than to be reared in close touch with nature in the healthful, life-inspiring labor of the fields. It has always been the fruitful soil from which have sprung the moral bone and sinew of the country, and the majority of our nation's great warriors, renowned statesmen and distinguished men of letters were born on the farm and were indebted largely to its early influence for the distinction which they have attained.

The subject of this sketch is descended from one of the old established families of Indiana, his paternal grandfather, Alexander McCaslin, having come to this state from Mercer county, Kentucky, in 1816. He settled first in Scott county, where the family remained until 1829, when they came to

Johnson county, locating about two miles south of Franklin, where Alexander remained during the remainder of his life. His son, John McCaslin, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Scott county and accompanied the family on its removal to Johnson county. He married Martha Jane Alexander, and among their children was the subject of this sketch.

William Edgar McCaslin secured a good practical education in the common schools of Johnson county, and, being raised to the life of a farmer, he early recognized the fact that no other career offered to him so many opportunities for advancement and independence as agriculture, therefore he has never forsaken this vocation, but has given it his undivided attention with eminent success. He is the owner of a good farm of ninety-one acres in Franklin township, and his systematic methods and persistent energy have resulted in a commensurate degree of success.

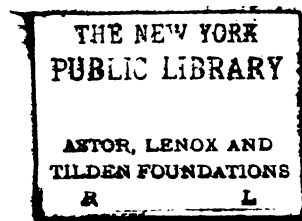
In 1899, Mr. McCaslin married Hattie May Halstead, a daughter of Albert and Louisa (Hoagland) Halstead, the father a native of Blue River township, this county. To Mr. and Mrs. McCaslin have been born two children, Martha Elizabeth and Eleanora Louise. Politically, Mr. McCaslin gives his support to the Republican party, and he takes a deep and commendable interest in public affairs, though he has never been a seeker after office of any kind. In every avenue of life's activities he has performed his full part as a man, standing "four square to every wind that blows," and because of his genuine worth and high character he has enjoyed to a large degree the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens. He and his wife move in the best social circles of the community and are extremely popular among their acquaintances.

HERNAN BARLOW.

It is with marked satisfaction that the biographer adverts to the life of one who has attained success in any vocation requiring definiteness of purpose and determined action. Such a life, whether it be one of calm, consecutive endeavor or of sudden meteoric accomplishments, must abound in both lesson and incentive and prove a guide to young men whose fortunes and destinies are still matters for the future to determine. The subject of this sketch is distinctively one of the representative agriculturists of Johnson county. For a number of years he directed his efforts toward the goal of success and by patient continuance in well doing succeeded at last in over-



HERNAN BARLOW AND FAMILY



coming the many obstacles by which his pathway was beset, and is today considered one of the foremost farmers of the county.

Hernan Barlow, whose fine farm of two hundred and forty acres in Clark township is one of the show places of Johnson county, was born in this county on September 15, 1870, and is a son of John and Hannah (Smith) Barlow, the father a native of Kentucky and the mother of Indiana. John Barlow came to Johnson county with his parents when he was but a boy, the family settling near Edinburg, where they remained until 1853, when they moved to Clark township, where they spent the remainder of their days. John Barlow was a farmer during all his active years and enjoyed high repute in the neighborhood where he lived because of his honest character and good business ability. He held no offices, although he took a deep interest in the public affairs of the community. He was a member of the old Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, and among his neighbors he co-operated in the advancement of the interests of the community. He and his wife were the parents of four children: William, Ora, May, who married a Mr. Copeland, and Hernan.

Hernan Barlow received his elementary education in the common schools of Clark township, and then was a student in the Acton Normal School for a while. Upon the completion of his educational training, he took up the vocation of farming, to which he had been reared, and is still actively and successfully engaged in that pursuit. He is the owner of two hundred and forty acres of as fine land as can be found in Johnson county, it being eligibly located in Clark township, and here Mr. Barlow carries on mixed farming. To say merely that he is a successful farmer does not imply the true facts, for he has given to his affairs such able and intelligent direction and has carried on his business transactions on so large a scale that he is almost in a class by himself as a farmer. For about four years Mr. Barlow carried on dairying with abundant success, giving his special attention to Holstein cattle, which breed he found gave the best general results. His dairy barns are up to date in every respect, and are built to accommodate between seventy-five and one hundred head of cattle. Vacuum milking machines are used and were connected to each stall. In connection with the barn there are big cement silos, and altogether about two hundred head of cattle, both dairy and feed cattle, can be accommodated. Mr. Barlow's residence is one of the finest in the county, the house itself being modern and up to date in every particular, with all the conveniences that one could desire, while cement walks and beautiful lawns, as well as a large cement veranda encircling the entire

house, give it an air of comfort and hospitality that makes it very inviting to one passing by. One would have to travel far before finding a more satisfactory agricultural prospect than is to be found on the Barlow farm, and among his fellow citizens Mr. Barlow is held in the highest esteem, because of the success he has achieved.

Politically, Mr. Barlow is a supporter of the Progressive party and takes a deep interest in public affairs, though he is not himself a seeker after public office. He is a member of the Anti-Horse Thief Detective Association, and, religiously, is affiliated with the Christian church, of which he is a staunch supporter.

On January 27, 1907, Mr. Barlow was united in marriage with Mamie Whitton, a daughter of Joseph and Maggie (Wells) Whitton, the father a native of Kentucky and the mother of Marion county, Indiana. The father came to this county in his early life, and he took up the occupation of farming, to which he devoted his active years. His marriage also occurred here. To Mr. and Mrs. Barlow have been born three children, Ethel May, Russell W. and Everett J. By a straightforward and commendable course Mr. Barlow has made his way up to a respectable position in the business world, winning the hearty admiration of the people of his neighborhood, and earning a reputation as an enterprising and progressive agriculturist and a broad-minded and upright citizen, and has much in his life record that could be studied with profit by a young man starting on the battle of life.

THOMAS W. McQUINN.

Among the citizens of Nineveh township, Johnson county, Indiana, who have built up a comfortable home and surrounded themselves with valuable landed estates and personal property, few have attained a higher degree of success than the subject of this sketch. With few opportunities except what his own efforts were capable of mastering and with many discouragements to overcome, he has made an exceptional success in life and in his old age has the gratification of knowing that the community in which he resides has been benefited by his presence and his counsel.

Thomas W. McQuinn, who is successfully operating a fine farm of one hundred and ninety acres in Nineveh township, Johnson county, Indiana, was born April 2, 1852, in this township, and is a son of Martin and Abigail (Legan) McQuinn, both of whom were natives of Kentucky. As the name

would indicate, the McQuinns are of Irish descent, and have inherited the staunch qualities which have made that nationality so desirable an element in our national life. Martin McQuinn reared four children by two marriages, their names being Mrs. Frances (Sawans) Branigin, who is the stepmother of Elba L. Branigin, editor of the historical portion of this work; Alfred T., of Nineveh township; Mrs. Sarah Coons Kephart, of near Bargersville, and Thomas W., the immediate subject of this sketch. The subject's mother, who was Martin McQuinn's second wife, died in 1861, and her husband died in the spring of 1895. Mrs. Abigail McQuinn had been married before her union with Mr. McQuinn, her first husband having been a Mr. Coons.

Thomas W. McQuinn received his education in the common schools and lived on the paternal homestead until he had attained his twenty-second year. After his marriage, which occurred in 1874, Mr. McQuinn lived a year on rented land and then bought eighty acres of land, to the cultivation and improvement of which he gave his attention, and subsequently bought additional land from time to time until he is now the owner of one hundred and ninety acres of as good land as can be found in Nineveh township. In 1896 he erected a splendid home and now his buildings are up to date and first class in every respect. His barn, which is of the bank style, is large and commodious and the residence, which is attractive and well arranged, is set in a beautiful grove of lawn and shade trees. In addition to the cultivation of the soil, Mr. McQuinn gives a good deal of attention to the breeding and raising of live stock, selling annually one hundred head of cattle and a like number of hogs, his cattle being of thoroughbred Jersey stock. His 1913 crops embrace fifty acres of corn, forty-eight acres of wheat and fifty acres of hay. He is up to date in his methods and is achieving a splendid success as a farmer, his place being considered generally one of the best in Johnson county.

On March 8, 1874, Mr. McQuinn married Elizabeth Mullendore, the daughter of Lewis Mullendore, and to them have been born seven children, six of whom are living, namely: Everette M., a mechanic and contractor of Indianapolis, married Dora Featheringill, the daughter of Thomas Featheringill, and they have two children, Harry and Margaret; Bertha Abigail, who was the wife of Oscar Adkins, died on July 5, 1909; Mrs. Harriet Brewer, of Whiteland, is the mother of two children, William and Donald; Ernest Raymond, a farmer, married Opal Forsythe, and they have one child, Ralph Mullendore; Louis E., who lives in northern Michigan, is an auto mechanic and shop manager; Alice Marie and Thomas Wendal are at home.

Mrs. Elizabeth Catherine (Mullendore) McQuinn, who was born on January 5, 1851, is a representative of one of the best known families in Johnson county, a complete sketch of whom will be found elsewhere in this work. She is a lady of splendid personal qualities of character and is beloved by all who know her. Mr. McQuinn is a man of many praiseworthy traits of character, being scrupulously honest in all his dealings with the world, generous and pleasant, possessing rare fortitude and good judgment, advocating clean policies, wholesome living and honest in business. Needless to add that such a man has hosts of friends and stands high in the estimation of all who know him.

JOHN A. McCASLIN.

In the history of Johnson county, as applying to the agricultural interests, the name of John A. McCaslin occupies a conspicuous place, for through a number of years he has been one of the representative farmers of Franklin township, progressive, enterprising and persevering. Such qualities always win success, sooner or later, and to Mr. McCaslin they have brought a satisfactory reward for his well-directed effort, and while he has benefited himself and community in a material way, he has also been an influential factor in the educational, political and moral uplift of the community favored by his residence.

John A. McCaslin, who is numbered among the enterprising and successful farmers of Franklin township, Johnson county, is a native of the county in which he now lives, and was born on November 11, 1870, being the son of John and Martha Jane (Alexander) McCaslin. The subject's paternal grandfather, Alexander McCaslin, was a native of Mercer county, Kentucky, and came to Scott county, Indiana, in 1816, remaining there until 1829. The subject's father was born in Scott county, and came to Johnson county with his parents in 1829, locating about two miles south of Franklin, where they remained for the remainder of their lives. To John and Martha McCaslin were born five children, George A., Robert W., Belle, John A. and Edgar. The subject's father was a Presbyterian in his religious belief, and a Republican in politics, though not active in political matters.

John A. McCaslin received the advantage of a good common school education in Franklin township and spent his early years under the parental roof, giving his assistance in the operation of the home farm. He has never

forsaken the basic science of agriculture, in which he has achieved a splendid success, and he is still actively engaged in that line of effort. He is the owner of a splendid farm in Franklin township, the general appearance of which is a credit to him, and he has exercised a wise judgment and sound common sense in its operation, so rotating the crops as to not impair the fertility of the soil. In addition to the tilling of the land, he gives some attention to the breeding and raising of live stock, which he has also found a profitable source of income.

In 1897, Mr. McCaslin was married to Lella Covert, the daughter of Albert N. and Susan (Magill) Covert, who were early settlers of this county and reared a large family here. Politically, Mr. McCaslin has always given his support to the Republican party, while his religious membership is with the Presbyterian church, which he attends regularly and to which he gives a liberal support. He has become well and most favorably known throughout his locality for his loyalty to the truth, his uprightness in business, his public spirit and friendly disposition. He and his wife are among the most influential and popular citizens of their community, being abreast of the times in every way and always willing to give their time and substance, if need be, to further any movement looking to the betterment of the locality where they reside, religiously, socially or educationally.

J. J. CLARY.

Faith to facts in the analyzation of the character of a citizen of the type of J. J. Clary is all that is required to make a biographical sketch interesting to those who have at heart the good name of the community, because it is the honorable reputation of the man of standing and affairs, more than any other consideration, that gives character and stability to the body politic and makes the true glory of a city or state revered at home and respected abroad. In the broad light which things of good repute ever invite, the name and character of Mr. Clary stand revealed and secure and, though of modest demeanor, with no ambition to distinguish himself in public position or as a leader of men, his career has been signally honorable and it may be studied with profit by the youth entering upon his life work.

J. J. Clary, a successful farmer of White River township, of which civil subdivision he is trustee, was born on May 23, 1870, on the farm on which he now lives, and is the son of Wesley P. Clary, whose death occurred

in 1884. His mother, Ursula (Dorrell) Clary, a native of Johnson county, is still living. Wesley P. Clary was the son of David Clary, whose parents were natives of Ireland. He married a Miss Bristow, of Welsh descent. The Clarys were early settlers and pioneers of Indiana, and have always been numbered among the best citizens of their community. To Wesley P. Clary and wife were born five children, namely: Mrs. Martha Sedden, of Marion county, Indiana; David Franklin, who died in 1879; Mrs. Mary Catherine Surface, of Oldenburg, Texas; J. J., the immediate subject of this sketch, and Minnie, who was born in 1876 and died in 1882. After the death of her husband, the subject's mother married George Hughes, with whom she is still living.

J. J. Clary received a good practical district school education and has followed farming during all his active years. He lived with his mother on the home farm until attaining his majority, when he went to Indianapolis, where he was a member of the police force for two years. He was a good officer, but preferred the independent and out-door life of the farm and returned to the home farm, thirteen acres of which he had inherited from his father and to which he thereafter gave his strict attention. He was prosperous in his efforts and added to his original holdings from time to time as he was able until he is now the owner of sixty-seven acres in White River township and forty acres in Pleasant township. The place is well improved and maintained in excellent condition, the nice lawn and attractive home, with all modern appointments, making life very pleasant and commending the owner as a man of good judgment and excellent taste.

From boyhood Mr. Clary has taken an active interest in political affairs, giving his support to the Democratic party, and in 1897 he became road supervisor of the township for four years, while in 1908 he was elected trustee of White River township for a four-year term, which, however, by legislative enactment was lengthened to six years. He is now engaged in the erection of a new school house, which will cost about fifteen thousand dollars, having four rooms and basement and modern in every respect. Religiously, Mr. Clary has for a long time been an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, while, fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias at Stone's Crossing, in which he has been a member for twenty-two years and an incumbent of one office or another for eighteen years. He also belongs to the Masons at Bargersville.

On January 31, 1891, Mr. Clary was united in marriage to Brusan Hughes, a daughter of George Hughes. To them have been born three

children, Hazel Kirk, born August 17, 1893, George Denzel, born June 30, 1899, and Elsie Glenn, born November 8, 1900. Mr. Clary is a most gracious and companionable gentleman, honorable and reliable in all his dealings, and he ranks among the enterprising and public-spirited citizens of the community in which he resides, manifesting an active interest in whatever pertains to the progress of his county, and co-operates with others in forwarding all measures whereby his fellowmen may be benefited. Because of his high principles and his success in life he is held in high favor by his fellow citizens.

CHRISTIAN HELD.

Among the earnest men whose enterprise and depth of character have gained a prominent place in the community and the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens is the honored subject of this sketch. A leading farmer and stock raiser of the township in which he resides and a man of decided views and laudable ambitions, his influence has ever been exerted for the advancement of his kind, and in the vocation to which his energies are devoted he ranks among the representative agriculturists of the county.

Christian Held, who is operating successfully one of the largest and most fertile farms in Franklin township, Johnson county, is a native of the dominion of Canada, where he was born October 25, 1855, and is the son of Christian and Mary (Henglesten) Held. The father was a native of the German empire, who came to this country in an early day, landing in New York City, from whence he went to Canada, where he resided for a time, eventually coming to Indiana, where he spent the balance of his life. He was engaged here in farming and in the community where he lived he was held in high esteem because of his genuine worth and high character. To him and his wife were born ten children, six of whom are still living.

The subject of this sketch received his education in the common schools of Jennings county, Indiana, where the family resided for some time, and on attaining mature years he took up the vocation of farming, which he has followed ever since. He is now operating the R. V. Ditmars farm of two hundred and ninety-three acres, located in Franklin township, one of the best and most fertile tracts of land in the county, and to this farm he is giving most intelligent direction, the fruits of his efforts being evident in the abundant harvests he reaps annually. In addition to a general line of farming, Mr. Held also gives some attention to the raising of live stock, in the

handling of which he has met with considerable success. The cozy and attractive home, large and commodious barns, well-kept fences and other features of a modern and up-to-date farm characterize the place, and in the community where he has resided so many years Mr. Held is regarded as a competent and progressive agriculturist. Because of his sterling qualities of character and the deep interest he has taken in the affairs of the community, he has enjoyed to a marked extent the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens. Politically, Mr. Held has given his support to the Democratic party, but has never been an aspirant for public office of any nature. His religious belief is embodied in the creed of the Presbyterian church, which he attends and to which he gives a liberal support. Socially, he and the members of his family move in the best circles of the community and are popular among their acquaintances.

On March 9, 1893, Mr. Held was united in marriage to Cora M. Hensley, the daughter of Prettyman B. and Barbara Ann (Wallace) Hensley. The father was a native of this county, of which his family had been very early settlers. More details of the family history will be found elsewhere in this work in the sketch of Hiram Hensley. Mrs. Held is a woman of many splendid qualities of character and, like her husband, she is popular among her acquaintances.

ROBERT A. SERVICE.

The student interested in Johnson county, Indiana, does not have to carry his investigation far into its annals before learning that Robert A. Service has long been an active and leading representative of its agricultural interests and that his labors have proven a potent force in making this a rich farming region. Through several decades the subject has carried on farming, gradually improving his valuable place, and while he has prospered in this, he has also found ample opportunity to assist in the material development of the county, and his co-operation has been of value for the general good.

Robert A. Service, one of the most enterprising and progressive farmers of Needham township, Johnson county, Indiana, was born in Franklin, this county, on November 12, 1858, and is a son of Henry and Leah (Whitenack) Service. The father was a native of county Derry, Ireland, and came to this country in a very early day, landing at Quebec, Canada, from whence he went to Philadelphia, later to Cincinnati, and in 1855 came to Johnson coun-

ty. He was a shoemaker by trade, which vocation he followed until 1878, when he moved to Needham township, where he remained until 1884, and then came back to Franklin, where he died in 1885. He was prosperous in his business affairs, and erected the old building at the northwest corner of the public square in Franklin, which is now owned by his widow. He was prominent in the public life of the community, though never an office holder. Fraternally, he was a member of the Odd Fellows lodge at Franklin, and was a member and an active worker in the Presbyterian church. To him and his wife were born two children, namely: Robert A., the immediate subject of this sketch, and Lydia, who married a Mr. Bronson and lives in Bridgeport, Alabama.

The subject of this sketch received his preliminary education in the common schools of Franklin, after which he attended the old Franklin Academy. He then followed the vocation of his father, being employed at shoemaking from 1874 until 1878, when he relinquished the bench and took up the vocation of farming, which has been his active pursuit since that time. He is now the owner of eighty acres of splendid land in Needham township, to the operation and cultivation of which he gives intelligent direction, and on which he raises abundant crops annually. In addition to the tilling of the soil he gives considerable attention to the breeding and raising of Jersey cattle, of which he sells large numbers every year. He gives every detail of the farm work his personal attention, and by his enterprise, progressive ideas and systematic methods he has achieved eminent success in his calling.

On February 5, 1885, Robert A. Service was united in marriage to Elizabeth Stephens, who was reared by Jacob and Jeannette (McQueston) Stephens, who were natives of Scotland, from which they came to America and some time afterward settled in Johnson county. To the subject and his wife have been born four children, namely: Essie, who married a Mr. Cecil Holdren, an insurance agent of Indianapolis; Harry, of Johnson county, and Guy and Rhea, of Needham township.

In his political ideas Mr. Service is in full harmony with the platform of the Progressive party, to which he gave his earnest support in the last election, and during the period from 1890 to 1895 he rendered efficient service as assessor of Needham township. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Fraternal Order of Eagles at Franklin. In the widest and best sense of the term, his life has been a pronounced success, as he has always measured up to the high standard of citizenship required by men of his stamp, serving well and faithfully his day and generation, and by

virtue of his consistency to truth, honor and right living he has won an honored name in the township in which he resides. Therefore, he is eminently well qualified for a place in the present volume.

WILLIAM MARTIN FISHER.

Johnson county, Indiana, enjoys a high reputation because of the high order of her citizenship, and none of her citizens occupy a more enviable position in the esteem of his fellows than the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this sketch. A residence here of over sixty years has given his fellows a full opportunity to observe him in the various lines of activity in which he has engaged and his present high standing is due solely to the honorable and upright course he has pursued. As a leading citizen of his community he is eminently entitled to representation in a work of this character.

William Martin Fisher, a prominent citizen and the present popular trustee of Needham township, Johnson county, Indiana, was born in this township on October 31, 1849, and is the son of Jacob and Katherine (Bowers) Fisher, both of whom were natives of North Carolina. In their youth they came to Indiana, their marriage occurring after their settlement in Clark county, and in 1826 they came to Johnson county, settling on the farm which the subject of this sketch now owns. It consists of one hundred and forty-nine acres, all of which is eligible for cultivation, and here Mr. Fisher has carried on successfully for many years his vocation as an agriculturist. He is systematic in his methods and raises all the crops common to this locality, among his fellow citizens being considered a man of exceptional ability and acumen. His father spent his entire life on this farm after locating on it, and here he raised to maturity eleven children, namely: Henry, John, Phoebe, Jane, George, Katherine, an infant, Thomas, Mary, William M. and Eliza, seven of these children being now deceased. Jacob Fisher was a Methodist in his religious views and active in religious work. Politically, he was not active, although taking a deep interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of his community.

On October 29, 1883, the subject of this sketch was united in marriage to Jane Boner, the daughter of Henry and Penelope (Kinnick) Boner, both of whom were natives of North Carolina, coming to Johnson county, Indiana, in 1857, settling in Pleasant township, where they remained during their ac-

tive lives. They were successful farming people and enjoyed the respect and esteem of all who knew them. The mother is still living. To the subject and his wife have been born two children, Olesta and Erie R.

The subject of this sketch has been a prominent worker in the ranks of the Democratic party for many years, served as road supervisor for one term, and in 1908 entered the office of township trustee, to which he had been elected and the duties of which he is discharging to the entire satisfaction of his fellow citizens. His term will not expire until 1914. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias lodge at Franklin, in which he takes an active interest, while his religious membership is with the Second Mt. Pleasant Baptist church, in which he is an active worker and to which he contributes liberally of his means. He is a man of sound and practical intelligence, keenly alert to everything relating to his interests, and, in fact, with all that concerns the prosperity and advancement of his community. Because of his splendid personal characteristics and his genuine worth, he enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who know him, and he is eminently entitled to representation in a work of the character of the one at hand.

ELMER VANDIVIER.

One of the most enterprising of our younger generation of farmers in Johnson county, who has believed from the outset of his career that the "wisdom of yesterday is sometimes the folly of today," and that while the methods of our grandfathers in tilling the soil were all right in their day, yet in the twentieth century we are compelled to adopt new methods and farm along different lines, in view of the fact that conditions of climate, soil, grains, etc., have changed since the days of the pioneers. He has been a close observer of modern methods and is a student at all times of whatever pertains to his chosen life work and he has therefore met with encouraging success all along the line, and, judging from his past record, he will undoubtedly achieve much in the future years and take his place among the leading agriculturists of a community noted for its fine farms and adroit husbandmen.

Elmer Vandivier, proprietor of the well known Spring Hill farm in Franklin township, Johnson county, Indiana, is a native of this county, his

birth having occurred on October 3, 1872, the son of Isaac N. and Sarah M. (Byers) Vandivier. His father and his grandfather also, John Vandivier, were natives of Johnson county, of which locality the Vandivier family were early settlers and prominent citizens. The subject's mother was also a native of this county, the daughter of Henry Byers. The subject is the only child born to his parents. Isaac N. Vandivier was a life-long farmer after his marriage, before which event he had followed the mercantile business to some extent at Trafalgar. His first farm was in Franklin township and he never left the home place, giving his entire attention to its cultivation and improvement, in which he was successful to an eminent degree. He carried on general farming and stock raising, and in all the affairs of his community he was considered a prominent and potential factor.

The subject of this sketch attended the common schools during his boyhood days and early he learned the mysteries of successful agriculture through his father's direction. He is now the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of splendid land in Franklin township, where he carries on general farming and also successfully breeds the finest strains of Jersey cattle, for which he finds a ready sale. He owns an attractive and comfortable residence, large and commodious barns and other necessary farm outbuildings, and in the operation of his place he exercises a wise discrimination and sound judgment, which has insured his material success.

On November 16, 1893, Mr. Vandivier was united in marriage to Carrie Park, a daughter of Rufus L. and Serelda (Silver) Park. The Park family originally came to this county from Kentucky and were early and prominent settlers of the same. To Mr. and Mrs. Vandivier have been born five children, Ruth, Margarete, Helen, Bonnie and Grace, all of whom are at home with their parents.

Mr. Vandivier's political preferences are with the Republican party, of which he has been a staunch supporter for many years. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of the Maccabees, while his religious membership is with the Baptist church, of which he is an earnest member. Personally, Mr. Vandivier is friendly, a good mixer and wins and retains friends without effort, for he is at all times a gentleman, obliging, unassuming and honest to the letter in his dealings with his fellow men. His life has been one of unceasing industry and perseverance, and the notably systematic and honorable methods he has followed have won for him the unbounded confidence and regard of all who have formed his acquaintance.

.GEORGE OWENS, SR.

Descended from honored ancestry and himself numbered among the leading citizens of Johnson county, Indiana, the subject of this sketch is entitled to specific recognition in a work of this character. A residence in this county of many years has but strengthened his hold on the hearts of the people with whom he has been associated and today no one here enjoys a larger circle of warm friends and acquaintances, who esteem him because of his sterling qualities of character and his business ability.

George Owens, Sr., one of the oldest residents and successful farmers of Johnson county, was born on June 30, 1833, in Needham township, this county, and is the son of Samuel and Millie (Fisher) Owens. His father is a native of Clark county, Indiana. The subject's paternal grandfather came from Virginia in a very early day in its history and located in Clark county, later settling in Johnson county, where he made his future home. He was a farmer during all his active years. He was the father of seven children, three of whom are now living. The subject of this sketch received his education in the common schools of Johnson county, and has followed farming throughout his active years, being now the owner of one hundred and eighty acres of splendid tillable land in Needham township, to which he devotes his attention. His farm is well drained and well fenced and his fields are kept in a high state of productivity, owing to his skill in rotating crops and other modern methods of farming. He has a modern and comfortable dwelling, which is nicely furnished. Many convenient outbuildings also stand on the place, which altogether stands in marked evidence of the owner's wisdom and good judgment. He is among the most highly respected citizens of Needham township, where he is well known to all classes and much liked by all who know him, for his life has been led along even-tempered and useful lines. He is regarded as unqualifiedly upright and as advocating whatever tends to promote the moral, civic and educational affairs of the county, being known to be kind and hospitable to those whom misfortune of any kind has overtaken.

Politically, Mr. Owens has always given his support to the Democratic party, in the success of which he has taken the deepest interest, and he served four years efficiently as supervisor of Needham township, performing the duties of his office to the full satisfaction of his fellow citizens.

Mr. Owens has been married twice, first on January 18, 1854, to Kathryn Owens, the daughter of John and Mary (Fisher) Owens, who were early settlers of this county. To this union were born two children, Emma,

deceased, and Martin. On March 10, 1859, Mr. Owens married Serena Hutchings, the daughter of John and Lilly (Fisher) Hutchings, who were natives of North Carolina, coming to Clark county, this state, in an early day, where they spent the rest of their lives. Mr. Hutchings was a life-long farmer and a prominent man in his community. To him and his wife were born eleven children, five of whom are still living.

To George and Serena Owens were born seven children, namely: Mary Etta, Robert, Joseph, Bert, Ora, Lula, Willis and Grace. The members of the family move in the best social circles of the community and are well liked by all who know them, for the family has always stood for the best things in the community and is numbered among the progressive and enterprising families of the county.

SAMUEL M. MITCHELL.

The character of a community is determined in a large measure by the lives of a comparatively few of its members. If its moral and intellectual status be good, if in a social way it is a pleasant place to live, if its reputation for the integrity of its citizens has extended into other localities, it will be found that the standards set by the leading men have been high and that their influence has been such as to mold the characters and shape the lives of those with whom they mingle. In placing the late Samuel M. Mitchell in the front rank of such men, justice is rendered a biographical fact universally recognized throughout the locality long honored by his citizenship by those at all familiar with his history. Although a quiet and unassuming man, with no ambition for public position or leadership, he contributed much to the material, civic and moral advancement of his community, while his admirable qualities of head and heart and the straightforward, upright course of his daily life won for him the esteem and confidence of the circles in which he moved and gave him a reputation for integrity and correct conduct such as few achieve, and although he is now sleeping the "sleep of the just," his influence still lives, and his memory is still greatly revered.

Samuel M. Mitchell was born in Johnson county, Indiana, on November 10, 1868, and his death occurred at his home in Franklin township on August 25, 1911. He was a son of John F. and Martha (Fishback) Mitchell, his father also having been a native of this county, as was his father before him, James Mitchell. The subject's paternal great-grandfather, John D. Mitchell, was a native of Kentucky, and came to Johnson county in 1820,

entering land in Nineveh township. The various members of the family in this county have always taken a prominent part in the public life of the community, and have stood high in the esteem and confidence of the people. To the subject's parents were born three children, Samuel M., Asa W. and Ora.

The subject of this sketch received a good, practical common school education, and was reared to the life of a farmer, which pursuit he followed throughout his active life. He was the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of splendid land in Franklin township, where his widow now resides, and to the cultivation and improvement of this tract he gave his undivided attention with eminent success. He was not only an excellent and capable farmer, but he had a true love for his occupation, by reason of which he was enabled to lead a contented and successful life. He was not content to farm exactly in the same manner as all his neighbors, but he removed from the beaten path and devoted his energies to agriculture according to the most up-to-date and modern methods. There seemed to be united in him such qualities of head and heart as would insure success in every field of endeavor and the winning of the good graces of the people wherever he went, for he was possessed of those qualities that are everywhere admired. His life had been more or less shaped by the early teaching and training of his boyhood days, for he had been reared in a pure moral atmosphere. He had been taught self reliance, independence of thought and action, and a sturdy belief in a strict adherence to the accepted standard of ethics. Sterling honesty in his dealings with his fellow men and an exact sense of justice in every transaction of life were the principles that seemed to govern his active career, as those who knew him longest and best can testify. He was a progressive citizen of his community, where he labored not only for his own advancement, but also for the good of the people generally, his efforts having been amply repaid with abundant material success and the esteem of his fellow men. He was a man of many sterling characteristics, hesitating at no obstacles and ever willing to do his full share in the work of progress, a man whose word was as good, if not better, than the bond of most men.

On August 24, 1890, the subject of this sketch was united in marriage to Evelyn Branigin, a daughter of Edmond and Mary A. (Nay) Branigin, the father a native of Johnson county. Mrs. Mitchell's paternal grandfather, Nicholas S. Branigin, was a native of Kentucky, from which state he came to Indiana in an early day, his parents having been among the early and prominent settlers of this community. Nicholas Branigin was the father of

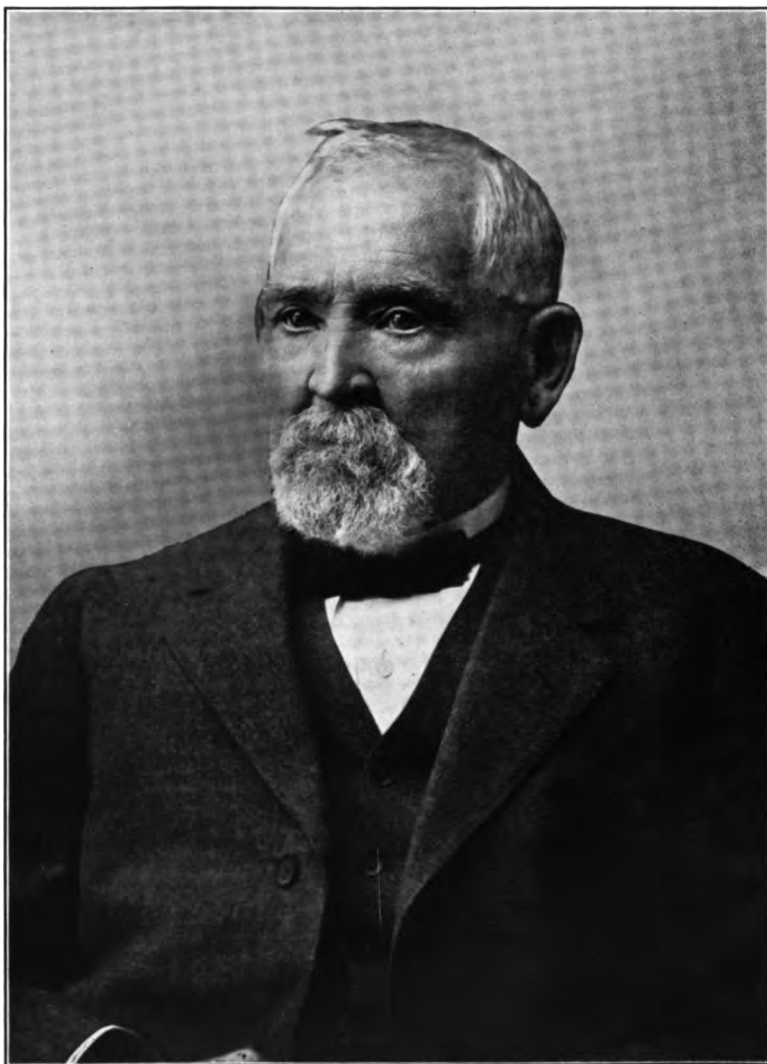
five children, Edmund D., William, Emery D., Oscar D. and one deceased unnamed. To Edmund and Mary Branigin were also born five children, namely: Winifred, Evelyn, Edmonie, Minnie and Harry L., of whom Winifred and Edmonie are deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell was born one child, Max D., who remains at home with his mother.

Politically, Mr. Mitchell was affiliated with the Democratic party, but, aside from the exercise of the right of franchise, he never took a very active part in political affairs, though maintaining at all times an intelligent interest in the current issues of the day. Religiously, he attended the Christian church, to which he gave liberally of his means, and in every way possible contributed his quota to the advancement of the best interests of the community. His death was considered a distinct loss to the community, for he had been a man of sterling character, whose support was ever given to the best things and whose influence was always exerted for the highest ideals. Mrs. Mitchell is a lady of many splendid graces of character, and among the friends with whom she associates she is held in the highest esteem.

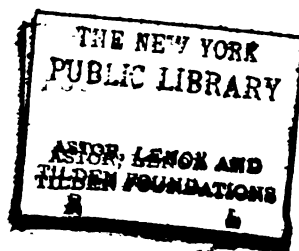
CORNELIUS L. DITMARS.

The life history of Cornelius L. Ditmars, one of the well known and highly esteemed venerable citizens of Johnson county, now living in honorable retirement, shows what industry, good habits and stanch citizenship will accomplish in the battle for success in life. His record has been one replete with duty well and conscientiously performed in every relation of life. He has come down to us from the pioneer period and has noted the wondrous transformation from that time to this, playing well his part in the drama of civilization. He has thus been an advocate of wholesome living and cleanliness in politics as well and has always stood for the highest and best interests of the community in which so many of his active years have been passed and which has been honored by his citizenship.

Cornelius L. Ditmars was born on the 17th day of July, 1825, in Somerset county, New Jersey, and is the son of Garrett and Sarah (Verbryck) Ditmars, who also were natives of that state, Garrett being the son of Peter Ditmars. Sarah Verbryck Ditmars was the daughter of Major William Verbryck, a veteran of the Revolutionary war. In 1830 the Ditmars family emigrated from New Jersey to Warren county, Ohio, where they remained



CORNELIUS L. DITMARS



until 1836, when they came to Johnson county, Indiana. Here Garrett Ditmars bought a tract of land, on which the timber had been partially cut and a log cabin built. At an early age Cornelius Ditmars was compelled to go to work, and was thus deprived of the educational advantages which he desired, his only school instruction being gained at a subscription school taught in a log cabin by a teacher of very ordinary ability and with the most primitive equipment. In 1846, at about the time he attained his legal majority, Cornelius Ditmars entered the employ of George King for a year, at nine dollars a month, but a few months later began working on the construction of a pike road at seventy-five cents a day, later going to work in a saw mill at eighteen dollars a month. He was wisely economical of his funds and eventually he and his brother Peter bought eighty acres of land with their savings and planted it to wheat. In this enterprise they were successful and continued to make money for a few seasons. The following year Peter moved on to a farm of his own and Cornelius went to work for his brother William, but a little later he entered the employ of Capt. John P. Banta, to whom he rendered the most faithful service. In 1866 Mr. Ditmars bought one hundred and sixty acres of the present home farm, on to which he moved two years later and where he has resided ever since. He has been very successful in his efforts and added to his acreage from time to time, until he became one of the largest farmers, as well as one of the most progressive and enterprising in his section of Johnson county. He is now living in practical retirement, having turned the operation of his land over to other hands, though he still retains personal supervision of his business affairs.

Cornelius L. Ditmars has been married three times, first, in 1850, to Caroline Banta, the daughter of Capt. John P. and Catherine (List) Banta, to which union were born four children, John W., Belle, William S., and Emmeline, who died at the age of four years. Mrs. Caroline Ditmars died in 1861, and in 1867 Mr. Ditmars married Catherine Alexander, whose death occurred in 1870, their union resulting in the birth of a daughter, Olive D. In 1872 Mr. Ditmars married Mrs. Jennie Graham Voris, who is still living.

Politically, Mr. Ditmars has always been a staunch Republican and has taken an active interest in public affairs. Religiously, he and his wife are earnest members of the Hopewell Presbyterian church, of which Mr. Ditmars has served as elder for many years. Personally, he is a man of clean character and has ever exerted a healthful influence in the community, giving his support to every movement which promised to advance the welfare of the community in any way. Because of his genuine worth and the success which

has crowned his life's efforts, he enjoys the sincere respect of all who know him and he is eminently entitled to representation in a work of the character of the one in hand.

BARNEY M. VAUGHT.

Among those persons who have, by virtue of their strong individual qualities, earned their way to a high standing in the estimation of their fellow citizens, having by sheer force of character and persistency won their way from an humble beginning to a place of influence and prominence in the community where they are active in industrial affairs, the subject of this sketch is entitled to special mention in a volume of this character.

Barney M. Vaught is a native of Johnson county, having been born here on July 9, 1859, and is a son of Andrew J. and Mary (Thomas) Vaught, both of whom were natives of Virginia, coming to Clark county, Indiana, in early days, and later to Johnson county, where they settled in Franklin township. Mr. Vaught followed farming all his life and became a prominent and respected member of the community. To him and his wife were born ten children, namely: Martha, James, John M., Anna, Andrew J., Robert M., George B., William M., Louisa and Barney M. Andrew J. Vaught was a staunch supporter of the Republican party, but had no aspirations for public office, preferring to give his entire attention to his private interests. In the Methodist Episcopal church he was a prominent worker in the early days and was a licensed exhorter. He and his wife are now both deceased.

The subject of this sketch received his early education in the common schools of Johnson county, and then took up farming, which vocation he has followed throughout his active life. He carries on a diversified system of agriculture, raising all the crops common to this section of the country, and also giving a great deal of attention to the raising of live stock, which he has found a profitable source of income. His farm is well improved and up to date in every particular, and he gives his personal attention to every detail of the farm work.

Mr. Vaught has been twice married, the first time in 1879 to India Tilson, a daughter of Stephen and Susan (Ballard) Tilson, both of whom were natives of this county. To this union were born three children, Judson, Guy C. and Nina. Mr. Vaught's first wife died in 1891, and in 1892 he married Minnie E. Edmonds, a daughter of William and Hester (Bronson)

Edmonds, the father a native of Alabama and the mother of Ohio. The Bronsons were an early and prominent family in Johnson county. To the subject's second union has been born one child, Opal Hester.

Politically, Mr. Vaught is a staunch supporter of the Republican party, and has served efficiently one term as trustee of Needham township. His fraternal affiliations are with the Knights of Pythias at Franklin, while, religiously, his membership is with the Christian Science church at Franklin. Though never aspiring to public office for himself, his support has always been given to the best man for the county offices and for many years he has taken an active interest in all movements looking to the betterment of his township and county. He has always led a quiet, well regulated and honest life, which has gained for him the respect of a host of admiring friends, who regard him as one of the leading citizens of Johnson county.

WILLIAM M. PROVINCE, M. D.

Among those men of high personal attainment and exalted professional character who have reflected honor on Johnson county, and at the same time attained to a commendable position among their fellow men, is the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this paragraph, a man who in every walk in life has performed his full part, who has given his unreserved support to every movement for the public welfare and who in his daily life has so lived as to earn the confidence and good will of his fellow citizens.

William M. Province was born in Kentucky on December 19, 1840, and is the son of Samuel Province, a farmer who was born in 1805 and died in 1863. The latter was a native of Ireland who, in his boyhood, was brought to America by his widowed mother, who settled in Kentucky. There Samuel Province was reared to manhood and married, rearing five children, namely: Jane, the wife of Dr. Lindley, of Waverly, Indiana; Dr. William M., the subject of this notice; Mrs. Rebecca Shufflebarger, Mrs. Mary E. Aldridge and Daniel H.

William M. Province secured his education in the common schools of his native community in Kentucky and in 1864 he came to the state of Indiana, where he has since made his residence. At the outbreak of the Civil war the subject's patriotic spirit was aroused and on October 12, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company K, Sixth Regiment Kentucky Union Volunteer Infantry, and for three years, two months and twelve days he followed

the vicissitudes of war with his command and took part in the battles of Shiloh, Stone River, Chickamauga, Murfreesboro and many other hotly contested engagements, as well as skirmishes, marches and other military service. He was a valiant soldier and in the battle of Chickamauga received a severe wound in the left arm. In January, 1865, Mr. Province entered Bloomington Academy, where he studied two years and then, having decided to take up the practice of the medical profession, he entered Miami Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio, graduating in March, 1867. On April 15th of the same year he began the active practice of medicine at Providence, or Union Village, where he has since remained and where he has attained to the foremost rank among the leading citizens of that community. He is the owner of a splendid farm of two hundred and forty acres, to the cultivation of which he gives his personal attention and he is building a beautiful and attractive new home in Franklin, where he expects to move in near future. As a doctor the subject of this sketch has through the years handled many very difficult cases and has been uniformly successful in the practice.

On October 12, 1868, Doctor Province was united in marriage with Julia Abraham, the daughter of William Abraham, and to them were born three children, namely: Clarence and Orin, both of whom are well known and successful physicians in Franklin, and Florence, the wife of Dr. Garshwiler, a practicing physician in Indianapolis, whose residence is in Southport. By a life of consistent action and thought, the subject of this sketch has earned the high standing he now enjoys in his community, and it is a pleasure to give him representation in a work of the province of the one at hand.

WATSON M. VAN NUYS.

An enumeration of the representative citizens of Johnson county would be incomplete without specific mention of the well known and popular gentleman whose name introduces this sketch. A member of one of the old and highly esteemed families of this locality and for many years a public-spirited man of affairs, he has stamped the impress of his individuality upon the community and added luster to the honorable name which he bears, having always been actuated by a spirit of fairness in his dealings with the world in general, and leaving no stone unturned whereby he might benefit his own condition as well as that of his friends and the favored section of the great commonwealth in which he has been content to spend his life. Straightfor-

ward and unassuming, genial and obliging, Mr. Van Nuys enjoys the good will and respect of a wide circle of friends throughout this part of the state.

Watson M. Van Nuys, who enjoys an enviable reputation in his part of the country because of his eminent success as a farmer and stock raiser, was born on July 22, 1877, in Franklin township, this county, and is a son of Charles C. and Adda M. (List) Van Nuys, his mother having been a daughter of Albert List. Charles C. Van Nuys was born in 1851, the son of John H. Van Nuys, a native of Mercer county, Kentucky, and a pioneer settler in Johnson county, Indiana, where he purchased a farm which had been entered by a Mr. Covert. John H. Van Nuys married Caroline Ditmars, and in the early life of the community they were highly respected because of their sterling character. Charles C. Van Nuys, who for the past sixteen years has conducted a summer hotel at Winona Lake, married Adda M. List, and to them were born four children: Watson M., the subject of this sketch; Edna, Mrs. Voorhies, of Rockwell City, Iowa; Ruth, Mrs. McGee, of Redondo Beach, California, and Kitty, Mrs. Granger, of Marion, Iowa.

Watson Van Nuys received his elementary education in the Hopewell schools, supplementing this by study in Franklin College, where he completed a fair and practical education. For the past sixteen years he has had charge of the home farm, which he has conducted in such a way as to realize very advantageous results. The farm comprises one hundred acres, located in Franklin township, and, besides the raising of the ordinary grain crops common to this locality, Mr. Van Nuys is a breeder of pure bred Duroc Jersey hogs, of which he handles about one hundred annually. He has thirty-five acres planted to corn, twenty-three acres to wheat and three acres to peas, while on an average he cuts about sixteen tons of hay. Practical in all his operations, no detail of the farm work escapes his careful attention, and the general appearance of the farm indicates the owner to be a man of sound judgment and wise discrimination.

Politically, Mr. Van Nuys is a staunch Republican, though not a seeker for public office, while his religious membership is with the Hopewell Presbyterian church. Fraternally, he is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to the blue lodge and to Franklin Chapter No. 65, Royal Arch Masons.

In 1902 Mr. Van Nuys married Daisy Alberta Branigin, a daughter of William D. Branigin, a well known and prominent citizen of this county. They move in the best social circles of the community and among their acquaintances they are deservedly popular. In agricultural circles Mr. Van Nuys stands in the front rank as a man who honors his calling in the present

day and, because of his industry, integrity and courtesy, he is a man for whom the future holds much of promise and reward. His integrity is of the most insistent and unswerving character and no shadow has rested upon any portion of his career as a sterling citizen. Because of his honorable record and sterling qualities of character Mr. Van Nuys is eminently entitled to representation in a work of the province of the one at hand.

WILLIAM OWENS.

Agriculture has been the true source of man's dominion on earth ever since the primal existence of labor and has been the pivotal industry that has controlled, for the most part, all the fields of action to which his intelligence and energy have been devoted. Among this sturdy element of Johnson county whose labors have profited alike themselves and the community in which they live is the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this sketch, and in view of the consistent life record lived by the subject since coming to this section of the country, it is particularly fitting that the following short record of his career be incorporated in a book of this nature.

William Owens, an enterprising citizen and successful farmer of Needham township, was born on the old home farm on the 21st day of November, 1840. His paternal grandfather, James Owens, who was born in Virginia, and in an early day came to Indiana, located first in Clark county. Later he came to Johnson county, probably about 1830 or 1831, and here entered a tract of government land, to the improvement and cultivation of which he devoted his attention and there spent the remainder of his life, dying at an advanced age. He was a soldier in the war of 1812 and was a man of strong character. He reared a large number of children, among whom was Samuel Owens, who was born on March 3, 1808, and spent his entire life as an agriculturist. In 1827 he became a resident of Johnson county and the following year entered land here upon which he located. At that time the greater part of this tract was covered with a dense growth of timber and his first years here were years of arduous toil in the effort to clear the land and make it fit for cultivation. He added to his acreage as he prospered until at the time of his death, which occurred on October 15, 1846, he was the owner of two hundred and forty-six acres of as good land as could be found in that community. He married Millie Fisher, a native of North Carolina, and to them were born ten children, six sons and four daughters, of whom

three are now living, George, William, and Nancy, who is the wife of Theophilus McBride, and all residing in Needham township. Mrs. Owens was born on February 21, 1810, and died on February 22, 1896, at the advanced age of eighty-six years. She and her husband were members of the Baptist church and by their consistent lives and earnest example they exerted a marked influence among those about them. The subject's grandfather on the maternal side was born in North Carolina and came to Clark county in an early day, there living to an advanced age. He was a farmer and reared a number of children.

William Owens has spent his entire life in Needham township, where he has successfully followed agricultural pursuits. His education was obtained in the old subscription schools of the neighborhood, the instruction there received being supplemented by much reading and close observation. He remained under the parental roof until attaining manhood, when he went to farming on his own account on the home farm, continuing his work there until the spring of 1863, when he purchased forty acres of land upon which he now lives and to which he has devoted his attention since. He has been prospered in his operations and has added to his landed estate until he is now the possessor of two hundred and twelve acres of highly cultivated and fertile land. He is a man of splendid business qualifications and of indefatigable energy, the general appearance of his place indicating him to be a man of sound judgment and good taste.

On April 22, 1867, Mr. Owens was married to Susanna Clark, the daughter of John and Susanna (Webb) Clark, and whose death occurred on July 6, 1908, at the age of sixty-four years. To this union were born three children, Mabel Grace, Edith Millie and John Clark. Of these, Edith married Elbert Brown, and they now live in Needham township, and are the parents of a daughter, Mabel Grace; John C. married Cora A. Brickett, of Bargersville, and they have a daughter, Marjorie Fern. Mrs. Owens' father, John Clark, was a native of England, having been born at Epworth, Lincolnshire, while his wife was a native of Camden, New Jersey. Mr. Clark was a miller and in the fall of 1841 located in Indianapolis, where for some years he successfully operated a mill. Later he bought a mill on Sugar creek, Johnson county, which he conducted for a number of years with good success. To him and his wife were born seven children, four sons and three daughters, of whom one is now living: Hannah, the wife of Jacob Tressler, of White River township, this county; Josiah, late of Los Angeles, California, deceased; Susannah, wife of the subject of this sketch, and John, deceased,

late of Delaware county, Indiana; William, another son who made his home in Shelby county, Indiana, died on November 6, 1903. John Clark, Mrs. Owens' father, died on February 22, 1879, at the age of sixty-nine years, and his wife passed away on December 4, 1871, aged sixty-one. Both were Episcopalians in their religious belief and took a prominent part in the spiritual life of their community. Mrs. Owens' paternal grandfather, William Clark, who also was a native of England, died at an advanced age, leaving four children. Her maternal grandfather, John Webb, was a native of New Jersey and followed farming during his active years, his death occurring in his native state. He was the father of two sons and two daughters. His wife was formerly the wife of a Mr. Huntsinger, a soldier in the war of the Revolution. Mrs. Millie Owens was born in Roann county, North Carolina, on February 22, 1810, and was the daughter of George and Catherine Fisher, who came to Indiana in 1815, a year prior to the admission of the state to the union. Millie Fisher was a woman of remarkable character and her descendants are numerous, there being forty-seven grandchildren and thirty-one great-grandchildren.

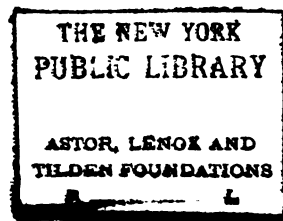
Fraternally, Mr. Owens is a member of the Knights of Pythias, while, religiously, he and his wife were active members of the First Baptist church at Franklin, with which Mr. Owens was long identified. Early in his life he became an ardent advocate of the Democratic party, and for many years has been active in its support. Mr. Owens is a quiet, unassuming man and it is useless to add that he is highly respected by all who know him throughout the locality where he lives and where he has spent practically his entire life, in all the relations of which he has been found faithful to every trust and, because of his sterling worth, uncompromising integrity, courteous manners and pleasant disposition, he has won and retained the warm regard of all with whom he associates, the latter including the best people of this locality.

GILBERT HENDERSON.

Faithfulness to facts in the analysis of the character of a citizen of the type of Gilbert Henderson, a well known and successful business man in Franklin and a progressive farmer of that neighborhood, is all that is required to make a biographical sketch interesting to those who have at heart the good name of the community honored by his residence, because it is the honorable reputation of the man of standing and affairs, more than any other considera-



GILBERT HENDERSON



tion that gives character and stability to the body politic. While advancing his individual interests, he has never lost sight of his obligations to the community in general, where for many years he has held a high place in popular confidence and esteem.

Gilbert Henderson was born in Johnson county, Indiana, on March 11, 1872, and is a son of James and Margaret (Vanarsdall) Henderson. James Henderson was born in Kentucky in 1823, the son of Thomas Henderson. In 1828, when but five years of age, he accompanied the family on their removal to Indiana, locating in Johnson county, where they followed agricultural pursuits. James Henderson, by a life of earnest and persistent endeavor, not only gained material prosperity, but, also that which is more desirable, the respect and good will of all who knew him. His death occurred in 1897 and his widow is now making her home with her children. James Henderson was twice married, first to Mary Lagrange, the daughter of P. D. Lagrange and a sister of William Lagrange, president of the First National Bank of Franklin. To that union were born four children, Eva, who died in youth; Robert C., who lives in Colorado; Anna, the wife of J. B. Tracy, and Clara, the wife of D. B. Winchester, of Indianapolis. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Henderson married Margaret Vanarsdall, and to this union were born three children, Gilbert, Elmer and Stella, the wife of J. B. Lemasters.

Gilbert Henderson received his preliminary education in the common schools of his home neighborhood, completing his studies in the high school at Hopewell. Then he became a student in Clark's School of Undertaking, later attending Eckell's School of Embalming, at Louisville, Kentucky, and the Honshue School of Embalming at Richmond, Indiana, from all three of which he received diplomas. In 1910 Mr. Henderson engaged in the undertaking business at Franklin, though prior to that time he had acquired some valuable practical experience with Covert & Covert, undertakers, at Hopewell. He is now a member of the firm of Henderson, Flynn & Johnson, which has earned a reputation as one of the leading firms in its line in the county. Mr. Henderson is a man of marked ability, courteous in his relations with his patrons, and absolutely honest and straightforward in his dealings with others. He has been financially successful and is the owner of a splendid farm of sixty-five acres, which he operates together with one hundred and thirty acres of rented land, in the management of which he has been rewarded with very satisfactory returns.

Politically, Mr. Henderson is an earnest supporter of the Republican

party and has been actively interested in local public affairs. He is the present trustee of Franklin township and is discharging his official duties to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. Fraternally, he is a member of the Masonic order, in which he has attained to the Knight Templar degree, and is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

In 1897 Gilbert Henderson was married to Emma Covert, the daughter of A. N. and Susan (McGill) Covert, and to them have been born five children, namely: Harold, who died at the age of two years; Marjorie, Mildred, Marshall and Pauline, who are at home with their parents. Personally, Mr. Henderson possesses to a marked degree those qualities which beget and win friendships and he is deservedly popular in his home county.

ALBERT N. COVERT.

Albert N. Covert, retired farmer and deputy assessor of Johnson county, and who is numbered among the representative citizens of his section of the state, was born in October, 1837, in Franklin township, and has therefore been a resident of Johnson county for the long period of more than three-quarters of a century. He has been an eye witness and a participant in the wonderful growth which has characterized this locality and no man in the county is today held in higher regard. He is a son of John and Rachel (Banta) Covert, natives, respectively, of New Jersey and Kentucky. John Covert was born in 1784 and died in 1864, and was the son of Isaac and Ann Covert, the former of whom died in Kentucky and the latter in Indiana. The family is descended from three brothers from Holland, who emigrated to New Jersey. Isaac Covert disposed of his material effects in Kentucky, but died there before leaving the state and his widow subsequently came to Indiana with the family, John at that time being but a young man. A brother, Simon Covert, also located at Hopewell, while another brother, Cornelius, located in that neighborhood. John was a charter member of the Hopewell Presbyterian church, which was established in 1841. He was three times married, and to his first union were born the following children: Barney, Calvin, Cornelius, William and Ann (Mrs. Walker); to the second union was born one son, Robert; while to the last union were born George L., A. N. and Mrs. Emma Cozine, of Kansas.

A. N. Covert secured his education in the schools of the Hopewell neighborhood and in Hopewell Academy. He was reared to the vocation of farm-

ing, which he followed throughout his active life. For several years he lived on the home farm and cared for his father and mother in their last years. He was the owner of one hundred and twenty acres of splendid land, on which he resided until 1869, when he bought a farm in the Hopewell neighborhood, residing there until 1889, when he located on his present attractive little place of four acres. He is practically retired from active labor, but for the past twelve years he has rendered efficient service as deputy county assessor, and in 1900 he served as census enumerator for this district.

In 1862 Mr. Covert was married to Susan Magill, the daughter of Samuel and Julia Magill, to which union have been born six children, three sons and three daughters, namely: William C., who is pastor of the First Presbyterian church in Chicago, a congregation of sixteen hundred members; Mrs. Luetta Lockwood, who resides near Southport, Indiana; James G., a dairyman and farmer in Franklin township, this county; Mrs. Lella Eudora McCaslin; Mrs. Emma Henderson; Omar, of Valparaiso, Indiana, a member of the Lyric Quartet, a company of famous singers. His birth occurred in 1876.

In politics Mr. Covert is a member of the Progressive party, to which he gives his staunch support, while his religious membership is with the Presbyterian church, of which he and his wife have been members since their childhood. In every phase of life's activities in which he has engaged Mr. Covert has been true to every trust and because of the genuine worth of his character he has earned and retains the sincere regard of all who know him.

WILLIAM FLINN.

One of the conspicuous names on the list of Johnson county agriculturists is William Flinn, proprietor of Hickory Grove farm in Nineveh township, a gentleman of high standing to whom has not been denied a full measure of success. Long recognized as a factor of importance in connection with the farming and stock-raising industries here, he has been prominently identified with the material growth and prosperity of this part of the state, his life having been closely interwoven with the history of the county where he has been content to live and follow his chosen vocation for over a quarter of a century.

William Flinn, whose fine farm of one hundred and ninety-six acres is located partly in Franklin and partly in Nineveh township, this county, was born on August 8, 1871, about one and one-half miles west of his present home. His parents were Thomas and Elizabeth (Jones) Flinn, both of whom

were natives of the state of Indiana. The father, who is now retired and living in the town of Franklin, was born in 1843, near Cincinnati, Ohio, and is of Irish ancestry, his parents having been natives of the Emerald isle. Thomas Flinn was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion and was confined six months in Libby prison. To him and his wife were born nine children, of whom six are living, namely: Mrs. Gertrude Caywood, of Franklin; Charles, of Indianapolis; William, the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Ellen Mulligan, of Miami county, Indiana; Emma, who died in 1893; Caroline, at home; Austin, of Franklin, and Opal and Etta, who are deceased.

William Flinn secured his education in the country schools of his home neighborhood and spent his youthful years in farm labor under the direction of his father. Shortly after his marriage, which occurred when he was twenty-two years of age, he bought one hundred and twenty acres of land in Nineveh township, to which he has made additions from time to time, his last purchase having been in 1903. He is the owner of sixty-seven acres in Franklin township, and one hundred and twenty-nine acres in Nineveh township, all of this comprising one of the best farms in this section of the county. Aside from his agricultural interests, Mr. Flinn has for many years been an active dealer in live stock, in which he has met with eminent success. He feeds the grain grown on the farm to hogs, cattle and mules and annually handles about one hundred and fifty head of hogs, two car loads of cattle and has handled as high as three hundred head of mules annually. He is a good judge of all kinds of live stock and has made an eminent success of this line of effort. He has given proper attention to the rotation of crops and has governed his operations on the farm by the most conservative and yet progressive ideas as to scientific farming, he being willing at all times to adopt new methods when their practicability has been demonstrated. He now has forty-five acres planted to corn, thirty acres to wheat and will cut about sixty tons of clover and hay. He has a magnificent home surrounded by forest trees and, all in all, Hickory Grove farm is numbered among the inviting and attractive homes of the community.

In October, 1893, Mr. Flinn was united in marriage to Ollie Mullendore, a daughter of Lewis Mullendore, one of the prominent and well known pioneer citizens of this county. To this union have been born five children, Lee, Mildred, Glen, Paul and Alice Jeane.

Politically, the subject is a Progressive and, religiously, is a member of the Christian church, in which he takes an active interest. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias. In addition to his long and creditable

career in one of the most useful of call member of the body politic; rising in in every relation of life, he has never hood nor in any way resorted to metl sure. As a citizen he has easily ranke peers and is ever looking toward the be has ever been above suspicion and tho him are profuse in their praise of his i qualities.

WILLIAM S.

It is a well authenticated fact that mate and well applied energy, unflaggi a course of action when once decided upon the idler or dreamer and she n men who have diligently sought her f: In tracing the history of the influential Franklin township, Johnson county, In tion of this review, it is plainly seen the been won by commendable qualities an has gained for him the high esteem of t

William S. Ditmars, who is gene successful agriculturists of Johnson cou tober 4, 1857, and is a son of Cornelius He was reared under the paternal roof, of the home farm, and during the w schools. He received a good practical a three years' course in the high school hundred and twenty acres of splendid a and is also operating two hundred acres of the two tracts requiring his undivid the operation of which have been rewai man of sound judgment and wide exper tions have always been characterized by spirit, so that he has been enabled to ac mum of effort. He gives due attention modern ideas in relation to agriculture,

the soil he also gives a proper share of his attention to the raising of live stock, which is an important and necessary adjunct to successful farming.

On December 16, 1885, Mr. Ditmars was united in the holy bonds of wedlock with Minnie R. Graham, the daughter of David and Caroline (Adams) Graham. Her father was a native of Ohio, of which his family were early settlers, but later they came to Johnson county, Indiana. To Mr. and Mrs. Ditmars have been born two children, James, born in July, 1888, and Cort C., born in 1889. Politically, Mr. Ditmars has always given his support to the Republican party and in the civic life of the community he has borne his full share of the burden, giving his support at all times to those movements and measures which have promised to be of material benefit to the people generally. He is a man of upright character and progressive spirit and is unalterably opposed to all forms of vice or lawlessness. Personally, he is genial and unassuming, easily makes friends and always retains them, so that in the community in which he has spent his entire life he is one of the popular residents.

CHESTER T. DEVORE.

The gentleman to whom the reader's attention is now directed was not favored by inherited wealth or the assistance of influential friends, but in spite of these, by perseverance, industry and a wise economy, he has attained a comfortable station in life, and is well and favorably known throughout Johnson county as a result of the industrious life he has lived here for many years, being regarded by all who know him as a man of sound business principles, thoroughly up to date in all phases of agriculture and stock raising and as a man who, while advancing his individual interests, does not neglect his general duties as a citizen.

Chester T. Devore, among whom none of the up-to-date agriculturists of Johnson county enjoys a higher reputation, was born in Clark township on February 3, 1876, the son of John and Sarah (Chambers) Devore, the father a native of Johnson county and the mother born in Decatur, Indiana. The subject's paternal grandfather, Thurrett Devore, was a native of Kentucky, who came to Johnson county among the early settlers and located near Shiloh, where he spent the remainder of his life. To the subject's parents were born the following children: One who died in infancy, Alice, Chester T., Otis and Merle, the two last named being deceased. John Devore followed

practical farming during his entire life and was successful in this calling to a gratifying degree, being numbered among the enterprising and highly respected residents of this section of the county.

The subject of this sketch was reared by his parents and secured his elementary education in the common schools of Clark township, completing his scholastic training at Franklin College, which he attended two years. Immediately after completing his education, Mr. Devore applied himself vigorously to the vocation of farming, in which he has been eminently successful and achieved gratifying financial remuneration for his efforts. In addition to the raising of all the crops common to this section of the country, including the breeding and feeding of live stock, in which he has also been successful, Mr. Devore has given a good deal of attention to the raising of pure bred poultry, operating what is known as Glenbrook Poultry Farm, where he raises the finest bred Barred Plymouth Rock chickens to be found in this section of the state, and also Black Cochins Bantams. He keeps none but the best breeds, and through them has won seven silver trophies as medals and innumerable ribbons at exhibitions. He also makes a specialty of seed corn, the two varieties which meet his approval being the Johnson County White and the Yellow Dent. He is careful in his selection of this corn and sells at a fancy price all that he can raise.

Politically, Mr. Devore is an ardent advocate of the policies of the Progressive party and took an active interest in the last campaign. His fraternal relations are with the Knights of the Maccabees, and his church membership is with the Baptist, to which society he contributes liberally.

On May 12, 1898, Mr. Devore married Bertha May Kelly, the daughter of Andrew Taylor and Phoebe Jane (Lowe) Kelly. The father was a native of Johnson county, as well as his wife, their people having come from Kentucky to this state in an early day, locating in Clark township. To Andrew and Phoebe Kelly were born five children, namely: Samuel L., Robert E., Clara M., Bertha May and Ossie Ethel. The mother of these children is still living, the father being deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Devore have been born two children, Chester H., deceased, and Freda May, who is at home with her parents. In the public life of the community where he lives, Mr. Devore has long taken a prominent part and intelligent interest, and is now serving as a member of the advisory board of Clark township, where he is rendering efficient service in the interests of the people. He is a man of strong character and acknowledged ability and, because of these elements and his genuine personal worth, he enjoys a marked popularity in the locality where he lives.

ALVIN GILBERT HICKS.

The best title one can establish to the high and generous esteem of an intelligent community is a protracted and honorable residence therein. The subject of this sketch, who has spent the major portion of his life in Franklin, has, because of his earnest and consistent life and his high attainments in his special line of endeavor, earned the sincere respect and good opinion of all who know him.

Alvin G. Hicks was born in Franklin, Indiana, on February 23, 1851, and is a son of Royal S. and Mary G. (Keen) Hicks. His father, who was a native of Switzerland county, Indiana, was a lawyer by vocation, but also devoted considerable attention to the newspaper business, having for many years published the *Weekly Democrat* at Rockport, Indiana. He served efficiently as deputy state auditor under Major Dunn, and also was clerk of Spencer county for eight years, performing all of his public and official duties to the entire satisfaction of all concerned and earning a high reputation as a man of ability and honor. In the profession of law he was successful and continued in the active practice until his death, which occurred in 1884.

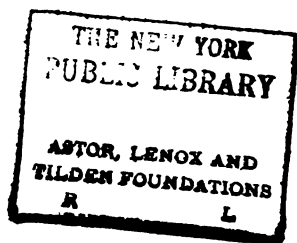
Alvin G. Hicks received his education mainly in the public schools of Spencer county, attending the Rockport schools until seventeen years of age, when, ambitious to take up life's battle on his own account, he engaged in the business of photography, to the pursuit of which he has devoted himself ever since, a period of forty-five years. His apprenticeship was served under John Nicholson, one of the most expert and artistic photographers of his day, and the high ideals gained by Mr. Hicks at that period have never been laid aside, he having made at all times a faithful and conscientious effort to turn out nothing but the very best work. His reputation as an original and painstaking artist in photography has long been firmly established throughout this section of the state, and his patrons come from many of the neighboring counties. Many of the engravings in this work have been reproduced from photographs made by Mr. Hicks, who has thus in a large measure contributed to the success of this department of the work.

Mr. Hicks has been married twice, first, in 1870, to Betty Burton, and in 1875 to Sarah C. Jackson.

Politically, Mr. Hicks is an earnest supporter of the Democratic party, and takes a commendable interest in public affairs, though in no sense a seeker after public office. Fraternally, he is a member of Hesperian Lodge No. 12, Knights of Pythias. Socially, he is a man of pleasing address and, because



ALVIN G.



of his sterling qualities of character,
in the esteem of his fellow citizens.

IRA E. V

One of Nineveh township's agric
of a place in this book is Ira E. Vand
of the utmost integrity of purpose, a
entire life, stood high in the estimati
interests he has sought to promote wh

Ira E. Vandivier, who is a repre
and representative families of Johnson
1st day of December, 1863, and is a
Vandivier, the father a native also o
Vandivier family appears elsewhere ir
taken for a repetition of the same her
dren: Ina E., John, Edward, Lorie a
Charles Feaster.

The subject of this sketch receive
his home community and then became
desiring to better prepare himself for
ing in the old Bryant and Stratton B
completion of which he took up the voc
given his undivided attention. He has
culture, raising all the crops common
in addition given considerable attentio
mules and cattle, in which also he ha
of four hundred and forty acres of
possesses, and in the cultivation of thi
sound judgment and excellent taste,
great credit on the owner.

In 1888 Mr. Vandivier was unite
the daughter of James P. and Mary J
a native of Johnson county and a mem
came here from Kentucky. To the su
children, Fred F., Hugh E., Orris A., I

Politically, the subject of this sket

is now giving his support to the Progressive wing of the party. He takes an intelligent interest in all public affairs and on the current issues of the day he holds decided opinions. He is a man who gives his support to all movements which have for their object the advancement of the public welfare. As a member of the Christian church, he takes a commendable interest in spiritual affairs and gives his liberal support to the material advancement of the society to which he belongs. Personally, Mr. Vandivier is well liked by all who know him. His home farm is one of the best improved in the township, for he has been most vigilant in keeping it up to a high standard in every respect. Success has attended his efforts because he has worked for it along legitimate lines and has not permitted discouraging situations to thwart him and has been honest and fearless in pursuing a course when he knew he was in the right.

GEORGE I. WHITE.

In every community are to be found individuals who, by reason of pronounced ability and forceful personality, rise superior to the majority and command the homage of their fellows; who, by revealing to the world the two resplendent virtues, perseverance in effort and directing purpose, never fail to attain positions of honor and trust and become in the full sense of the term leaders of men. Of this class is the well known gentleman and successful lawyer whose name appears above, a man who ranks among the leading citizens of Johnson county and who for a number of years has borne an influential part in the affairs of the city and county in which he resides.

George I. White is descended from sterling old Hoosier ancestry, and was born in Nineveh township, Johnson county, Indiana, on the 14th of October, 1870. He is the son of George Boyd and Rachel I. (Lane) White, the father a native of Shelby county, Kentucky, and the mother of Bartholomew county, Indiana. The father, who was a farmer by vocation, came to Johnson county in young manhood and spent the remainder of his life in Nineveh township except four years in Franklin, when he was performing the duties of county commissioner, to which office he had been elected in 1870. He was born on July 16, 1816, and died on December 29, 1885, while his wife, who was born November 29, 1827, died on March 22, 1910. To him and his wife were born eleven children, of whom six are living, three having died in infancy. Jacob White, who died on May 13, 1889, was the prosecuting attorney of Johnson county for two terms and a member of

the lower house of the state Legislature for two terms during the years 1887 to 1889; Silas A. lives on the home farm in Nineveh township; Edward F., who died on October 12, 1902, was also an attorney by profession and had served as county attorney and as deputy county clerk; Mary D., Viola, Martha J.; William W. lives on a farm south of Franklin, and is the father of three children.

George I. White, the immediate subject of this sketch, lived on the paternal farmstead until the fall of 1889, when he accompanied his mother on her removal to Franklin. He had received his elementary education in the schools of Nineveh township and in the high school at Franklin, and completed his scholastic training in Franklin College. He then engaged in teaching school for one year and then decided to follow the vocation of a lawyer, to which end he entered upon his legal studies in the office of Buckingham & White in 1894. On November 8th of that year he was admitted to the bar and immediately formed a law partnership with his brother, Edward F. White, under the firm name of White & White, a partnership existing until his brother's death. After that event he formed a law partnership with Fred R. Owens, which still exists and which is numbered among the strong legal firms of Johnson county. Mr. White gives his attention to general practice, although he makes a specialty of work in probate court, for which he has especially qualified himself and in which he has achieved a noted success. He was county attorney of Johnson county for three years, in which position he gave eminent satisfaction, and in 1905-7 was a member of the lower house of the Indiana Legislature, having been elected on the Democratic ticket. In 1907, Governor Hanly appointed Mr. White a member of the legislative visitation committee to visit the state institutions, and in the discharge of this duty he rendered valuable service to the state. For years Mr. White has stood high in his profession and, as already indicated, has met with gratifying success. His name has appeared in connection with much important litigation, in addition to which he does a large and lucrative office business, being esteemed and honorable, as well as an able lawyer, faithful to the interests of his client and above the suspicion of reproach as a counsellor. As a business man he is prompt and methodical, as a lawyer careful and critical, and as a private citizen, a man of unbending integrity and unfaltering conscientiousness.

On November 7, 1905, Mr. White was united in marriage to Leila L. Lagrange, a daughter of P. D. and Margaret B. Lagrange, of Johnson county, and to them has been born one child, Pauline Margaret.

Religiously, Mr. White is a member of the Christian church, in the activities of which he has taken a deep interest. He served as deacon for six or seven years, and for the past five years has been elder. His social relations are with the Delta Theta college fraternity, of which he was an active member in school. A man of high ideals, social and of affable address, Mr. White is popular with all classes throughout the county, where he is well known, and because of his genuine worth, high character and personal integrity, he is eminently deserving of representation in a work of the character of the one at hand.

EDWARD HILL.

One of the best known and most enterprising of the younger agriculturists of Johnson county is Edward Hill, now in the very prime of life and usefulness, and his influence as an honorable, upright citizen is productive of much good upon all with whom he comes in contact. His past success gives assurance of something yet to come, and he is evidently destined to continue a potent factor for substantial good for many years to come. He is the owner of fine farming lands in Johnson county, which he conducts in a manner that stamps him as fully abreast of the times.

Edward Hill, one of the most successful farmers in Blue River township, Johnson county, Indiana, was born on November 5, 1873, in Shelby county, this state, and is the son of John and Margaret (Leslie) Hill, natives respectively of Bartholomew county, Indiana, and Edinburg, Johnson county. They were the parents of five children, Ida, Edward, Manuel, Jesse and Gertrude.

The subject of this sketch received a good, practical common-school education and was reared to the life of a farmer, a vocation which he has never forsaken. In 1898 he moved to Johnson county, and for thirteen years resided on the T. E. Valentine farm, to the operation of which he gave his undivided attention. In February, 1904, he purchased his present farm in Blue River township, and for a number of years successfully conducted both farms, moving to his present home in 1906, where he has since resided. His place is well improved in every respect, the improvements comprising a nice residence, substantial barn and other necessary outbuildings, and he has twenty-five acres sown to rye and seventeen acres to corn. His annual output of live stock comprises two hundred hogs and he also has fifty head of cattle

on his place. He gives proper attent the cereals common to this locality, his intelligent conduct of his affairs which he is held among his fellow a

In January, 1892, the subject o Ada Ensley, and to them have been Frank, Ruby, Ruth, Oscar and Arth

Politically, the subject is a sup ticket he has voted since attaining l member of the Edinburg lodge of Fre of which he takes a deep interest. M ests of the community and gives a v for the good of his fellows. He has by all who know him.

EDGAR D

Among the enterprising, progress township, Johnson county, Indiana, is the head of this sketch, who is the on of land splendidly located near White! gressive agricultural methods, his emi sonal character, won the warm regard home, which is set in the midst of a s a beautiful drive, fronts on the interu pect to the passerby. Mr. Brewer has those who know him best are warmest

Mr. Brewer was born on March : south of Whiteland, and is a son of who was born in 1814 and died in 18 Brewer, who was a pioneer settler of P ty in 1832, filing on one hundred and ject's farm in Pleasant township. He owning over one thousand acres in this a tract of land by inheritance and w owning over six hundred acres of lar ried four times, first to Mary Jane F pioneer of this county, her death occur



To them were born two children, one of whom is deceased, the survivor being Mrs. William L. LaGrange, of Franklin. For his second wife Mr. Brewer chose Magdalene Ditmars, who was born in 1827 and died in April, 1862. They became the parents of four children, two of whom died young, the others being Edgar, the subject of this sketch, and Margaret, the wife of P. D. LaGrange. Daniel Brewer's third wife was Olive McClintock, who died one year after marriage, and his fourth wife was Lucretia Beazley, who died May 17, 1910.

Edgar D. Brewer received his education in the public schools and in the Hopewell Academy, and in 1869 he engaged in the mercantile business in partnership with R. V. Ditmars, of Franklin, in which he remained until 1871. He then returned to his farm, where he has since lived. For the first three years, or until 1874, he was with his father on the farm, and from 1874 until 1881 he lived on the old Brewer place, locating on his present farm in the latter year. He has been an industrious and persistent worker, his aim being to maintain his place at the highest possible state of excellence and in the achievement of this ideal he has been eminently successful, his farm now being considered one of the best in the locality. He follows modern methods of agriculture and leaves no detail unattended to in his management of the place. His splendid home, commodious barns and other appurtenances of an up-to-date farm indicate him to be a man of good judgment and sound discrimination.

On October 21, 1873, Mr. Brewer married Sarah M. Beasley, daughter of Augusta and Sallie Ann (Webb) Beasley, natives of Virginia who emigrated from that state to Kentucky, the subject's marriage occurring in the latter state. To the subject and his wife have been born four children, namely: Mrs. Norma Pitman, of Indianapolis, who is the mother of three children, Sallie Ann, Edgar Nelson and Norma Elizabeth; J. D., who resides on the home farm, is the father of two children, William Ditmars and Charles Donald; Mrs. Neva Sharp, of Whiteland, is the mother of a son, Thomas Edgar, and Magdalena, who is at home with her parents.

Politically, Mr. Brewer has given a life-long support to the Democratic party and has taken an intelligent interest in all public affairs. Religiously, he gives his support to the Presbyterian church, of which he is a faithful member and to which he contributes liberally of his means. In all the relations of life he has proved a man among men and because of his sterling personal qualities and of his staunch integrity he is deserving of the confidence which has been placed in him by his fellow men.

PETER D.

Conspicuous among the represent Johnson county is the well known g of this article. He has made his infl Franklin township, being a man of st interwoven with the history of the co efforts have always been for the ma as for the social and moral welfare o life he has led, thereby gaining the i citizens, entitles him to representation tended in the present work.

Peter D. LaGrange, who owns township, Johnson county, Indiana, v Hopewell neighborhood and is a son Grange. The subject's mother died c subsequently married Mary List. Aa scent, reared four children by his fir wife of Dr. G. W. Covert, of Long Newton, of Franklin, and Peter D., th his marriage with Mary List the folk Brewer, Mrs. Josephine Ransdell, dec Cain, of Franklin, and Samuel, also of

Peter D. LaGrange attended the then was a student at Hopewell Acad over College, and he therefore receive After his marriage in 1874 he engage with Isaac N. LaGrange, his brother, father's farm, while for the past eighte farm, which comprises two hundred a improved with good and substantial l as characterize an up-to-date farm. In bungalow in which he is now living wl to take active charge of the same. F looked after by him during his active successful and practical farmers of the

In 1874 Mr. LaGrange married M three children: Mrs. Leota White, c

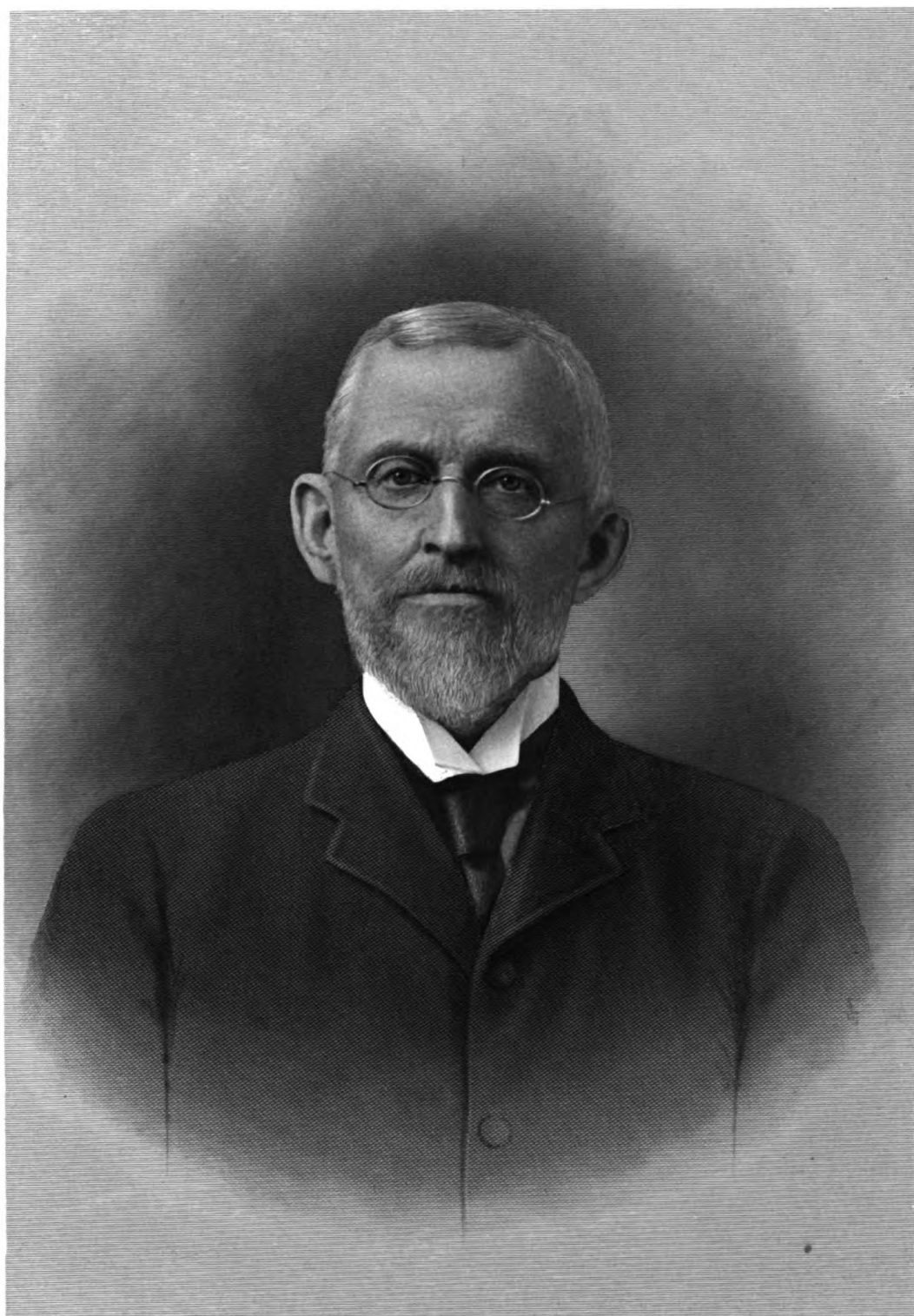
daughter, Pauline; Edgar Adonis, of the Franklin Hardware Company, who married Una Dixon, and they have had three children, of whom two survive, Loren and Richard; Roy, who has charge of the milk receiving station at Whiteland, married Helen Boon, and they have two children, Edwin and Janette Evlyn.

In politics Mr. LaGrange has given his support to the Republican party, but has never been a seeker after the honors and emoluments of public office. Religiously, he gives his earnest support to the Presbyterian church, of which he is a faithful member, while his fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic order, in the workings of which he is deeply interested. Mr. LaGrange has during his life time shown himself worthy of the high esteem in which he is held. His life has been filled with activity and usefulness, while his untiring energy and ability have secured for him a conspicuous and honorable place among the citizens of his community. His strict integrity and unpretending bearing have elevated him in the confidence of his fellow citizens, and his influence has always been exerted in the interests of those things which have helped to elevate his fellowmen socially, morally and educationally. Because of his successful career and his high personal character, he is eminently entitled to representation among the leading men of his county.

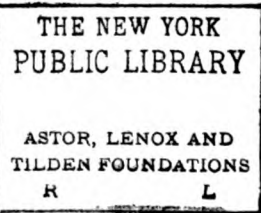
ALBERT LIST.

The best title one can establish to the high and generous esteem of an intelligent community is a protracted and honorable residence therein. Albert List, one of the best known and most highly esteemed men of Johnson county, has resided here many years, and his career has been a most commendable one in every respect. Beginning life under none too favorable auspices, he allowed nothing to deter him and, by persistent industry and the exercise of sound common sense in his operations, he gained the rewards for which he labored, and is today numbered among the substantial and influential men of his community.

Albert List was born in Shelbyville, Shelby county, Kentucky, on November 4, 1830, and is a son of Garrett and Elizabeth (Voris) List. Garrett List, who was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, in 1808, was a farmer and came to Johnson county, Indiana, in 1829, entering one hundred and forty acres of government land, a part of which he cleared and on which he built a log cabin. In 1834 he brought his family here and here they remained for twenty-five



ALBERT LIST



years, when he moved to a farm near Indianapolis, in Marion county, where his death occurred in 1891. The subject's mother, who also was a native of Kentucky, died in Johnson county in 1844. They were the parents of eight children, of whom Albert is the eldest. After the death of his first wife, Garrett List married Melinda Alcorn, to which union were also born eight children. Politically, Garrett List was aligned with the Democratic party until 1856, when he joined the Republican party, with which he remained identified until his death. He never was an office seeker, but while a resident of Marion county he rendered efficient service as justice of the peace. Religiously, he was a member of the Presbyterian church, of which he was an elder for many years.

Albert List received a somewhat limited school education in the log-cabin schools of the pioneer period, and at the age of fourteen years his father hired him out until the age of eighteen years, when he was given his time. At the age of fourteen he began work as a farm hand and the following years were characterized by labor of the most strenuous kind. He was steady in his habits and economical in the use of his money, so that when twenty-three years old he was enabled to buy one hundred acres of land in Marion county. To the operation of that land he applied himself and in his operations met with splendid success. After remaining on that farm for twenty-five years, Mr. List returned to his present farm in Franklin township, where he has since resided. He is the owner of one hundred and ten acres of high-class land, which he rents, having retired from active labor some years ago. He resides in a fine old brick house, which he remodeled into a home of comfort and convenience, and here he is enjoying the rest which his former years of toil so richly entitle him to. The farm is up-to-date, the buildings, fences and other details of the place reflecting great credit on the owner.

Mr. List has been twice married, first, in 1854, to Eliza Hoefgen, a native of Pennsylvania, who died in 1868. To this union were born five children, namely: Adeline, who, on September 6, 1876, was married to Charles C. Van Nuys, to whom she bore four children, Watson M. (who lives on the old Van Nuys homestead, which is one of the landmarks of Johnson county), Edna (who became the wife of Rev. Gilbert Voorhies, now of Rockwell City, Iowa), Ruth (the wife of Charles McGeehe, of Redondo Beach, California) and Catharine (the wife of A. E. Granger, of Marion, Iowa); Ella became the wife of T. R. Alexander, of Marion, Iowa, and they have a daughter, Mabel; Mattie, who married J. B. Jones, of this county, and they have three children, Mellie, Maxwell and Dorothy, all residents of John-

son county; George and Melinda are deceased. On September 29, 1870, Mr. List married Amelia Lockwood, the daughter of William and Eliza (Armstrong) Lockwood. William Lockwood was born in Providence, New Brunswick, and moved to Springfield, Ohio, in 1835, where he followed his vocation, that of a carpenter. Sometime after the Civil war he came to Indiana, locating at Southport near Indianapolis, where his death occurred some time after his retirement from active life. To him and his wife were born twelve children, of whom only two are living, Mrs. List and a sister. Politically, Mr. Lockwood gave his support to the Republican party. Religiously, he was formerly a member of the Episcopal church, but later affiliated with the Presbyterian church. To Albert and Amelia List were born two daughters, Mary Louise, the wife of Professor Smith, of Bloomington, and the mother of one daughter, Winifred, and Nellie, deceased.

Politically, Mr. List is a Republican, while his religious membership is with the Hopewell Presbyterian church. He was formerly a member of the Masonic order at Southport, but subsequently transferred his membership to the lodge at Franklin. Personally, Mr. List possesses those qualities which gain friendships and in the community where he has lived for three decades he is held in the warmest regard, because of his splendid business career and his high character.

HARRY B. SHEPHARD.

The gentleman to a brief review of whose life and characteristics the reader's attention is herewith directed is among the favorably known and representative citizens of Clark township, Johnson county. He has by his indomitable enterprise and progressive methods contributed in a material way to the advancement of his locality and during the course of an honorable career has been fairly successful in his business enterprises, having been a man of energy, sound judgment and honesty of purpose, and is thus well deserving of mention in this volume.

Harry B. Shephard, who is successfully engaged in the mercantile business at Rock Lane, Clark township, Johnson county, Indiana, was born in Jefferson county, this state, on April 5, 1880. He is a son of John T. and Anna Bell (Reeves) Shephard, natives also of Jefferson county. John T. Shephard was born on February 14, 1854, and died on November 28, 1910. He was a son of Miles and Serena Shephard, and was married on January 1, 1874, to Anna Bell Reeves, to which union were born six children, three sons

and three daughters, namely: Grace, Irene, Harry B., William F., Fannie and John. The subject's father spent his entire life in Jefferson county, excepting about two years in Johnson county, and was a man of eminent respectability, who enjoyed the esteem of all who knew him.

The subject of this sketch received his education in the common schools of Dupont, where he attended until eighteen years of age. In 1898, fired by a spirit of loyalty and patriotism, he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Sixty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteers, for service during the Spanish-American war and served one year. His regiment was one of the first to march to Havana after the occupation of that city and the regiment was discharged after the army left the island. Mr. Shephard was present at the official evacuation of Cuba, which occurred at Havana on January 1, 1899. After the war Mr. Shephard took up the vocation of photography and landscape artist at Dupont, Jefferson county, for which work he had a natural aptitude. About a year later, however, he engaged in contract painting, which he carried on with fair success for six months. On March 16, 1900, he engaged in the merchandise business at Rock Lane, under the firm name of Day & Shephard, a partnership which lasted about one year and ten months, when Mr. Shephard bought his partner's interest. He then continued business under his own name until November, 1912, when the firm name was changed to H. B. Shephard & Company, J. W. Trulock buying an interest in the business. Mr. Trulock had been in the employ of Mr. Shephard for about five years, having begun work in the store at the age of fifteen years and proved a man of not only good habits, but of marked business ability. The business has been remarkably successful from the beginning when Mr. Shephard started in with a capital of less than two hundred dollars. However, when Mr. Shephard bought Mr. Day's interest, the business invoiced fifteen hundred dollars, and now about five thousand dollars' worth of merchandise is carried in stock. Sound business judgment and courteous treatment of his patrons have been the elements which have contributed to the success of the business and now Messrs. Shephard and Trulock are numbered among the most successful business men of their community. Mr. Shephard owns the building in which the store is located and also a nice residence at Rock Lane.

On July 16, 1900, Mr. Shephard married Grace L. Rayborn, of Jefferson county, the daughter of Frank Rayborn, though she was born and reared in Canaan, Indiana. To them has been born one child, Monta L., born in 1902. Mr. Shephard is a member of Lodge No. 385, Knights of Pythias, at Acton, and his religious membership is with the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr.

Shephard is one of the highly respected citizens of his community, having established a firm reputation for honesty of purpose in his dealings with his fellow men and by being the advocate of clean and wholesome principles in the home, society and politics.

GARRETT DITMARS.

A review of the life of the honored subject of this memoir must of necessity be brief and general in its character. To enter fully into the interesting details of the career of the late Garrett Ditmars, touching the struggles of his early manhood and the successes of his later years, would far transcend the limits of this article. He filled a large place in the ranks of the active, energetic and public-spirited citizens of his day and generation, and the memories which attach to his name and character form no inconsiderable chapter in the history of his adopted county, where he did his work and achieved his success.

Garrett Ditmars was a native of New Jersey and was the son of Peter Ditmars, also a native of that state and the descendant of good old Holland stock, a lineage which played a large part in the settlement and development of various sections of this country, various lines from which he descended being mentioned in the early annals of the colonies. In April, 1830, Garrett Ditmars emigrated from Somerset county, New Jersey, to Warren county, Ohio, where he remained six years, and in the spring of 1836 he came to Johnson county, Indiana, locating on a tract of land about two miles north of Franklin. Two years later he moved to Union township. Garrett Ditmars took an active part in the early development of his locality, of which he was a pioneer, and among those men of courage and stamina who laid the foundation for the subsequent splendid civilization which has characterized this locality, Garrett Ditmars deserves his full share of credit.

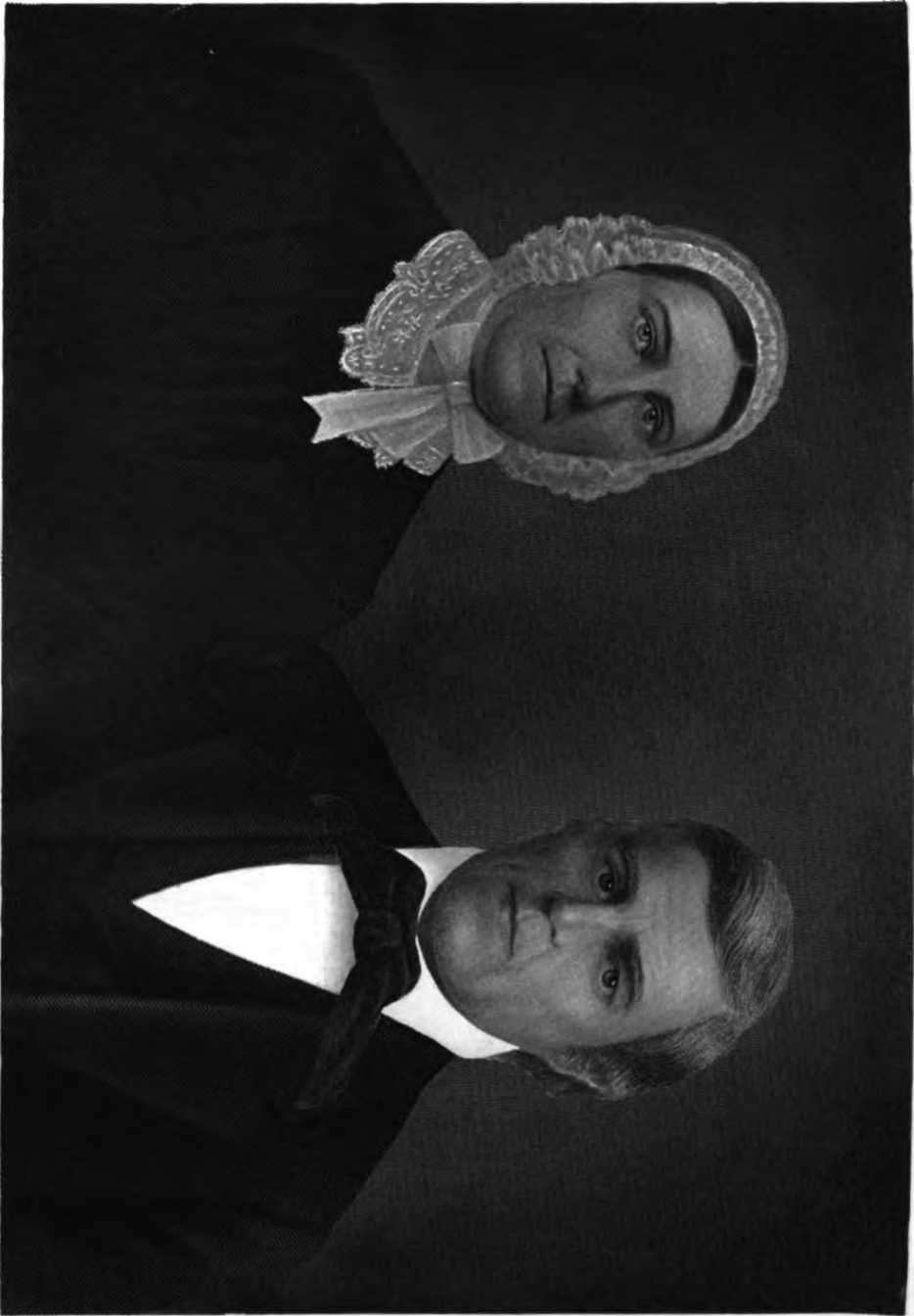
Garrett Ditmars was married to Sarah Verbryck, who also was born in New Jersey, on January 20, 1785, the daughter of William and Rebecca (Low) Verbryck. Her father, who was an honored citizen of his locality, had been a soldier in the war of the Revolution, attaining to the rank of major, and lived to the advanced age of ninety-six years. To Mr. and Mrs. Ditmars were born thirteen children, of whom twelve were reared to maturity, and four are now living, namely: Cornelius, who lives west of Franklin; John T., of Hopewell; Mrs. Rebecca Donnell, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, and Richard

... a devoted servitor of his community, being
 of the honesty of purpose in his dealings with his
 fellow men, and of the noble and wholesome principles
 which he has followed.

Abstract of FINDINGS.

of which record subject of this memoir is just of necessity a partial and imperfect character. To enter fully into the interesting details of the life of Garrett Dittmars, touching the struggles of his youth, the vicissitudes of his later years, would far transcend the limits of this sketch, and take a large place in the ranks of the active, energetic and successful men of his day and generation, and the memories of whose life would form not an inconsiderable chapter in the history of the State, where he did his work and achieved his success. He was a native of New Jersey and was the son of Peter Dittmars, a German immigrant, and the descendant of good old H. H. Hant, a Dutch settler, which he met in the settlement and development of the State. He was a native of the various lines from which he descended, and was a true descendant of the colonies. In April, 1830, Garrett Dittmars was born in Somerset county, New Jersey, to Warren county, and lived about six years, and in the spring of 1836 he came to Union township, and living on a tract of land about two miles north of Union, he remained there until he moved to Union township. Garrett Dittmars was a man of great energy and development of his locality, of which he was a great and noble man, a man of courage and stamina who had the foundation for an splendid civilization which has characterized this country. Garrett Dittmars deserves his full share of credit.

2. Cornelia Detmers was married to Sarah Verbrugg, who also was born New Jersey, on January 20, 1785, the daughter of William and Johanna Verbrugg. Her father, who was an honored citizen of his locality, had been a soldier in a year of the revolution, attaining to the rank of captain, and died at a rather advanced age of ninety-six years. To Mr. and Mrs. Detmers were born thirteen children, of whom twelve were reared to maturity, and five are now living, namely: Cornelius, who lives west of Franklin; John T. Campbell, Ill.; Mrs. Rebecca Lyndell, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, and Richard



MR. AND MRS. GARRETT DTMARS

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

R

L

V., of Franklin. The deceased are William, Mrs. Mary Hall, Mrs. Jane Van Nuys, Mrs. Margaret McCaslin, Mrs. Caroline Van Nuys, Peter, Magdalena, Jacob and Edward.

OTIS M. VANDIVIER.

The importance that attaches to the lives, character and work of the early settlers of Johnson county and the influence they have exerted upon the cause of humanity and civilization is one of the most absorbing themes that can possibly attract the attention of the local chronicler or historian. If great and beneficent results—results that endure and bless mankind—are the proper measure of the good men do, then who is there in the world's history that may take their places above the hardy pioneer. To point out the way, to make possible our present advancing civilization, its happy homes, its arts and sciences, its discoveries and inventions, its education, literature, culture, refinement and social life and joy, is to be the truly great benefactors of mankind for all time. This was the great work accomplished by the early settlers and it is granted by all that they builded wiser than they knew. Among the pioneer families of Johnson county who are still identified with this locality no family has as large a representation in the county as the Vandivier family, members of which have played an important part in civic and public affairs. A worthy representative of this family is the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this sketch, who is not only a successful farmer, but is also giving efficient service as trustee of Clark township.

The Vandivier family is originally from Germany, the first emigrant ancestor, Peter Vandivier, who was born in 1760 and died in 1823, having first settled in Pennsylvania, later moved to Virginia, and finally made his home in Kentucky, where he died. His wife, whose maiden name was Anna Lagrange, was born in 1769 and died in 1855. They were the parents of six children, one of whom, Peter, was born in 1785. On March 2, 1801, he married Sarah Garshwiler, a native of Kentucky, and in 1826 they came to Johnson county, settling on the Martinsville road, where he entered a homestead in Union township. To him and his wife were born a large family, fourteen children in all, and all settled on the Martinsville road, the family owning practically all the land from that locality to the Morgan county line. These children with the dates of their birth are as follows: Madison, December 15, 1809; Eliza (Mrs. Byers), February 9, 1811; Strawther, August 30, 1812; John, April 18, 1814; William T., January 29, 1815; Susan (Mrs. Byers), May 27, 1817; Peter, November 1, 1818; Joseph S., January 6, 1820;

James H., January 13, 1823; Mary (Mrs. Deer), September 18, 1824; Isaac, July 15, 1826; Henry, December 25, 1827; Jefferson, August 25, 1829, and Harriett, the wife of Willis Dobbins, November 23, 1834.

Madison Vandivier, the eldest of the above children, who was born in Mercer county, Kentucky, came with his father to Johnson county, Indiana, in 1825. Here he engaged in the mercantile business, running a country store, and was also an extensive live stock dealer. He served as county tax collector, in the prosecution of the duties of the office traveling over the country on horseback. On November 10, 1831, he married Mildred Admire, who was born July 13, 1813, and died on March 10, 1854. To them were born the following children: William A., born September 28, 1833; Sarah Ann (Mrs. Davis), April 27, 1836; James Sylvester, October 1, 1838; Susan, June 6, 1840; James M., July 11, 1842; Francis M., December 2, 1853. On September 6, 1855, Mr. Vandivier married Matilda Davis, and to them was born a daughter, Emily, who became the wife of James Woods.

James M. Vandivier, as stated above, was born on July 11, 1842, died on November 15, 1898. At the early age of ten years he was left to his own resources, but he was equal to the demands upon him and made a success of his business career. His early life was spent on a farm, but later he became a merchant at Bud, where he has prospered and attained to a respectable position in the community. In 1864 he married Ida C. Ragsdale, daughter of Henderson Ragsdale, and to them were born the following children: Ara V., an undertaker at Franklin;; Otis M., the immediate subject of this sketch; Minnie D., who married a Mr. Eccles and now lives on the old homestead; Annie E., who died in 1890, and Rollie J., also on the old homestead. Ara V. was born January 20, 1865, married Josie A. Kerlin, who was born October 22, 1864, their marriage occurring on August 5, 1886. They have devoted their lives to farming, in which they are successful to an eminent degree. To them have been born two children: Kenneth V., born November 10, 1887, died March 8, 1895; Clancy C., born May 24, 1890. The mother of these children died on March 26, 1898. From 1899 to 1903, Ara V. Vandivier was a deputy sheriff of Johnson county under Sheriff J. S. Brown. In 1899 he married Isabella W. Daugherty, to which union were born three children: James Rheil, July 15, 1900; Mary Catharine, April 16, 1902, and Robert Polk, December 26, 1903. In 1905 Mr. Vandivier engaged in undertaking, in which he has been successful. Minnie D. Vandivier, who was born February 6, 1870, was married to F. M. Eccles, and they have one child, Mildred, born in December, 1902. Rollie J. Vandivier, who was born February 20, 1879, married Esther W. Demaree on September 1,

1899, and they have two children; Paul M., born July 25, 1902, and Margaret L., born December 22, 1904.

Otis M. Vandivier, the immediate subject of this sketch, received his education in the country schools of his locality and in the normal school. He was the first pupil enrolled in the high school in Union township and after the completion of his studies, in 1890, he began teaching school, in which vocation he was engaged for eighteen years in the district schools of this county. During the same period he was also in agricultural work, to which he devoted his time during school vacations. In 1900 he bought one hundred and three acres of his present farm, and in 1910 bought eighty-five acres additional. He is now the owner of one hundred and eighty-eight acres of good, tillable land and all in cultivation except about thirty acres of timber which is used largely for grazing purposes. He gives his careful attention to every detail of his farm work. He feeds large numbers of live stock, averaging an output of fifty head of hogs annually, six cattle and about eighteen to twenty-five sheep. His farm is in many respects one of the best in the township, and owing to his persistent industry, progressive methods of carrying forward his work, Mr. Vandivier has met with a gratifying degree of success, being generally considered one of the best farmers in his section of the county. He has a splendid residence with all the modern improvements and the general appearance of the place is a credit to the owner.

On March 22, 1893, Otis M. Vandivier was united in marriage to Blanche C. Hamilton, the daughter of William H. Hamilton, and they are the parents of two children: Harold Henderson, born January 26, 1904, and Aaron Augustus, born November 19, 1910. Politically, Mr. Vandivier gives his support to the Democratic party, and in 1908 was elected trustee of Clark township, in which position he is now serving, his term having been extended to six years by legislative enactment. Religiously, he is a member of the Bush Grove Baptist church, in the success of which he takes a deep interest. His fraternal membership is with the Providence lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. Mr. Vandivier has taken an active and intelligent interest in local affairs and is counted upon always as a supporter of any movement for the betterment of the community in which he lives. He is the historian of the Vandivier family reunions, this being, as before stated, the largest in Johnson county, and he has recorded many interesting and valuable facts of local history, especially as pertaining to his family. Because of his sterling personal qualities, his genial disposition and the material success to which he has attained, he is held in high regard in the community where he lives and his friends are in number as his acquaintances.

RUFUS WEBSTER TERHUNE, M. D.

Johnson county, Indiana, has reason to take pride in the personnel of her corps of medical men from the earliest days in her history to the present time, and on the roll of honored names that indicates the services of distinguished citizens in this field of endeavor there is reason in reverting with gratification to that of Dr. Rufus Webster Terhune, of Whiteland, who has attained eminence in his chosen calling and for a number of years has stood among the scholarly and enterprising physicians in a community long distinguished for the high order of its medical talent. He realized early that there is a purpose in life and that there is no honor not founded on worth and no respect not founded on accomplishment. His life and labors have been eminently worthy because they have contributed to a proper understanding of life and its problems.

Rufus Webster Terhune was born near Samaria, Johnson county, Indiana, October 21, 1866. He attended the district schools and afterwards the Trafalgar high school, where he graduated March 14, 1884, with first honors. Having industriously studied to complete the high school course during the winter terms of six months each and having devoted his summer vacations to a special training for teaching, he obtained a high grade teacher's license two months after his high school commencement and began his work as a teacher September 14, 1885. He had long felt a preference for the science of medicine, the study of which he began upon reaching his majority and continued with energy not only during his vacations, but also at nights while devoting his days to the work of teaching. He entered the Kentucky School of Medicine in 1889 and graduated June 18, 1891, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and on February 15, 1892, he located at Whiteland and entered at once upon the active practice of his profession. He soon demonstrated his ability and for several years has been numbered among the successful physicians of his county. He has been actuated throughout his professional life by the highest ideals and has never compromised his usefulness by countenancing any but noble and legitimate practice. He has always maintained the high dignity of his calling and has keenly felt the responsibility resting upon him as a minister of the healing art. He possesses a thoroughly disciplined mind and is a close and critical student of medical literature and of the trend of modern thought in the science to which his life and services have been devoted.

His ability and success have earned for him a high reputation in his community and the genuine respect of his professional colleagues. In the

the fact that the majority of the population is still in the rural areas, the Government has been unable to provide adequate services to the rural population. The Government has been unable to provide adequate services to the rural population. The Government has been unable to provide adequate services to the rural population.

leaving his duties to the work of teaching. He entered the Kentucky School of Medicine in 1888 and graduated June 18, 1891, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and on February 15, 1892, he located at Whiteland and engaged at once upon the active practice of his profession. He soon demonstrated his ability and for several years has been numbered among the successful physicians of his county. He has been actuated throughout his professional life by the highest ideals and has never compromised his usefulness by countenancing any non noble and legitimate practice. He has always maintained the high dignity of his calling and has keenly felt the responsibility resting upon him as a minister of the healing art. He possesses a thoroughly disciplined mind and is a close and critical student of medical literature and of the trend of modern thought in the science to which his life and services have been devoted.

His ability and success have earned for him a high reputation in the community and the genuine respect of his professional colleagues. In the



R. W. Derhane M.W.

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

R L

public and civic life of his community Doctor Terhune has long been a prominent and influential figure. He served as town clerk and treasurer of Whiteland for the year 1897. In 1898 he was elected coroner of Johnson county, and was thrice elected, making a total of eight years in which he served in this responsible position. He was again elected town clerk and treasurer of Whiteland for the years 1910 and 1911. Since the expiration of his term as clerk and treasurer he has served as president of the board of trustees of Whiteland and has been instrumental in building cement sidewalks on every street in town; has opened up new streets, built sewers, secured electric light service and paved Main street. He has been health officer for the town since 1908, and has assiduously given his time and energy to establish those conditions which so largely promote the healthfulness of the community. His interest in public health, preventive medicine and child welfare caused him to be the pioneer medical inspector of schools in Johnson county. He prepared a series of papers on "School Hygiene," which he read to teachers' institutes and thus helped to arouse a public sentiment in favor of improvement which resulted in the erection of the present commodious and sanitary high school building in Whiteland. Doctor Terhune is a member of the Johnson County Medical Society, the Indiana State Medical Association and the American Medical Association. He has served the County Medical Society as president and secretary for several years. By way of recreation, Doctor Terhune reads history. He has a good historical library and takes an intelligent interest in the intensive study of the annals of Johnson county and has done much original research. The results of his investigation he has published under the title of "Historical Sketches of Medicine and Medical Men in the Early Days of Johnson County." He contributed the article regarding the early physicians of Johnson county for Dr. G. W. H. Kemper's "Medical History of Indiana" (chapter on Medicine in Branigin's History). For ten years he has been a laborious collector of Terhune genealogy in all parts of the United States. This material he has published under the title of "Albert Albertsen ter Huen and his Descendants." A few years ago he prepared and published an illustrated chart and "A Manual of Scientific Temperance," several thousand copies of which were placed in the public schools for use in teaching the harmful effects of alcohol upon the human system.

Politically, Doctor Terhune is an active and enthusiastic member of the Democratic party. Fraternally, he is a Modern Woodman of America and a Knight of Pythias. Religiously, his affiliations are with the Bethany Presbyterian church at Whiteland.

Doctor Terhune has been twice married. His first marriage was with Mrs. Lena Enfield Doran, of Louisville, Ky., on June 21, 1892, whose death occurred on the 15th day of October, 1898. His second marriage was with Evabel Robinson, of Minneapolis, Minn., on the 11th of August, 1909. To this union have been born two children: Helen Irene Terhune, September 7, 1910, and Webster Lucian Terhune, January 7, 1912.

During the period of his professional practice in this community, Doctor Terhune has not only gained the respect of his confreres in his chosen profession, but has also sustained a sound reputation for uprightness and nobility of character in all the relations of life. He has realized that to those who attain determinate success in the medical profession there must be not only given technical ability, but also a broad human sympathy which must pass from mere sentiment to be an actuating motive for helpfulness. His useful life as one of the world's workers has been one of devotion to his calling and he merits specific mention in the annals of his county, where he has given the best of his powers and talents for the aiding and betterment of his kind.

Doctor Terhune is descended from a long line of sterling ancestors, who have been particularly distinguished for their courage and integrity. The patient genealogist laboriously delving in the quaint and musty records of New Amsterdam is rewarded by discovering early in the year 1650 a name not previously found therein. And a prosecution of the search is rewarded by finding an occasional repetition of the same name in a variety of forms. Sometimes it appears as "Albert Albertse," or "Elbert Elbertse"; again it is written "Albert Albertsen ter Huen," or "Alberzen ter Heun," or "ter Hunen," or "ter Huyn," or "ter Huën." These forms are but variants of the modern name Terhune. (1) "Albert Albertse," the first of the name in America, is the common ancestor of all the Terhunes that have lived and died throughout the years since that early day. His wife's name was Geertje (Gertrude), and they were the parents of two sons and four daughters:

1. Jan Albertsen (John Albert).
2. Heyltje (Hail) Albertse, born January 12, 1650.
3. Albert Albertsen, Jr., born August 13, 1651.
4. Annetje (Anna) Albertse, born March 3, 1653.
5. Styntje (Christiana) Albertse (in Cloes Janse Romyn May 2, 1680).
6. Sarah Albertse, married Hanse Van Noorstrant.

Albert Albertse, the immigrant, was born about the year 1615, evidently in Hunen (Huinen or Huynen), Holland, where his father, Albert, and family had located after their flight from France. Old records and family traditions

establish the fact sufficiently well that the family was of French Huguenot origin, and that it has suffered the same senseless persecutions that were inflicted upon thousands of other families of the noblest people of France in that cruel, intolerant age. The confiscation of their estates and their expulsion from their native land left them utterly destitute in strange lands. People of refinement and affluence were compelled to resort to manual labor, sometimes of the most menial kind, in order to earn a scant livelihood. Albert Albertse chose the less laborious handicraft of ribbon weaving. But he was ill content in Holland, even though he had married one of its fair-haired daughters. Visions of the New World, with its alluring call to the down-trodden and the oppressed of all nations, kept arising in his mind. He longed to recoup the ruined fortunes of the family and own once more a landed estate. So he finally braved the stormy Atlantic and sought a home in New Amsterdam. The voyage was probably made in the year 1637.

In a roll call of the residents of King's county, province of New York, who took the oath of allegiance to the English king on the 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th days of September, 1687, the name of "Elbert Elbertse" heads the list of residents of Flatlands with the declaration that he had been a resident of the country for fifty years. His career was one of trial and stress. He found that a little Dutch village in the New World was no place in which to build up a great ribbon-weaving industry. Besides the failures of this enterprise he had various other troubles and was engaged in much litigation for two or three years. Finally he turned to the soil for a livelihood and in 1657 rented and cultivated a farm on the Nyack or Najack tract in New Utrecht, Long Island, owned by Cornelius Werckhoven and held for the heirs of the estate of Jacques Cortelyou. Here he built a rude home, after the manner of the Dutch pioneer farmers, consisting of a dug-out cellar and a small house covered by a heavy thatch of straw and located on a hillside for drainage and near a spring that fresh water might be available. But he was soon deprived of this poor, squalid excuse for a home. As a result of danger from Indian hostilities, Albert Albertse, with other scattered farmers, was ordered by the director-general and council of New Amsterdam to destroy their homes and repair to the garrison village of New Utrecht for protection from the savages. This flight from danger Albert Albertse flatly refused to make. He was consequently haled before the council and fined fifty guilders for non-conformity to the orders of the government. He refused to pay the fine and was remanded to prison, but was finally released upon his promise to join in the erection of a house in the village of New Utrecht. But no sooner was the house completed than

he left New Utrecht and went to Flatlands where he bought fifty acres of land of Jacob Van Couwenhoven. To obtain a deed as provided in the agreement to purchase he was obliged to appear before the burgomaster's and schepen's court which forced Cowenhoven to make good the terms of the agreement.

On July 16, 1660, he obtained a deed for a piece of land in Flatlands from Jacob Stendman, the deed being recorded in Dutch on page 214 of "Calendar of New York Historical Manuscript." He sold the lease of his New Utrecht farm to Nathaniel Britton, April 3, 1664, and in 1665 purchased more of the Cowenhoven tract and a tract from Elbert Elbertse Stoothoff, and on the Stoothoff land he erected a dwelling house. In the tax-roll of 1676, his personal property in Flatlands was assessed for £129 sterling and his real estate, 20 morgans of land (50 acres) at £58 sterling. His name, with that of his wife, Geertje, appears on the records of the Dutch Reformed church of Flatlands as members. About this time he joined with Jaques Cortelyou and other residents of Flatlands, including the Gerretsons, Van Winkles and Spiers in the purchase of the Acquaehanock (Passaick) patent of five thousand acres of land on the Passaic river in Bergen county, East New Jersey, which purchase was the beginning of the settlement that resulted in the town of Hackensack. The proprietor of the Acquaehanock patent received a conformatory patent from the governor-general and council of East New Jersey in 1685, as recorded on page 118, volume i, of the journal of the government and council.

(II) Jan Albertse, eldest son of the ribbon weaver, was born probably in New Amsterdam, but no record of his birth has been preserved. He accompanied his parents to Flatlands, where he was a farmer. His name is on the records of the Dutch Reformed church of that place as a member in 1677; as a deacon in 1687. He took the oath of allegiance to the English crown, as a native, in 1687, and he was a lieutenant of militia in 1691, and a captain in 1700. In 1690 he and others obtained a tract of land near Duck Creek, at St. John's on the Delaware. (Vol. III, Documents of Colonial History.) He married Annetje Roelefse Schneck, at Flatlands, July 1, 1683. She died in 1688 and he married June 6, 1691, Margrietje Van Schyellen (Van Sichlen). According to the records of the Dutch church at Flatlands, he paid November 1, 1686, sixteen guilders for a grave for his son; on March 25, 1688, nineteen guilders for a grave for his wife; April 15, 1693, twenty guilders for a grave for his mother; December 1, 1703, twelve guilders, ten st., for a grave and the use of a pall; and November 5, 1704, twenty-two guilders for graves for two of his children. His will is

dated February 20, 1696. He died, it is supposed, in 1705. He signed his name "Jan Albertsen Ter Hunen." His children were as follows: Albert, born at Flatlands, April 13, 1684, married Aeltje Voorhees, October 17, 1708; (III) Roelof (see sketch); Ancke, of whom there is no further trace.

(III) Roelof Terhune, son of Jan Albertse and Annetje Roelefse (Schneck) Terhune, was born in Flatlands, Long Island, in 1686. He married Morretje Gerretse Wyckhoff, daughter of Gerret Pieterse Wyckhoff, at Flatlands, May 5, 1706. They were the parents of eight children, as follows: Albert (IV), Gerret, Willemetje, Marya, Hyntie, Aeltie, Margrietje, Ante. Roelof continued to live at Flatlands. He was captain of the Fifth Company of King's county, Long Island, militia in 1715. Below is a copy of his will:

Will of Roelof Terhune.

Dated February 20, 1753
Proved April 30, 1761

Page 3, Liber 23
New York Wills.

In Name of God, Amen,

February 20, 1753, I, Roelof Terhune, of Gravesend, in King's county, Being very sick, will that, after payment of debts, etc., etc., I leave to my son, Gerret "my great selver kop, and my keenen swoord, and my leder britses, and the selver botten hoels."

I give to my son Roeloff—a gun, to that child of my son Albert named Roelof, my gun and great Bybel. To son Albertus—All that farm where I now live and the meadow that lies in the Flatlands meadow, and he shall pay one hundred and fifty pounds to each of my daughters, Willimentie, Marya, Hyntie, Alise and Margaret. To my son Gerret, one hundred and twenty pounds out of a piece of land in Flatbush bounded by Bernardus Ryders or Johanes lot and so by the highway. The surplus of money to my children and to children of daughter Ante, deceased—named Roelof, Johanes and Marya. Roelof, twenty pounds, Johanes, forty pounds and Marya, sixty pounds. To my wife, five pounds and bed and bedstead with its furniture. If she lives with my son, Albertus, he shall pay her ten pounds a year. If not, he shall pay her sixteen pounds a year. Two sons and "son-in-law Jooster ye Younger" executors, they shall sell the lot above mentioned and use the interest for the use of my wife, but if she is not in want, they shall pay to my "poer sister, Geroeb, reclase, three pounds, eight shillings and seven

pence yearly during her life, but when the payments are done my children shall pay to my poer sister, Jerrebrey.

Witnesses,

ENGELBERT GOTT,
BENJAMIN RYDER."

Roelof died at Flatlands in 1761.

(IV) Gerret or Garrett Terhune, son of Roelof and Morretje (Wyckhoff) Terhune, was born at Flatlands, Long Island, August 30, 1709. When quite young he, in company with some young cousins, sons of Albert Terhune, left Long Island and went to central New Jersey. There he met and married Alice Voorhees, daughter of Stephen Coerte Voorhees, of New Brunswick, New Jersey. He eventually located in Somerset county, New Jersey, as a farmer, where he died September 20, 1781.

(V) Stephen Terhune, son of Gerret and Alice (Voorhees) Terhune, was born in Somerset county, New Jersey, November 27, 1735. He was married, the 5th of September, 1755, to Margaret Cornell, who was born the same day as himself. Previous to the year 1755, there is nothing to help the genealogist in the construction of this record but musty wills, deeds and long forgotten court records. But with Stephen and Marget (Cornell) Terhune it is different. Faint memories of them still linger in the minds of their descendants. It has been remembered of "Marget" that she was a large woman, of a pronounced blonde type, with fine blue eyes, a ruddy face, plenty of freckles and lot of bright red hair. The type still appears in profusion among her descendants even to the sixth generation. Stephen and Marget lived on a farm near Harlingen, New Jersey. Those were the times when the French and English were fighting for supremacy in the western world. The war cloud hung ominously over Pennsylvania and New York. But central New Jersey behind its sheltering mountains was a paradise of peace. Somerset county was fertile and well improved. Highways from New York to Philadelphia spanned its full extent. Beautiful colonial houses rose on either hand. Cultivated fields were interspersed with umbrageous woodlands that cast a cooling shade and there were many refreshing springs and streams of unpolluted water. In this favored region Stephen and Marget lived content. Their farm more than supplied their needs and that of their growing family. They took life easy. Of winter evenings they sat before their cheerful fire of logs and read their Dutch Bible by the light of tallow candles. They spoke both the English and Dutch tongues, but they attended the Dutch Reformed church and brought up their children in that faith. They had a large family and their family Bible, which is still in

existence at Blawenburg, New Jersey, records of birth of their ten children: Garrett, born July 13, 1757; Stephen, born February 29, 1762; Marget, born January 25, 1764; Cornelius, born November 30, 1768; Eva, born May 5, 1773; Reulef, born July 3, 1777.

This family remained intact for nearly nothing less potent than the dark days of sufficient to break into its happy circle. Ne patriotic as were Massachusetts and Virginia. ington's distressed continentals slowly straggling and without shoes or blankets, failed to rouse sense of their own responsibility in the matter consumed three weeks in crossing the province: come to his assistance. But close upon the heels of the Americans came the arrogant redcoats and the mercenaries. They roamed at will over the province as they went. Fences and barns were burned, and away, houses looted of every valuable and defenses and violated. The stolid Dutch were at last against the invader was felt on every hand, and then by revenge and patriotic fervor flocked to the cause. The first to come was (VI) William Terhune. sent to his enlistment, so he stole away from home might be a soldier for his country. He had not long there came the terrible ordeal of crossing the Delaware. The great commander in the Princeton fight and then suffered both measles and smallpox while in the army. William left his father's home at midnight to be a soldier his mother shed tears at his departure. On a rainy day Maria (Vanarsdalen) Van Nuice, widow of John born 1720, died 1763. Her daughter, Maria. Though she was but a child in years she had then had given to William her first virginal love. He came into blossom in his sight; after he left home his days dragged slowly by. At an early hour on the morning of 2, 1777, Maria heard the roar of cannon several miles off and she divined at once that a battle was on somewhere. Wherever the fight might be there William was.

thick of it. Her heart sank and for several hours her anxiety and suspense were almost more than she could bear. At last came the blessed news that relieved her heart. William, sure enough, had been in the forefront of battle, but had come forth unscathed. After four years he came home from the war and he and Maria were married March 23, 1781. They lived at Harlingen, where William owned a farm, and their family Bible records the birth of the following children:

1. Stephen, born April 15, 1782; died February 8, 1833, in Henry county, Kentucky; married Polly Montfort in 1802.

2. John, born August 19, 1783; died March 28, 1860, in Mercer county, Kentucky; married Anna Comingo, March 1, 1806.

3. William, born November 3, 1786; died October 20, 1845, at Greenwood, Ind.; married, first, Rachel Lowe, November 27, 1806, and, second, April 2, 1821, Anna Salter, who was born March 8, 1799, and died August 23, 1851.

4. Martha, born January 23, 1789; died August 13, 1822, in Mercer county, Kentucky; married Allen Raines, October 19, 1811.

5. (VII) Garrett, born November 15, 1791; died January 24, 1875; married, first, on August 15, 1813, Nancy Davis, who was born April 9, 1794; died February 14, 1851; second, Mrs. Jane Forsythe, August 3, 1851, who was born September 30, 1787, died February 2, 1856; third, on September 4, 1857, Mrs. Nancy Pickerel, who was born February 3, 1794; all died at Trafalgar, Johnson county, Indiana.

6. Isaac, born March 17, 1796; died March 13, 1869, at Vermillion, Edgar county, Illinois; married Elizabeth Shepherd, March 18, 1815.

7. Margaret, born July 13, 1797; died July 21, 1812.

8. James, born January 14, 1801; died May 31, 1884, married on January 11, 1823, Parthenia Pancake, who was born November 2, 1798, died April 2, 1884; both died in Brown county, Indiana.

9. Ruloff, born June 23, 1803; died June 13, 1872; married first on August 26, 1824, Mary Vermillion, who was born September 8, 1808; died July 1, 1864; second, on February 9, 1865, Margaret Brown, who was born March 7, 1806; died September 18, 1867; third, on May 28, 1868, Lydia Comingore; all of Ruloff's family lived and died in Mercer county, Kentucky.

As their family grew in numbers a desire to give the children better opportunities caused William to decide to seek a new home in that beautiful new world beyond the mountains, wonderful stories of which had been afloat

ever since the close of the Revolution. In May, 1793, occurred a great migration from New Jersey and Pennsylvania to the woods and hills of beautiful Kentucky. William and Garrett Terhune and their families were among the number who went. Their families and household goods were placed in great canvas-covered wagons drawn by horses or oxen and accompanied by droves of cattle, sheep and hogs. In this way they crossed the mountains to Pittsburg, where they took flat boats and drifted down the beautiful Ohio to Limestone (Maysville), Kentucky. Here they landed, transferred their possessions once more to the wagons and completed the overland journey to Harrod's Station in Mercer county, Kentucky. This migration was but one hundred and twenty years ago, yet the change in the country since that time has been inconceivably great. There was not a bridge nor a steamboat on the whole course of the river. Marietta was a little village only five years old; Cincinnati contained some two hundred and fifty lawless spirits living in squalid log cabins. The journey was made in June, the most beautiful season of the year. The river was yet flush with the spring rains; wild roses bloomed in profusion along its banks; bold hills to the right and left stood clothed to their summits in the gleaming verdure of spring. Occasionally Indians peered from the thickets in idle curiosity, or in more hostile mood exchanged shots with the riflemen on the rapidly drifting boats. Three months were required to complete the journey from Harlingen to Harrod's Station. At night the caravan halted at some spring or stream of water. On Sabbath they rested. Hunters helped to supply the company with food. When the cows were milked in the morning the milk was put into tea pots and by night the rough jolting of the wagons had produced butter ready for use. Soon after his arrival at Harrod's Station, William Terhune bought a tract of land on Harrod's Run, where he and his sons built a house and cleared some fields. Here the family lived for twenty-seven years and here the four younger children were born. But before much of this time had elapsed the little community had felt the need of a house of prayer. "Indeed the serious and religious nature of these people was the heritage of the ages. Religious liberty was cradled in the Netherlands. It means something to be of the blood of those who fought at Ivry or perished in the butchery of St. Bartholomew; it means much to be the children of those who suffered the horrors of Haarlem and Leyden, and who cut the dykes to let in the wild North Sea upon their homes, sooner than prove false to their religion. Of such ancestry were the Bantas, the Brewers, the Rikers, the Terhunes, the Van Nuyses, the Van Arsdale and the Voorhees." Though they were

in the wilderness and without a pastor, they kept up their Sunday services. The colonists who founded Boonesborough, Harrodsburg and other early settlements did not introduce public worship. But the Dutch Reformed did not neglect their rigid observance of worship. They were a praying people. After the pioneers were provided with homes to shelter their families they set actively to work to build a house of worship. Henry Comingore, a son-in-law of Garrett Terhune, was sent to New Jersey to solicit funds. He made the trip on horseback—a ride of six weeks either way—collected the money and brought it home in his saddle bags. Land for the church site and cemetery was bought from David Adams, and a large church of logs, plastered with mud, was erected on the dry fork of Salt river about four miles south of Harrodsburg. This church, built in 1800, and known as the "Mud Meeting House," is still standing. The members of the Dutch Reformed church, among whom were William and Garrett Terhune, built this house of God with their own hands. It was their place of worship as long as they lived, and it yet stands as a monument to the piety and religious zeal of its founders. A few more lines will complete the earthly career of William Terhune. In the year 1820 he bought a tract of land of Christian Ludwick, five miles south of Harrodsburg. Here he died June 18, 1828, the owner of two hundred and seventy-five acres. He was laid to rest in a little cemetery surrounded by a stone wall, on a beautiful eminence near the west bank of Salt river, in Boyle county, Kentucky. His wife, Mary (Van Nuice) Terhune, followed him to their long home August 4, 1848.

(VII) Garrett Terhune was born at Harlingen, New Jersey, November 15, 1791, and was brought by his parents to Kentucky when he was only eighteen months old. He grew up on his father's farm and married Nancy Davis on the 15th day of August, 1813. She was the only daughter of Edward and Sarah Davis, and was born in Tennessee April 9, 1794. They were the parents of the following children:

1. Sarah, born August 10, 1814; died April 21, 1896; married on October 25, 1833, Fielding Utterback, who was born November 23, 1809, died July 31, 1881; both died in Mills county, Iowa.
2. Mary Anne, born August 25, 1815; died August 5, 1842; married Henry Utterback, May 13, 1832, who was born September 11, 1805, died November 21, 1836, in Johnson county, Indiana.
3. Harvey, born March 22, 1817; married on October 31, 1839, Susan Wilson; went to Missouri, no further trace.
4. William, born March 22, 1819; died February 3, 1880; married Deborah Zook, who was born March 1, 1822, died April 10, 1895.

5. James (VIII), born February 3, 1821; died January 21, 1892; married on March 17, 1842, Eusebia Neville Nay, who was born October 11, 1825, died December 19, 1892; both died in Johnson county, Indiana.

6. Martha, born July 3, 1822; died January 9, 1908; married on September 26, 1839, William Robert Hunt, who was born December 14, 1818, died August 20, 1886, at Trafalgar, Ind.

7. Margaret, born August 7, 1824; died August 17, 1911; married on March 16, 1843, Henderson Ragsdale, who was born November 9, 1823, died March 29, 1913, at Trafalgar, Ind.

8. Lucinda, born March 8, 1826; died February 22, 1901; married on December 26, 1844, Harvey Ragsdale, who was born May 13, 1825, died August 9, 1904, at Trafalgar, Ind.

9. Ida Riker Terhune, born October 5, 1829; died February 9, 1894; married on July 13, 1848, James A. Nay, who was born March 3, 1828, died March 4, 1902, in Boone county, Indiana.

10. Davis Terhune, born September 23, 1831; died October 5, 1877; married first on January 27, 1854, Cynthia J. Riker, who died October 2, 1854, at Trafalgar, Ind.; second, on October 19, 1858, Mary Jane Terhune, who was born September 16, 1833, died March 8, 1908, at Providence, Indiana

11. Minerva Jane, born January 10, 1834; died June 30, 1906; married on December 27, 1854, Joel H. Hoback, who was born July 25, 1835, who died at Dickson, Okla. Mr. Hoback was captain of Company H, Fifty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

10. Obadiah Terhune, born April 10, 1836; died July 26, 1837.

Garrett Terhune lived on a farm near Nevada, Mercer county, Kentucky, from August, 1813, to September, 1830, when he came to Johnson county, Indiana. At the time of his removal from Kentucky he had a wife and nine children. He had found life impossible upon the limestone hills of his native state and he braved the hardships of the wilderness that his children might have the advantages which he knew could never be theirs in the old neighborhood. Banta's History of Johnson county, says: "In the fall of 1830 Garrett Terhune and his brother, James, arrived from Kentucky and settled on the east side of Union township, a mile west of Peter Vandivier's place. Garrett Terhune had a wife and ten children to maintain, besides two horses and a dozen head of cattle. He paid a man thirty dollars—all the money he had—to move him out. No preparation for shelter had been made and when the end of the journey had been reached the movers' goods and their families were literally turned out in the woods. The brothers

at once built two open camps, ten feet apart and facing each other. In the space between they made the camp fire at which the meals were cooked and around which both families gathered of nights, listening to the moan of the autumn winds in the tree tops and the howl of the prowling wolves. At the end of six weeks they abandoned their camps for a double cabin which they had erected in the meanwhile." The story of the hardships endured by Garrett Terhune and his family, as told by a son who survives, presents a most pathetic picture of the time:

"The first and second planting of corn failed, and the third which came was ruined by the frost. There was no grain for the cattle and many of them died. The horses were so poor that they could not work in the plow beyond two hours at a time, but had to be turned out to graze. Before the second year's crop came Mr. Terhune had to have corn for bread. 'I never ate acorns because I had absolutely nothing else to eat,' said James, the son, 'but I often ate acorns because I was hungry and had not enough of other things.' The meal was low in the barrel and the corn pone was cut into twelve equal pieces at each repast. The father without money went to the 'Hawpatch' (a settlement in Bartholomew county), to buy bread, where he met a distant relative who sold him the needed grain and waited for the money. Thus they tided over their day of distress till the new crop came."

The tract of land on which Garrett Terhune lived was an eighty-acre tract six miles southwest of Franklin, on the Franklin and Martinsville road. In the year 1839 he removed to an eighty-acre tract of land on the "Three Notched Road" about one mile northwest of the present site of Trafalgar, Ind. His first wife, the mother of his children, died there February 18, 1851. On August 3, 1851, he married Mrs. Jane Forsyth, who was born September 20, 1787, and died February 2, 1856, and on September 4, 1857, he married Mrs. Nancy Pickerel, who was born February 3, 1794. He died January 24, 1875. He was a member of the Christian Protestant church, as was also his wife. Politically he was a Democrat.

(VIII) James Terhune, fifth child of Garrett and Nancy Davis Terhune, was born in Mercer county, Kentucky, February 3, 1821. At the age of nine he was brought to the dreary wilderness of Johnson county, Indiana. The country was devoid of the comforts and advantages of civilization and the boy thus grew up face to face with all the hard phases of pioneer life; its toil, its sickness, its gloomy solitude; its utter lack of books or of educational advantages of any kind. In his boyhood the only schools were taught in miserable log houses with greased paper windows, enormous fire places and mud plastered walls. His opportunities to attend these schools were few

and there were no books at his command. In the absence of any text books he learned to read and spell in the "Testament." Upon reaching his majority he married Eusebia Neville Nay, March 17, 1842. She was the daughter of Asa B. Nay and Lucinda (Whitesides) Nay, and was born in Oldham county, Kentucky, October 11, 1825. Her father, Asa B. Nay, in early life, was a teacher and later a minister in the Primitive Baptist church. He was born in Oldham county, Kentucky, November 30, 1799, and died in Boone county, Indiana, December 1, 1876. He was a son of Samuel and Nancy Nay. Samuel Nay was born in Culpeper county, Virginia, March 9, 1763, and died in Johnson county, Indiana, September 30, 1848. He was a soldier in the Revolution. After his marriage, Mr. Terhune bought a farm and went to work with great energy. Farming was his life work. He finally owned and beautified a farm of one hundred and fifty acres two miles west of Trafalgar. Retiring from his farm in 1882, he lived for eight years in Franklin, and two years in Trafalgar before his death. He was energetic, industrious and progressive in his ideas. He donated both money and labor in 1866 to the rebuilding of the Cincinnati and Martinsville railroad from Martinsville to Fairland, Ind. He was a man of the highest moral worth and his whole life was above reproach. He and his wife were both faithful members of the Bethel Primitive Baptist church. He died January 21, 1892, and she followed him December 19, 1892. They were the parents of the following children:

1. Thomas Linval (IX), born April 17, 1844; died February 15, 1903; married, on December 7, 1865, Caroline Vories, who was born August 30, 1844, and died July 29, 1896.

2. Asa Garrett, born September 29, 1846; died March 17, 1898; married, on May 21, 1869, Nannie Williams, who was born on July 11, 1851, in Boone county, Indiana.

3. William Davis, born August 11, 1849; married, first, on September 16, 1873, Sarah Forsyth, who was born December 22, 1851, died September 24, 1902; second, on January 25, 1908, Mrs. Alpha T. Clayton, born July 15, 1859.

4. Lucinda Margaret, born November 18, 1852; married, on October 23, 1872, Samuel Nelson Schuck, who was born December 22, 1849, died February 22, 1896.

5. John Walter, born May 5, 1856; died October 18, 1879.

6. Erminie Addie, born January 5, 1861; married James R. Shank, who was born May 18, 1858.

7. Dillard Webster, born January 7, 1864; died November 7, 1865.

(IX) Thomas Linval Terhune, the eldest son of James and Eusebia (Nay) Terhune, was born in Johnson county, Indiana, April 17, 1844. At the time of his birth the county had not been inhabited by white men for more than twenty years. Swamps with their noisome exhalations covered much of the land and the dark wilderness was hardly broken. The environment of his early years lacked many of the elements that are contributory and almost essential to the highest mental and spiritual development. The schools of that time were poorly taught in dismal log houses. The homes were devoid of musical instruments, of pictures and of books. The churches were dreary and uninspiring. The only music to be heard in them was the uncultured congregational singing of hymns that were drawled out a couplet at a time in broken meter and with a nasal intonation. The sermons were hard, doctrinal and denunciatory. Truly these were not the pleasant lines for a sensitive, eager-hearted little lad to fall upon. But fortunately, he had honest, pious, God-fearing parents who, by precept and example, kept his young and tender feet in the pathway that led to higher things. When he grew in years and stature he went to the country school nearest his father's home and learned as best he could from the poor, unlearned teachers of that time. And so he grew up, despite his crude environment, to be studious, gentle and refined. When he quit the country schools he went to the Edinburg high school and to the "Old Academy" at Franklin, and supplemented this by a private course of instruction under Dr. John H. Martin, of Franklin, who was then the leading educator in Johnson county and afterwards became president of Moore's Hill College. In the winter of 1862-3 he taught his first school and then began a career of teaching in the country schools of Hensley township, which continued for more than thirty years. Those little roadside structures with four bare walls were more than school houses to him. Each one was to him a sanctuary; each one a studio where he might take the plastic, rebellious clay of childhood and mould it through the years into forms of goodness and usefulness; a place where the rough diamonds picked up from the filth and rubbish of the world might be chased and wrought in that slow and gentle way of his, patient and forbearing, into gems of exquisite worth and beauty.

He was united in marriage with Caroline Vories, December 7, 1865. She was born August 30, 1844, and died of typhoid fever July 29, 1896. Two years after the death of his wife, Mr. Terhune closed his career as a teacher and came to Whiteland, where he lived until February 14, 1903. He was a man of high Christian character and utter unselfishness of nature. Quiet and unassuming even to the point of selfeffacement, he was not a seeker

after gain nor worldly place, and he did not try to impress himself upon a wide circle. Not only in the little things of every day, but in the broad and enduring purposes of a life time he followed the precepts of the Golden Rule. He had a perfect self-control and poise of temperament, and the rare ease of manner that comes of culture and nobility of heart. His presence was ever kindly, serene and tender. He was not the product of his own time only, but was a composite of the best heritages of three centuries. For twelve generations his ancestors had been seriously and prayerfully considering the problems of life and eternity; of man's relation to his fellow man and to his God. In the perfection of his character, the purity of his life and the sublimity of his ideals, Thomas L. Terhune was the ultimate and highest fruition of twelve generations of such men and women as had gone to the making of his character and his ancestry. Thomas L. and Caroline Vories Terhune were the parents of two children, namely, (X) Rufus Webster Terhune, the immediate subject of this sketch, and Violet Vories Terhune, who was born in Johnson county, Indiana, on July 9, 1869. She was a dutiful and helpful daughter and a kind and affectionate sister, always responsive to every call upon her sympathy and kindness.

THE BURR-ROBINSON LINEAGE

Evabel (Robinson) Terhune, the only daughter of Henry and Cynthia Ellen Burr Robinson, was born at Lemond, Minnesota, June 6, 1878. At the age of five years she was taken by her parents to Owatonna, where she was deprived of her father by death January 4, 1885. Her mother continued to live in Owatonna where Evabel was in school until October, 1892, when they went to Minneapolis to live. She attended the Emerson school and the Central high school, from which she graduated in June, 1898. She then entered the University of Minnesota, where she obtained an excellent classical education. She did special work in the languages and became proficient in Latin, French, German and English. After leaving college she spent two years in travel and then returned to Minneapolis for residence where she became a general social favorite and also an active member of the Kewaydin Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and of the Park Avenue Congregational church. In the summer of 1906, she met Dr. R. W. Terhune, of Whiteland, Indiana, who was then seeking health and strength in the "land of the Dacotahs." Their acquaintanceship quickly ripened into an affection which resulted in their marriage in Minneapolis on the 11th day of August, 1909. After taking up her residence in Whiteland, she united

with the Bethany Presbyterian church, and with the Alexander Hamilton Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Franklin, Indiana. In addition to social duties, she also took an intelligent and sympathetic interest in the several phases of her husband's work, as a citizen, as a practitioner of medicine, as a public health official and as a hardworking and faithful leader of the civic and municipal development of his home community. But these many activities are but incidental to her environment. By nature she is thoroughly domestic in her inclinations and is, first of all and above all, a cheerful and lovable home maker and a devoted, affectionate wife and mother. To these priceless moral traits have been added a personality of rare beauty and charm. She has brought happiness into her husband's home and they live an idyllic life of perfect congeniality. They are the parents of two children: Helen Irene, born September 7, 1910, and Webster Lucian, born January 1, 1912.

In the paternal line Mrs. Terhune can trace her lineage no farther than her grandfather, William Robinson, who was born near New Romney, Kent, England, August 29, 1809. His father was a land owner and magistrate in his own community, but William, not being the first-born, did not inherit the land, so upon the death of his father he left his native land and sought a new home in the great western world. He crossed the ocean and came to Port Sarnia, Ontario, where he was married to Anne Matthews, January 15, 1838. Miss Matthews was also a native of England, having been born at Salisbury, Wiltshire, on the 19th of January, 1822, and had come to America in 1833. The young couple lived in Port Sarnia until 1847, when they came to the States and located in Waukesha county, Wisconsin. Previous to the outbreak of the Civil war they moved to Leon, Wisconsin, where they lived until 1871; thence to Lemond, Minnesota, where Mr. Robinson owned a farm and lived until 1887. In that year they went to Owatonna, for one year and thence to Bowdle, South Dakota, where Mr. Robinson succumbed to pneumonia, May 14, 1889. After her husband's death, Mrs. Robinson lived for ten years with her daughter, Mrs. Kayser, at Marshall, Minnesota, and then with another daughter, Mrs. David Gamble, at Milbank, South Dakota, until Mrs. Gamble's death, and then with her son, William, at Milbank, where she peacefully fell asleep, October 8, 1913. They were the parents of twelve children, as follows:

1. Matilda E., born July 15, 1839, at Port Sarnia, Ontario; died December 28, 1899, at Owatonna, Minnesota; married William Gamble, August 29, 18—.

2. Frances, born December 20, 1841; died April 15, 1911; married David Gamble, August 9, 1857.

3. Henry J., born at Port Sarnia, January 9, 1844; died January 4, 1885, at Owatonna, Minnesota; married on April 8, 1868, at Leon, Wisconsin, to Cynthia Ellen Burr, who was born March 8, 1845, at Copley, Ohio.

4. Mary L., born November 26, 1845; died May 1, 1907; married Alexander Gamble, at Sparta, Wisconsin.

5. William R., born November 6, 1847; married Marie Musser, April 7, 1874. Now living at Milbank, South Dakota.

6. George W., born February 22, 1850; at Waukesha, Wisconsin; died December 17, 1866, at Leon, Wisconsin; never married.

7. Albert F., born December 2, 1851; married Alice Musser, at Owatonna, April 7, 1874. Now living at Lemmon, South Dakota.

8. Sarah A., born September 7, 1853; died March 29, 1903; married Frank Bryant, at Owatonna, Minnesota, February 23, 1875.

9. Oscar C., born July 30, 1855; married, first, Eliza Mitchell, and, second, Mrs. ——— Mitchell.

10. James A., born April 1, 1857, married Alice Colgan at Owatonna, Minnesota, and now lives at White Fish, Montana.

11. Eva, born August 7, 1860; married William C. Kayser; now living at Milbank, South Dakota.

12. Alice Lietta, born February 3, 1862; died July 16, 1866.

Henry J. Robinson was born at Port Sarnia, Ontario, January 9, 1844. He accompanied his parents in their removal to the States and in their few changes of residence until their location at Leon, Wisconsin. Upon the outbreak of the Civil war Mr. Robinson was anxious to become a soldier, but as his parents would not give their consent, he deferred to their wishes and refrained from enlisting until after his twenty-first birthday. Then he and his brother William enlisted at LaCrosse on the 28th day of March, 1865, and were assigned to Company K, Fifty-eighth Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, under Col. J. H. Lewis. But the war was practically over and the boys were sent to the woods and swamps of Missouri to guard the Missouri Pacific railroad, then in process of construction, from the vandalism of guerillas. More monotonous service than that could not be imagined and the boys were delighted when honorably discharged July 28, 1865, after only four months service. Mr. Robinson returned to Leon, Wisconsin, where he was united in marriage with Cynthia Ellen Burr, the bright, attractive teacher of the village school, on the 8th of April, 1868. In April, 1869, the young

couple went to Lemond, Minnesota, for residence. Here Mr. Robinson purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres and engaged in farming and stock raising, in both of which he was eminently successful. Failing health induced him to take up the business of dealing in agricultural implements, for which there was an immense demand due to the rapid development of the vast farming regions of the Northwest. His death occurred in Owatonna, Minnesota, January 4, 1885, leaving a wife and three children, namely, Harry Leigh, Ernest Lynn and Evabel.

In the maternal line Evabel (Robinson) Terhune has descended from a long line of New England ancestry that can be traced back to

(I) Benjamin Burr, who came from England in the Winthrop fleet which landed at Salem, June 22, 1630. Of all the people who came from England to find homes in the New World there were none of a higher type than the nine hundred that composed that notable migration. "Not adventurous, not vagabonds were these brave people, but virtuous, well educated, courageous men and women, who for conscience' sake left comfortable homes with no expectation of returning."

"A part of the new immigrants settled at Salem, others at Cambridge and Watertown." In all probability Benjamin Burr went to Cambridge and remained there until 1635 or 1636 when the immigration from that place led to the founding of Hartford, Connecticut, for on a memorial tablet in the Central Congregational church at Hartford may be found the name of Benjamin Burr as one of the original founders of that city. In May, 1637, he was one of the sixty volunteers who marched under Captain John Mason to take part in the Pequot War. He died in Hartford on the 31st of March, 1681.

(II) Thomas Burr, a son of Benjamin and Anne Burr, was born at Hartford, Connecticut, January 26, 1645. He married Sarah Speck, a daughter of Gerard Speck, of Hartford. He was a member of the First church of Hartford and died in that city in 1733.

(III) Rev. Isaac Burr, son of Thomas and Sarah (Speck) Burr, was born in Hartford in 1697. He graduated at Yale College in 1717, and was ordained pastor of the Presbyterian church at Worcester, Massachusetts, and in 1744 he was called to Windsor, Connecticut, where he remained in charge of a Presbyterian church until his death in 1752. He married a daughter of Judge John Eliot, grandson of John Eliot, the famous apostle to the Indians.

(IV) Dr. Isaac Burr, Jr., son of Rev. Isaac Burr, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1724, and was a reputable physician in that city all his life.

(V) Isaac Burr, Jr., a son of Dr. Isaac Burr, Sr., was born in 1759 in Windsor, Connecticut. He married Irene Orcott, of that place. He was a soldier of the Revolution and fought in the battle of Bennington, August 17, 1777. In the year 1804 he removed to Ellisburg, New York, where he died April 27, 1827.

(VI) Harry Burr, son of Isaac Burr, Jr., and Irene (Orcott) Burr, was born in Dorset, Vermont, October 20, 1803, and was taken by his parents to Ellisburg, New York, in the year 1804. He was married to Alvira Adeline Thompson, of Ellisburg, February 28, 1833. He moved the same year to Copley, Ohio, where he lived twelve years; thence to Florence, Erie county, Ohio, for eight years, and thence to Fulton county, Ohio, for three years. In 1866 he moved to Leon, Wisconsin, where he died January 15, 1876.

Alvira Adeline (Thompson) Burr was born at Ellisburg, New York, January 17, 1813, and died in Fulton county, Ohio, July 21, 1854. She had descended in the paternal line from Jasper Thompson, of Ballston Spa, New York. He was a soldier of the Revolution and was severely wounded in the leg. He married Hannah Needham, of Ballston Spa, and they were the parents of seven children, as follows: Jasper, Robert, Crowell, Eleanor, Harmer, Needham and Mary Ann.

Needham Thompson was born in Ball Town Springs, New York, in 1790 and served as a drum major in the war of 1812. He was married to Sally Holley, of Westmoreland, New York, January 30, 1812. Sally Holley, daughter of Nathan and Cynthia (Tillison) Holley, was born at Westmoreland, New York, June 1, 1797, and died at Leon, Wisconsin, April 5, 1881. Other children of Nathan and Cynthia Holley were Alonzo, Morgan, Alzina and Nathan. David Holley, brother of Nathan, Sr., had a son, David, whose daughter, Marietta Holley, became famous as the author of "Josiah Allen's Wife," "Samantha Allen at Saratoga" and other productions similar in kind.

Needham and Sally (Holley) Thompson were the parents of Owen, Ora, William, Alvira Adeline, Cynthia, Alzina Emmeline and Sally Anne.

Harry and Alvira Adeline (Thompson) Burr were the parents of ten children as follows:

1. Alson Burr, born July 7, 1834, at Copley, Ohio; married Lodema McEnterfer, November 4, 1860; now lives at Mount View, California.
2. Orcott, born January 29, 1836, at Copley, Ohio; died June 30, 1913, at Sparta, Wisconsin; married Minerva Richardson, March 13, 1861.
3. Ira Burr, born March 9, 1838, at Copley, Ohio; killed at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863; private Company K, Fifty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry; unmarried.

4. Elvira, born March 9, 1838, at Copley, Ohio; died November 25, 1910, at Sparta, Wisconsin; married Usual Mullen July 11, 1860.

5. Harlow, born May 18, 1840, at Copley, Ohio; married, first, Mrs. Jane Pray, December 22, 1861, and, second, Mrs. Laura T. Spencer; served in Third Regiment Ohio Cavalry.

6. Owen, born August 29, 1842; died May 25, 1895; unmarried; lived at Sparta, Wisconsin.

7. (VII) Cynthia Ellen, born at Copley, Ohio, March 8, 1845; married on April 8, 1868; at Leon, Wisconsin, to Henry Robinson, who was born January 9, 1844, and died January 4, 1885.

8. Orrin, born March 23, 1847; died September 4, 1889, at Orange, Texas; married Helen Walker, November 9, 1871; served in Third Ohio Cavalry.

9. Rosina, born at Copley, Ohio, September 22, 1849; died August 1, 1899, at Copley; married Charles F. Arnold, December 13, 1871.

10. Newman, born May 16, 1852, at Florence, Ohio; married Bertha Robertson, October 10, 1875; now living at Houston, Minnesota.

Cynthia Ellen (Burr) Robinson was born at Copley, Ohio, March 8, 1845, the daughter of Harry and Alvira Adeline (Thompson) Burr. She secured a good education and began teaching school at the age of nineteen years, which vocation she followed for four years. She accompanied her father to Leon, Wisconsin, in 1866, and there met Henry J. Robinson, to whom she was married April 8, 1868. After the death of Mr. Robinson, at Owatonna, Minnesota, January 4, 1885, she remained in Owatonna until both her sons had completed their high school course. In October, 1892, she removed with her son, Ernest, and daughter, Evabel, to Minneapolis, where she has since made her home, that she might be near her two sons, Harry and Ernest, Harry having already established a business in the city before her arrival.

Harry Leigh Robinson, elder son of Henry and Cynthia Ellen (Burr) Robinson, was born at Leon, Wisconsin, February 22, 1869. He was taken by his parents when but nine weeks of age to Lemond, Minnesota, where the family lived for thirteen years. Then they went to Owatonna, where the boy entered the city schools, from which he graduated June 1, 1887. A college education had been his ambition, but the death of his father before he was sixteen years old caused him to decide to begin at once a business career. He secured a position in a mercantile establishment in his home city, at which he worked for four years. Then feeling capable of greater things, he went to Minneapolis, where on the 2d of March, 1892, he formed a partner-

ship with Messrs. Ross A. and David F. Gamble for the purpose of establishing a wholesale fruit and produce commission business under the firm name of the Gamble-Robinson Company. In April, 1903, this business was incorporated under the original name with the following officers: President, Ross A. Gamble; vice president, David F. Gamble; secretary and treasurer, Harry L. Robinson. The business has grown with marvelous rapidity from one room and a few hundred dollars of capital in 1892 to a corporation with fourteen branch houses and \$1,000,000.00 capital in 1913. This vast business operates over a territory extending seventeen hundred miles from Big Timber, Montana, to Sudbury, Ontario. Its organization and promotion has been the purpose nearest Mr. Robinson's heart for more than twenty years. Besides the original house in Minneapolis, from which the business took its name, there are now thirteen branch houses. Of these different enterprises Mr. Robinson is prominent of five and secretary and treasurer of eight. He is skillfully and masterfully promoting and developing this business to a point compared with which its present volume will seem small indeed.

On the 26th day of January, 1897, Mr. Robinson was united in marriage with Irene Allen, a descendant of prominent Vermont families, but a resident of Minneapolis. She was born January 27, 1875, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, the daughter of Charles and Caroline (Eaton) Allen. She is a most estimable and charming young lady and is a musician of much talent and culture. Their home life is ideal, and they are the parents of three children, as follows: Harold Allen Robinson, born October 9, 1900; Harry Leigh Robinson, Jr., born June 9, 1908; Douglas Burr Robinson, born December 15, 1912.

Politically, Mr. Robinson is a Republican and religiously, a Congregationalist. He is a member of the Minneapolis Commercial Club and of the Automobile Club. By way of recreation from his strenuous business labors Mr. Robinson travels. In person he is slender, with a refined face, and a manner so quiet and unobtrusive that one would almost think of him as some scholarly gentleman of retiring habits rather than a hustling, successful business man of great constructive and executive ability.

Ernest Lynn Robinson, second son of Henry J. and Cynthia Ellen (Burr) Robinson, was born at Lemond, Minnesota, March 16, 1871. The first twelve years of his life were spent on a farm. During the cold winters of that latitude, he and his brother, Harry, walked across the prairies a mile and a half to the little country school house. Then, on account of his father's failing health, the family went to town to live in the autumn of 1883. When Ernest was but fourteen years of age he suffered the irreparable loss of his father by death. Many days of sadness followed for the tender-hearted little lad,

but his mother was brave and far seeing and held steadfast to the purpose of securing for her children the advantages of an education. So Ernest continued his studies until he graduated from the Owatonna schools in June, 1892. In October, 1892, he went to Minneapolis and began work for the Gamble-Robinson Commission Company, and has been connected with the firm ever since. In 1903, when the business was incorporated he became a stockholder, and in 1899 he went to the Pacific coast in the interest of the company and remained for nearly three years. While in California he met Lulu Maude Blaney, a daughter of the Rev. Linus and Mrs. Gertrude (Demmon) Blaney, of Kendallville, Indiana, and they were united in marriage at Los Angeles, April 2, 1902. Mrs. Robinson was born July 17, 1876. Their union has been blessed with three beautiful little girls, as follows: Eleanor Lucille, born June 16, 1903; Dorothy June, born June 2, 1909, and Virginia Roselda, born November 13, 1911. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson have lived in Minneapolis since 1903, but he has continued to travel for the firm and has been in every state in the union, as well as in Canada and Mexico. He is a faithful member of the Park Avenue Congregational church. Politically, he is a Republican. It has been Mr. Robinson's good fortune and to be endowed with a refinement of manner, an integrity of character, a kindliness of nature and a charm of personality, that win for him the love of all whom he meets.

VORIES LINEAGE.

Caroline Vories was descended in the paternal line from Steven Coerte or Steven Koers, the common ancestor of the Voorhees and Van Voorhees families of America, who with his wife and daughter, Merghien, emigrated in April, 1660, in the ship Bontekoe (Spotted Cow). In the old world Steven Coerte had no family name, but when he began life anew in the great new world, he adopted as his surname the name of the village or community in Holland from which he came. This happened to be a small neighborhood of nine houses and fifty people, near Ruinen, Drenthe, Holland, known locally as "Hess" or "Hies." The father of Steven Coerte was Coerte Alberts who lived in front of Hees (Hies) or before Hees (Hies). The word "Voor" signifies "before," so the two words were combined into the name "Voorhees." The prefix "Van" meaning "from" was often used and these three words "Van-Voor-Hees" thus combined formed the full family name of the descendants of Steven Coerte in America. Steven Coerte was born in 1600. He married Willempie Roelofse, who was born in 1619 and died in 1690. On November 29, 1660, he purchased a farm of Cornelius Dirckson Hoogland, in Flatlands, on which he settled and where he died February 16, 1684. His

descendants located in different places on Long Island, in New Jersey and at Caughhaughwago, Pennsylvania. At the latter place Francis Voorhees was born in 1763. During the winter of 1779-80 he and his widowed mother, in company with a family of Bantas, came to Kentucky and located near Harrod's Station. Francis Voorhees married Charity Montfort, about the year 1786, and moved to the "Low Dutch Tract," situated in Shelby and Henry counties. He was a soldier in the expeditions of Harmer and St. Clair against the Indians. When the Indian wars were brought to a close he returned to his farm, on which he remained until his death in 1848. Francis and Charity (Montfort) Voorhees were the parents of the following children: Peter, Francis, William, James, John, Eliza (Thomas), Polly (Mary Townsend), Catherine (Yarber), Charity (Crawford), Henry, Preston, and one other.

John Vories, son of Francis and Charity (Montfort) Voorhees, was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, May 3, 1797. He was married in the year 1819 to Mrs. Sarah (Cully) Garrett, of Louisville, Kentucky, a daughter of James and Sarah Cully, of Greenbrier county, Virginia, where she was born on the 3d day of February, 1782. She had been married to William Garrett.

After her marriage to John Vories, Mrs. Sarah (Cully Garrett) Vories was the mother of two children, as follows: Hervey, born near Campbellsburg, Henry county, Kentucky, January 28, 1821; Catherine, born in 1825 and married to John A. Coons, January 2, 1843. Hervey Vories was married on February 17, 1842, to Alazannah Carter. She was a daughter of John and Margaret (McClure) Carter, and was born near Christiansburg, Montgomery county, Virginia, April 1, 1815, and came to Johnson county, Indiana, with an uncle, John Dusing, and family in the year 1838. After a long life of usefulness and devotion to her family, Mrs. Vories passed away, January 17, 1898, and Mr. Vories followed her to their long home January 11, 1903. They were the parents of eight children as follows: John Rufus, Caroline (mother of Rufus W. Terhune), William Allen, Emmeline, James Montgomery, Angeline, Catherine and Hervey Daniel.

THE NALL LINEAGE.

Lena Enfield (Nall) (Doran) Terhune, first wife of Dr. R. W. Terhune, was born in Hodgenville, Larne county, Kentucky, September 27, 18—. She attended the city schools in her native place and obtained a good high school education. She was married to John Thomas Doran, of Hodgenville, November 22, 1877. To this union two children were born, Russell Oscar, born August 25, 1878, and John Thomas, Jr., born July 4, 1880. Mr. Doran died

in May, 1880, after which his widow returned to the home of her father, with whom she lived in Hodgenville, in Wichita and in Sedalia, Missouri. She soon returned, however, to her beloved Kentucky, where she was married to Dr. Terhune in Louisville, June 21, 1892. After her marriage she lived at Whiteland, Indiana, until her death, October 15, 1898. In early life she became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which she continued until the year 1895, when she identified herself with the Bethany Presbyterian church of Whiteland. She was a daughter of Bryant R. Nall and Catilena (Creal) Nall, of Larne county, Kentucky. Mr. Nall was born near Elizabethtown, Kentucky, October 16, 1831. He was a son of James and Amanda (Boone) Nall. James Nall was born in Scott county, Kentucky, in 1787, and was one of the first settlers in Hardin county. He was a pioneer Baptist minister and was assessor in Hardin county for many years. He was killed by a fall from his horse in 1842. His father was a soldier of the Revolution and also one of the first settlers in Kentucky.

Amanda Boone, mother of Bryant R. Nall, was born in Meade county, Kentucky, in 1902. She was a daughter of Enoch and Lucy (Goldman) Boone. Enoch Boone, son of Squire Boone and nephew of the famous Daniel Boone, was born near Boonesborough, on the Kentucky river, October 16, 1777, and had the distinction of being the first white male child born in the state of Kentucky. He was one of the first settlers of Meade county, where he died in 1862, aged eighty-five years.

Bryant R. Nall was a carpenter, a millwright and a contractor and builder. He built the Larne county court house in Hodgenville and also several large mills and bridges in Larne and adjoining counties. He came to Hodgenville in 1858 and lived there for twenty-nine years. In 1877 he was appointed government storekeeper and gauger, from which position he resigned in 1880 to be the Republican candidate for representative from Larne county. The county was normally Democratic by eight hundred votes, but Mr. Nall made such a vigorous campaign that he lacked but one hundred and six votes of being elected. This was the best race ever made by a Republican in Larne county. He was again appointed storekeeper and gauger the same year and held this position until 1885. In 1887 Mr. Nall went to Wichita, Kansas, near which place he bought a large farm. But three years later he moved to Sedalia, Missouri. He died June 15, 1901. He was twice married, first to Catilena Creal, of Meade county, November 6, 1857. She was born June 15, 1833, the daughter of Armstead and Margaret (Stark) Creal. After the death of his first wife Mr. Nall was married March 22, 1864, to Virginia Young Thomas.

Mary Elizabeth Nall, eldest child of Bryant R. and Catilena (Creal) Nall, married Hon. David H. Smith, a prominent lawyer of Hodgenville, Kentucky, who served twelve years in the Kentucky State Legislature, ten years in Congress and is now a candidate for the United States Senate.

GEORGE W. SIMON.

Self-assertion is believed by many people to be absolutely necessary to success in life, and there are good reasons for the entertainment of such belief. The modest man very rarely gets what is due him. The selfish, aggressive man elbows his way to the front, takes all that is in sight and it sometimes seems that modesty is a sin, with self-denial the penalty. There are, however, exceptions to all rules and it is a matter greatly to be regretted that the exceptions to the conditions are not more numerous. One notable exception is the case of the honorable gentleman whose life history we here present, who possesses just a sufficient amount of modesty to be a gentleman at all times and yet sufficient persistency to win in the business world and at the same time not appear over bold. As a result of these well and happily blended qualities Mr. Simon has won a host of friends in Franklin township, Johnson county, where he is well known to all classes as a man of influence, integrity and business ability.

George W. Simon, than whom a more popular man has not lived in Franklin township, Johnson county, was born in Hensley township, this county, on October 19, 1864, and is a son of John B. and Sarah E. (Wallace) Simon. The father was a native of Prussia, and came to America, landing in New York City at the age of eighteen years. He remained in that locality two or three years, and in 1850 came to Trafalgar, Indiana, where he remained for five years. He there married and took up the vocation of farming, which he followed during the remainder of his life. He was a man of unusual energy and enterprise, and his efforts in a business way were rewarded with abundant success, as is evidenced from the statement that when he came to this country he was practically penniless, while at the time of his death he possessed an estate valued at sixty thousand dollars. He was the father of four children, George W., Ida M., Charley and Edward.

The subject of this sketch received his education in the common schools of his home neighborhood and assisted his father in the operation of the home

farm. Upon attaining mature years he took up the vocation of farming on his own account and is now the owner of eighty-six acres of land in Franklin township, to which he gives his undivided attention. He is enterprising and progressive in all his methods, and combines stock raising with the pursuit of agriculture, feeding everything he raises on the place to his live stock, of which he breeds and raises large numbers annually.

In 1892 Mr. Simon was united in marriage with Susan Anderson, the daughter of Peter and Nancy (Gibson) Anderson. The father, who was a native of the state of Kentucky, came to Johnson county with his family in his early youth and spent the remainder of his life in this county.

Politically, the subject of this sketch is a staunch supporter of the Democratic party, but has had no aspirations for office holding, being content with the exercise of the right of franchise. Fraternally, he is a member of the Order of Eagles at Franklin and takes an active interest in the workings of that order. Mr. Simon is a man of many praiseworthy traits, being scrupulously honest in all his dealings in the business world, and possessing rare fortitude and good judgment, advocating clean politics, wholesome living and honesty in business. It is needless to add that such a man has hosts of friends and stands high in the estimation of all who know him.

HON. HENRY EDWARD LOCHRY.

The history of a county or state, as well as that of a nation, is chiefly a chronicle of the lives and deeds of those who have conferred honor and dignity upon society. The world judges the character of a community by those of its representative citizens and yields its tributes of admiration and respect to those whose words and actions constitutes the record of a state's prosperity and pride. Among the prominent citizens of Johnson county who are well known because of the part they have taken in public affairs is Hon. Henry Edward Lochry.

Henry E. Lochry, who operates a splendid farm of four hundred and ten acres in Clark township, Johnson county, Indiana, and who has been honored by election to the Legislature of his state, is a native of the old Blue Grass state, having been born at Louisville, Kentucky, on November 27, 1863. He is the son of Fountain and Rebecca A. (Bridges) Lochry, natives respectively of Kentucky and Indiana. The father was born in 1809 and died in 1881 in Kentucky, where he had lived a life of honor and respectability.

To him and his wife were born four children: Mrs. Fannie Small, who lives in the state of Washington; Harry, deceased; Henry Edward, the subject of this sketch, and George, who died young.

Henry E. Lochry attended the schools in his native community and in 1881, after his father's death, he and his mother came to Johnson county, Indiana, where his mother's relatives lived. She was the daughter of George Bridges, a pioneer of this county and numbered among the prominent citizens of his day. The subject and his mother settled in Trafalgar, where the mother is still living at the age of seventy years. In the spring of 1886, Mr. Lochry located on his first farm, where he lived seven years, and during the following eleven years operated the farm of Mr. Landers near by. In 1903 he returned to his first place, to the cultivation and improvement of which he has since devoted his full attention. It is one of the best farms in Clark township, and the splendid modern residence, commodious and substantial barns, the well-kept fences and the splendid condition of the fields indicate the owner to be a man of rare judgment and wise discrimination in the operation of the place. He exercises good judgment in the rotation of crops and pays due attention to other modern ideas relative to the successful tilling of the soil. In addition to the ordinary products of the farm, he pays due attention to the raising of live stock, which he has found a valuable and profitable auxiliary to successful farming.

Politically, Mr. Lochry has always been affiliated with the Democratic party, in the campaigns of which he has taken an active interest. In November, 1912, he was elected representative from Johnson county to the General Assembly for a two-year term, and was assigned to the following committees: Agriculture, natural resources, public library, public expenditures and ministerial. He is a man of progressive thought and sound judgment and his legislative career during the first session of the sixty-eighth Legislature was highly commendable to him and an honor to his constituents.

Religiously, Mr. Lochry is a member of the Hurricane Baptist church, to which he gives a liberal support. Fraternally, he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and of the time-honored order of Freemasonry, in which he has attained to the degree of Knight Templar, and is also a member of Murat Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Indianapolis.

On October 22, 1885, Mr. Lochry was married to Lillie A. Ream, a daughter of Dr. J. B. Ream, of Trafalgar, this county. To them have been born two children, Harry R., who was born on September 4, 1886, and Ralph

L., born on July 22, 1888. Harry R. graduated from the Franklin high school and then entered Purdue University at Lafayette, where he graduated on June 11, 1913. Ralph L. also graduated from Franklin high school, and from the State University at Bloomington in June, 1912, and is now engaged in the study of medicine at Indianapolis. Mr. Lochry has always lived along high planes of thought and action, consequently he is admired by a large circle of friends for his honorable career, his integrity, honesty and genuine worth.

WILLIAM J. SHEETZ.

There could be no more comprehensive history written of a city or county, or even of a state and its people, than that which deals with the life work of those who, by their own endeavor and indomitable energy, have placed themselves where they well deserve the title of "progressive," and in this sketch will be found the record of one who has outstripped the less active and less able plodders on the highway of life, one who has not been subdued by the many obstacles and failures that come to every one, but who has made them stepping stones to higher things and at the same time that he was winning his way in material affairs of life gained a reputation for uprightness and honor.

William J. Sheetz is a native son of the old Hoosier state, having been born in Benton county, on the 13th of November, 1861. His parents were Robert and Lucy (Templeton) Sheetz. The former was the son of John Sheetz, a native of Virginia, and the latter was the daughter of Isaac Templeton, also a native of the Old Dominion, both becoming early settlers of Benton county, Indiana. To Robert and Lucy Sheetz were born the following children: Newton, Fannie (or Frank), Agnes, James, William, Isabel, Minnie and Albert. The subject of this sketch was educated in the schools of his native county, and at the age of twenty-five years he located at Millersville, Marion county, where he remained on a farm for three years. In 1889 he located near West Newton, Marion county, and seven years later came to Johnson county and commenced the operation of his present farm. In 1901 he bought three hundred and seventy-six acres in Morgan county, and he operates eight hundred acres of his aunt's land in Johnson county. Mr. Sheetz is up-to-date and scientific in his agricultural operations and by the exercise of sound judgment, keen discrimination and indomitable energy he has met with a flattering success in his enterprise. He carries on general

farm, raising all the crops common to this section of the country and also gives much attention to the raising of live stock, his annual output being three hundred hogs, one hundred cattle, one hundred sheep and one hundred mules, the latter being shipped to the Southern states. Mr. Sheetz has made many fine improvements on his farms and has skillfully rotated his crops and kept his fields fertilized until the land has retained its original strength and is today considered one of the most valuable tracts of farming land in this section of the state. Mr. Sheetz, while devoted to his special line of effort, as a successful man should be, finds time and has the inclination to give a proper share of attention to the public affairs of his county and his support is unreservedly given to every movement which has for its object the welfare and upbuilding of his community. He is a man who would win his way in any locality where fate might place him, for he has sound judgment, coupled with great energy and business tact, together with upright principles, all of which make for success wherever and whenever they are rightly and persistently applied.

Mr. Sheetz has been married twice, his first marriage having occurred in 1888 to Margaret Davis, who died in 1894, and in 1898 he married Eva Robertson, the daughter of Coleman and America (Sandidge) Robertson, of Morgan county. He is the father of two children, Mark and Sheldon.

Politically, Mr. Sheetz is an earnest supporter of the Republican party, while his fraternal affiliations are with the Free and Accepted Masons. Religiously, he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and takes a deep interest in the prosperity of that society. Personally, he is a man of genial and unassuming character, who, because of his genuine worth and his staunch integrity, has won and retains the unalloyed respect and good will of all who know him.

ED SIMON.

Success in this life comes to the deserving. It is an axiom demonstrated by all human experience that a man gets out of this life what he puts into it, plus a reasonable interest on the investment. The individual who inherits a large estate and adds nothing to his fortune cannot be called a successful man. He that falls heir to a large fortune and increases its value is successful in proportion to the amount he adds to his possession. But the man who starts in life unaided and by sheer force of will, controlled by correct principles, forges ahead and at length reaches a position of honor among

his fellow citizens, achieves success such as representatives of the two former classes can neither understand nor appreciate. To a considerable extent Ed Simon, a well known farmer and stock man of Franklin township, is a creditable representative of the class last named, a class which has furnished much of the bone and sinew of the country and added to the stability of our government and its institutions.

Ed Simon, one of the best known and successful farmers in Johnson county, Indiana, was born on February 21, 1880, in this county, and is a son of John and Sarah (Wallace) Simon, natives respectively of Germany and of this county. The subject's father was born in 1832 and died in 1910. He came to this country a poor emigrant boy in 1850, and by the most patient and persistent industry and rigid economy, saved his earnings and eventually left an estate worth sixty thousand dollars. He reared four children: George, of Franklin township; Mrs. Ida Smith, also of Franklin township; Charles, who died in 1911, and Ed, the subject of this sketch. The latter received his education in the district schools of the neighborhood and resided under the parental roof until 1901, when he moved onto his present farm, having bought a tract of sixty-eight acres. He has added to his land from time to time as he has been prospered and is now the owner of three hundred and sixty-five acres of as good land as can be found in Johnson county. Probably no farm in this section of the country is as completely and permanently improved in every respect as Mr. Simon's farm. He has here carried on the raising of grain and in connection therewith has given much attention to the raising and feeding of live stock, in which he has achieved his greatest success. He sells about three hundred hogs annually, feeding all the grain which he raises and also purchasing a large amount for this purpose. He has one hundred and sixty acres of corn planted, all of which will be fed to live stock. Besides the hogs which have already been mentioned, he feeds about sixty head of cattle and also buys many calves which he raises, and keeps about one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five horses and mules. Mr. Simon is a firm believer in live stock as a valuable adjunct to keeping up the fertility of the soil and he gives special attention to this feature of agriculture. In its material aspect the farm is up to date in every particular. In addition to a magnificent barn and other necessary outbuildings, Mr. Simon has two fine silos on the farm, in which he stores away ensilage for use during the winter. He also produces about one hundred and fifty tons of hay on his farm, some of which he sells. In the spring of 1913 Mr. Simon sold a load of two-year-old mules at an average price of one hundred and eighty-

five dollars per head. As an example of the fertility of the soil, Mr. Simon has one hundred and ten acres planted to wheat and in 1912 raised a crop of wheat which averaged forty-two bushels to the acre, and it being a year when wheat was practically a failure elsewhere, his entire crop was sold for seed. The farm buildings and yards are equipped with a fine water system, the water being pumped from a well and supplied to cement tanks wherever needed.

Politically, the subject of this sketch gives his support to the Democratic party, while, fraternally, he is affiliated with the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

In May, 1901, Mr. Simon married Ellen Pool, the daughter of Scott Pool, of Brown county, Indiana, and to them have been born six children, four sons and two daughters, namely: Effie, Thomas, Nellie, Samuel, Charles and John. He is a man whose genial good nature and sterling qualities have won for him many friends, for he is esteemed as one of the township's solid and substantial citizens, a man who has been successful both in the accumulation of property and in the formation of a strong character, and one whose judgment is much respected. He is well known throughout the country and enjoys the good will and confidence of a wide circle of friends.

H. G. WILLIAMS.

Improvement and progress may well be said to form the keynote of the character of H. G. Williams, a well known and influential farmer and stock raiser of Clark township, and he has not only been interested in the work of advancing his individual affairs, but his influence is felt in upbuilding the community. He has been an industrious man all his life, striving to keep abreast the times in every respect, and as a result every mile post of the years he has passed has found him further advanced, more prosperous, and with an increased number of friends.

H. G. Williams is a native of the county in which he now lives and in which he has spent practically his entire life, his birth having occurred in Clark township, January 11, 1847. He is a son of James and Juda (Wheeler) Williams, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of Kentucky. Soon after their marriage these parents came to Indiana, locating near Edinburg, Johnson county, where the father spent the rest of his days engaged in agricultural pursuits. He resided at Edinburg from the time of his arrival here in 1820 until 1832, when he located in Clark township, where he made his

permanent home. His death occurred in 1897, at the age of eighty-seven years, his wife having passed away the year before, at the age of eighty years. They reared a large family, of whom five are still living and two are residents of Johnson county. In politics, James Williams was a Democrat until the outbreak of the Civil war, from which time on he gave his support to the Republican party. He was a staunch supporter of the Union during the troublesome days of the early sixties and three of his sons enlisted for service in the defense of their country. Mr. Williams was an active and public spirited citizen and for the long period of twenty-nine years he rendered efficient and appreciated service as trustee of his township. During that period he erected three sets of school houses, one of which was the first log school house in Clark township. He was keenly alive to the best interests of the people and was an earnest and enthusiastic supporter of the free public school system. He was a man among men and enjoyed to a notable degree the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens.

H. G. Williams was reared on the paternal farmstead and secured his early education in the common schools, supplemented by a course at Hope-well Academy and two terms' attendance at old Northwestern University, now Butler College, at Irvington, Indianapolis. He then taught school for three years, but at the end of that time turned his attention to farming. He was also a machinist, for which he had a natural talent. In the early eighties Mr. Williams went to Brookings, South Dakota, where he spent two years, and while there he operated a steam threshing outfit. He is now the owner of one hundred and twenty-two acres of land, one hundred of which is under cultivation or ready for the plow and here he has successfully carried on his farming operations. Mr. Williams has given special attention to the buying, breeding and raising of live stock, in the handling of which he has been remarkably successful, being an excellent judge of stock and knowing how to handle them to the best advantage. He has made many permanent and substantial improvements on his farm, which is one of the valuable and attractive farm homes of Clark township.

In 1864 Mr. Williams enlisted as a private in Company G, One Hundred and Thirty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and saw about five months of service in the field.

On December 24, 1868, Mr. Williams married Martha E. Tracy, the daughter of John and Rhoda (Brown) Tracy, the former of whom was for thirty years trustee of Pleasant township and active in local public affairs. He was a good business man and had the contract for the construction of part of the first railroad built in the state of Indiana, running from Indian-

apolis to Madison. He died in 1898 and his wife in 1893. To Mr. and Mrs. Williams have been born four children, namely: Flora A., who is at home with her parents; Lulu, who became the wife of Webb Walden, of Franklin; May, the wife of G. A. Lambert, of Anderson, Indiana; John, who is a well known educator, being at the present time principal of the Franklin high school. Besides their own children, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, out of the kindness of their hearts, reared a boy, Lee, who is a graduate of Franklin College and is now connected with Young Men's Christian Association work at Chicago.

Politically, Mr. Williams was for many years a warm supporter of the Republican party, but is now a Progressive. He was trustee of Clark township for six years, giving a businesslike and satisfactory administration; organizing the high school and erecting the first building. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Knights of Pythias and the Grand Army of the Republic. Personally, genial and unassuming, he has, by his upright life and business success, won the respect of all who know him. He enjoys a wide acquaintance in Johnson county, among whom are many warm and loyal personal friends.

CHARLES J. BOONE.

The biographies of the representative men of a county bring to light many hidden treasures of mind, character and courage, well calculated to arouse the pride of their family and of the community, and it is a source of regret that the people are not more familiar with the personal history of such men, in the ranks of whom may be found tillers of the soil, mechanics, teachers, as well as lawyers, physicians, bankers and members of other vocations and professions. The subject of this sketch is distinctively one of the leading citizens of the township in which he lives, and as such has made his influence felt among his fellow men and earned a name for enterprise, integrity and honor that entitles him to worthy notice in a work of the nature of this volume.

Charles J. Boone, who for many years has been one of the foremost citizens of his township, is a native of Johnson county, and was born in Pleasant township on a farm now forming a part of the Whiteland town site, the date of his birth being July 23, 1866. His parents were Amazon and Emmeline Freeman, natives respectively of Ohio and Johnson county. Amazon

Boone, who was born in August, 1831, and died on July 11, 1910, was reared in his native state, coming to Franklin, Johnson county, this state, when a young man. He completed his education in Franklin Academy and afterwards engaged in teaching school in Pleasant township, his school being on the present site of the Tile factory at Whiteland. After three years in this vocation he engaged in agricultural pursuits, in which he was very successful and acquired the ownership of one hundred and sixty acres of good land. For many years he rendered efficient service as justice of the peace, being familiarly known as "Squire Boone," and during the Civil war he gave ardent service to the Union, but his active service was limited to membership in the Home Guards and service in the field during Morgan's raid. Religiously, he was a Presbyterian and his political faith was that of the Republican party. To him and his wife were born five children, of whom four were reared to maturity, namely: Elmer, of Jackson county; Mrs. Eva Tracy, of Whiteland; Charles J., the subject of this sketch, and Clara, who is a bookkeeper for the Whiteland Telephone Company. The four children are members of the Presbyterian church.

Charles J. Boone received his education in the Whiteland schools and was reared to the life of a farmer. At the age of twenty-two years he married and then located on the farm, where he has lived continuously since and to the operation of which he has devoted himself assiduously. By dint of the most persistent effort, sturdy industry and the exercise of sound judgment, he has achieved splendid success in his vocation and is today numbered among the leading farmers of his locality. He and his wife are the owners of one hundred and thirty acres of splendid land, forty acres of which lie in Pleasant township, and here he raises all the crops common to this section of the country, and also feeds and sells a number of live stock, his annual output being about one hundred and fifty hogs and a carload of cattle.

In 1888, the subject of this sketch married Laura M. Ballard, a daughter of John Ballard, whose death occurred in 1911. To them have been born three children: William, a student in Franklin College; Hazel, who is studying to be a teacher in the Terre Haute Normal School, and Monys, a senior in the Clark township high school.

Politically, Mr. Boone has been a life-long Republican, and in 1904 was elected trustee of Clark township, serving four years in this position and giving a very satisfactory administration of the office. His church membership is with the Whiteland Presbyterian society, while, fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias at Greenwood. Mr. Boone is a man of splendid personal qualities and has for many years been numbered among the leading

men of his community. He is possessed of strong musical talent and for a number of years was a member of the famous Whiteland Military Band, playing solo alto. This band was one of the most efficient in the state, winning first prize at every military band tournament which they attended. Another evidence of Mr. Boone's efficiency and progressive spirit was shown during his service as trustee when he introduced the teaching of music in the schools of the township, being the first official in this county to inaugurate this innovation. He takes a just pride in his community and can always be depended upon to lend his influence and support to all worthy movements for the moral, educational or social advancement of the community. Because of his fine personal qualities and the eminent success he has won and is deserving of the high esteem in which he is held by his fellow citizens.

THOMAS BENJAMIN NOBLE, M. D.

The biographies of the representative men of a country, either of a past or present generation, bring to light many hidden treasures of mind, character and courage, well calculated to arouse the pride of their descendants and of the community and it is a source of regret that the people are not more familiar with the personal history of such men, in the ranks of whom may be found tillers of the soil, mechanics, teachers, as well as lawyers, physicians, bankers and members of other vocations and professions. Johnson county, Indiana, has been the home and scene of labor of many men who have not only led lives which should serve as a lesson and inspiration to those who follow them onto the stage of life's activities, but who have also been of commendable service in important avenues of usefulness in various lines. The well remembered physician whose name forms the caption to this brief memoir was one of the useful workers in the world's work, a man of well rounded character, sincere, devoted and loyal, so that there are many salient points which render consonant a tribute to his memory in this compilation. Standing as he did for many years at the head of one of the most important and exacting of professions, his labors were long directed to the physical amelioration of the people of his community with most gratifying results. Personally, Doctor Noble was affable and popular with all classes and stood ready at all times to encourage and aid all laudable measures and enterprises for the general good. By a life consistent in motive and because of his many fine qualities of head and heart he earned the sincere regard of a vast acquaint-

ance, and his success in his chosen field of endeavor bespoke for him the possession of superior attributes. Yet he was a plain, unassuming gentleman, straightforward in all his relations with his fellow men.

Dr. Thomas B. Noble, whose death occurred at Greenwood, Indiana, on the 6th of March, 1907, was born in Boone county, Kentucky, on February 12, 1827. He was the son of George Thomas and Louise (Canby) Noble, and was of English descent, his paternal grandparents having been born in the mother country. Members of the family have had prominent place in the civic life of the Hoosier state, his father's brother, Noah Noble, having been governor of Indiana, while another brother, Benjamin Noble, was one of the early United States senators from this state. George T. Noble, who was a farmer by vocation, moved in 1832 from Kentucky to Indianapolis, Indiana, and two years later came to Johnson county, locating on a farm just north of Greenwood, which is still in the possession of the family, and there he spent the remainder of his life. He was a man of rugged honesty and sterling character and by a life pure in motive and consistent in action he honored the name which he bore.

Thomas B. Noble was indebted to the common schools of his home neighborhood for his elementary education, after which he attended old Franklin College, walking from his home every morning to Franklin and back every evening, a distance of ten miles. In 1848 he began the study of medicine in the office and under the direction of his future brother-in-law, Dr. W. H. Wishard, now one of the most eminent physicians and honored citizens of Indianapolis, and in 1851-2 he took a course of lectures and study in the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati. He had a natural aptitude for scientific subjects and in the field of medicine his comprehension was remarkably quick and accurate, so that when he entered upon the active practice of his profession at Greenwood he was well qualified for his life work, in which he was engaged continuously up to the time of his last illness. He had brought to his chosen vocation the strength and devotion of a great soul and a broad mind and in his life and career he lent honor and dignity to his profession. His integrity and fidelity were manifested in every relation of life, for he early learned that true happiness consisted in ministering to others; his career was one of untiring activity and was crowned with a degree of success fully commensurate with the devotion with which he applied himself to his labors. The example of such a life is always an inspiration to others and his influence will long be felt in his community, whose interests he always had at heart and which he did so much to promote during his active life here. In dealing with

mankind, his word was his bond; deceit never entered into any transactions he had with his fellow men. His plain, rugged honesty, his open-hearted manner, undisguised and unaffected, is to his descendants a sweet and lasting memory.

At the time of Mr. Noble's death, the *Central States Medical Monitor*, in reviewing the life and work of the deceased, gave expression to the following beautiful sentiment: "Doctor Noble was a polished 'doctor of the old school,' who, aside from the roughness of 'Wullum McLure,' filled to the full measure that lovable character of Ian McLaren. * * * He represented a type of citizenship that is rapidly becoming extinct in the progressive Northwest. He began his life work in a section of the country where the pioneer was still laying his axe to the root of the tree, where the roads were almost impassable during a great part of the year, and where any profession or vocation to be successful must needs be pursued with unflagging energy through many hardships and for poor remuneration. Though he lived to be a part, as it were, of another world, the impressions made by his early training were too deep to be eradicated, and he was known throughout the county for the simplicity of his life and the rugged honesty of his character."

Politically, Doctor Noble gave his support to the Republican party, though his professional duties were too exacting to permit him to take a very active part in public affairs. In religious belief and membership he was a Presbyterian and to the spiritual verities he gave careful and conscientious attention.

In 1855 Doctor Noble was united in marriage to Margaret A. Wishard, a daughter of John and Agnes (Oliver) Wishard. Her paternal grandfather, William Wishard, was born in the north of Ireland and was of Scotch-Irish extraction. He left his native land sometime during the eighteenth century and, coming to America, settled first in Pennsylvania. He was a weaver by trade, but after coming to this country he followed the pursuit of agriculture. Eventually he moved to Kentucky, where his death occurred. His son, John Wishard, who also took up the vocation of farming, came to Indiana in 1825 and settled on the White river, where he resided during the remainder of his life. To him and his wife were born eleven children, of whom two died in infancy, the others growing to maturity and three still living. To Doctor and Mrs. Noble were born eight children, six of whom are living, namely: Agnes, who became the wife of David P. Praigg, of Indianapolis; Margaret, the wife of E. T. Lee, of Chicago; Mrs. Martha Carter, of Los Angeles, California; Thomas R., a successful and well known surgeon in Indianapolis; Mary J. and Elizabeth are at the old home in Greenwood. Mrs.

Noble's death, which occurred on August 22, 1913, removed from Johnson county one of its grand old women, who had by her life conferred honor and dignity on womanhood and who had to a notable degree enjoyed the love and esteem of all who knew her.

FRANK LESLIE DEER.

One of the progressive farmers and highly respected citizens of Johnson county, Indiana, is Frank Leslie Deer, who has ever taken high rank. Possessing energy and determination, he has been very successful in making everything he undertakes result to his advantage, and his success in his chosen calling is attested by the fact of his having started in an humble manner and is now the owner of valuable real estate, having accumulated the same by his own efforts.

Frank Leslie Deer, one of the successful farmers of Pleasant township, where he owns a fine farm of eighty acres and also operates eighty acres of rented land, was born on October 31, 1879, in Union township, this county, and is the son of Louis T. and Nancy (Hains) Deer, both of whom still reside in Union township, and who are natives respectively of Kentucky and Johnson county, Indiana. They are the parents of the following children: J. H., a successful physician of Zionsville, this county; Mrs. Cora Paris, of Union township, this county; Frank L., the immediate subject of this sketch; Herschell and Grace.

The subject received his education in the schools of his home neighborhood and was reared to the life of a farmer. In 1895 he bought a tract of land in Union township which he sold two years later and bought thirty-two acres in White River township. In 1900 he sold that tract and bought another place of ninety acres in Union township and in 1904 bought sixty-five acres additional in Union township. In 1907 he bought eighty acres of land in Pleasant township, which he rented and engaged in the mercantile business in Whiteland, where for two years he enjoyed an excellent patronage. In the fall of 1910 he traded his eighty acres in Pleasant township for another farm of the same size in this township and at the same time disposed of his mercantile business at Whiteland. He is actively engaged in the operation of his land and has improved the place so that its present appearance is a distinct credit to the owner. His 1913 crops embrace fifty-five acres of corn, thirty-five acres of wheat, thirty acres in hay and clover and an

output of fifty hogs. He also conducts a good blood. In all his operations he is enter up-to-date methods and among his fellow standing.

In the fall of 1899 Mr. Deer was united daughter of William H. Minner, and to the Loon and Gertrude.

Politically, Mr. Deer gives an ardent but is not in any sense a seeker after public ber of the Greenwood lodge of Knights of bership is with the Methodist Episcopal ch activities Mr. Deer has been true to every true demeanor and his genuine worth he deserves held by all who know him.

HM

